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Continental Catalogues and Critics.

WITH the gradual devolution of Philately an anomaly has gradually crept in that accentuates with every year, and now urgently calls for remedial measures. In the earlier days of collecting no really reliable and exhaustive catalogues, according to the modern conception, were issued; but ultimately the more prominent or old-established firms of dealers in several countries issued in book form substantial and inclusive price catalogues, some of which have been continued up to the present date. These leading catalogues gradually outgrew their original vogue of being price lists of the vendors' wares, and became accepted as the standard textbooks both as regards descriptions and values. In course of time, however, very numerous rivals in the trade sprang up, the great majority of whom issued no catalogue, and were perforce compelled to acquiesce in their competitors' pricings. This increased competition had the further natural effect of diverting a very large proportion of their stocks from the hands of the old-established catalogue-issuing dealers. The effect of these several influences in vastly increased force at the present day is that the price catalogues of the leading dealers no longer represent more than a small fraction of the total stamps of the world that are on sale by the firms issuing price lists, who, however, arrogate to themselves the power to fix the prices at which the whole of the stamps of the world shall be sold. The answer to these objections has always been that these catalogues represent the prices at which the publishers are willing to sell, and—if this is faithfully carried out—it is a cogent argument. There is, however, much virtue in an "if." The obvious remedy is that an authoritative catalogue should be issued in which the prices are based upon their just and legitimate value irrespective of any idea of the buying or selling estimates of any particular firm. These various grievances have now apparently resulted in determined action on the Continent.

A great flutter in the philatelic dovecotes of Germany has been created by the last edition of Messrs. Senf's catalogue for 1913 (elsewhere referred

to). Almost every journal and many societies have expressed their strong disagreement with many of the prices affixed by the Leipsic firm notably in the case of old German issues and European stamps generally. We have good reason to believe that this dissatisfaction is well founded, and that Messrs. Senf cannot buy or sell a large number of the stamps at the prices listed in their catalogue. The feeling of dissatisfaction has now culminated in a decision to counteract these fallacious pricings by the issue of an authoritative Standard Catalogue. We learn that a very influential society has been formed, comprising the leading German dealers and others, and that to this body will be handed over Messrs. Paul Kohl's Normal Catalogue with all rights, including the interest therein of the Dresden International Philatelic Society. The Associated Society of Dealers will issue the new Standard Catalogue, taking every precaution that its quotations shall be fair, impartial, and unswayed by any private interest. Five of the most competent judges in Germany are to be entrusted with the final revision, and no pains or expense are to be spared to make the quotations reliable and honest records of prices. It is interesting to learn that special quotations will be made for stamps on entire as regards German issues, and other innovations are forthcoming. It is obviously impossible to give the market prices of all stamps in every quarter of the globe, and this will be held to be beyond the legitimate functions of the new Society of Dealers. It *can*, however, clearly define the true value *in Germany* of all the principal stamps of the European and other countries that habitually change hands there—further than that cannot be expected, nor is it to be desired. We cordially wish success to this new movement, which should be fraught with great benefit to German Philately.

We have long been entirely of the opinion that a similar movement is urgently required in this country. We have no antagonism to any existing firm of dealers or their catalogues, and we unhesitatingly recognize their absolute right to fix their own prices upon their own goods. Unfortunately, however, the limit is not set here, but every one else's goods are valued according to the same standard. If the philatelic public are content with this anomalous state of things, there is nothing to be said. If, on the contrary, there is, as every one knows, widespread dissatisfaction with the latter-day pricing of British Colonial issues, we would commend the German example as one worthy of imitation. The issue of a catalogue is an expensive and laborious undertaking; it would therefore be better, following the Teutonic initiative, to adopt an established catalogue and mould it into the Standard List. This subject transcends twentyfold in importance any other matter that can possibly come before a Philatelic Congress. We can conceive no fitter arena for the ample and impartial free discussion that should precede the taking of such an important step, and we earnestly commend the proposal to the notice of those who will attend the forthcoming Congress.

It is absolutely essential for the well-being of Philately in the British Empire that a just and legitimate standard alike of value and philatelic status should be set up, and we are convinced that the time is ripe for putting the project into execution.

The Earl of Crawford's Collection of the 1895 Plate Impressions of United States Stamps on Cardboard.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on October 24th, 1912.

By E. D. BACON.

AS in all things mundane, a constant change and development proceeds in the scientific mode and fashion of stamp-collecting. If I was asked what in my opinion constitute the chief alterations that have taken place in the form of collecting, say, during the last fifteen years, I should unhesitatingly answer: firstly, the inclusion in collections of proofs, essays, reprints, and forgeries; secondly, the addition of stamps in large blocks or entire sheets, when the latter can be obtained; thirdly, the reconstruction of sheets of stamps which were not necessarily printed from plates that had each specimen separately engraved, but were produced by a typographic or lithographic process, the sheets being reconstituted by collectors by the means of small flaws or defects in the design of the stamps; and fourthly, the introduction of an entirely new method in the mounting of collections, consisting of giving with each issue of stamps a description of many of the minor details connected with its production, the reasons for its being brought into use and those for its supersession. Of these four new branches the credit of introducing the first two and the last is entirely due to the initiative of the Earl of Crawford, K.T. The President of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on rejoining the ranks of collectors, conceived the happy and novel idea of developing his collection on what may be called "historical lines," and in furtherance of this decision he determined to include in his albums specimens of every design that could in any way be said to be connected with the issue of postage stamps. The fashion set by Lord Crawford has since been followed by other philatelic students with the happiest results, for it has been the means of adding an immense amount of additional information and details about the stamps of many countries.

The collection of United States stamps formed by Lord Crawford, with its truly wonderful array of essays and proofs, is world-known, and more than one description of the lines upon which it has been formed has appeared in print. It is perhaps not so generally known, that in addition to the main collection, Lord Crawford also possesses a separate one consisting of no less than 215 sheets, partly entire and partly half-sheets, of the Plate Impressions of 1895, on cardboard. No detailed description of these special prints has been published, and not much seems to be known about them even in the States, for in a recent work published there, dealing solely with the proofs of United States stamps,* I am surprised to find that these

* *The Proofs of U.S. Stamps.* By Edward H. Mason. New York, 1912.

particular impressions are erroneously described as being on India paper. The fact that the collection consists of sheets or half-sheets adds materially to its value, as an inspection discloses a number of points connected with the manufacture of the plates, which are of great interest, and which, so far as I know, have never previously been described.

The impressions in question were made for an exhibition held at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1895, at which the Post Office Department decided to display an entire sheet of each postage stamp that had been issued by the Government. To enable the Department to do this, the American Bank Note Co. was ordered to print off a full plate impression of each stamp. The printing was made in each case upon white cardboard of an uniform thickness, and, as usual with prints of this nature, the sheets were left ungummed and imperforate. It is somewhat difficult to know what to call these impressions. They are usually classed by collectors under the head of proofs, as in the work referred to above, but this is certainly an inaccurate term to apply to them, if the definition of "Plate-proofs," given in a recently published glossary,* as "Impressions taken from a plate or stone before it is used for printing stamps" is held to be correct. I have, therefore, been driven to adopt the somewhat cumbrous title of "1895 Plate Impressions of United States Stamps on Cardboard." The collection acquired by Lord Crawford consists chiefly of half-sheets, but in the case of plates containing less than 200 specimens, impressions of the entire plate are included. Lord Crawford, with his habitual kindness, has allowed me to make a prolonged examination of the sheets, and I hope that the description I am able to give of them may be found to be not without interest to philatelists.

1847 Issue.

5 cents and 10 cents. A complete sheet of each value comprising 50 stamps in five horizontal rows of ten. The plates used for these impressions were the two made from the imitation dies that had been specially constructed for the reprints of 1875, the original dies and plates of the stamps not being then in existence. The 5 cents is printed in red-brown, the 10 cents in black, and neither of the sheets has any marginal inscriptions. Guide dots were placed on the dies used for making the plates similar to the dots on the dies described under the 1851–6 and subsequent issues. The dot on each value was placed about $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the centre of the right side of the stamp, and can be traced down the right side margins of the sheets. On the 5 cents value the dot falls on the background to the left of Franklin's head, and can only be traced on a few of the stamps on the sheet, but on the 10 cents the dot can be traced at the left side of the white oval enclosing Washington's head on most of the stamps on the sheet. As explained under the 1851–6 issue, the dots being at the right side of the stamps, none of the stamps in the first vertical columns of the sheets can have them.

* *A Glossary of Philatelic Terms.* Compiled by a Committee appointed by the Second and Third Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain. London, 1912.

CARRIERS' STAMPS.

Head of Franklin. Issue September, 1851.

Left half sheet of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, printed in deep blue. On the left side margin, reading downwards, is "Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS. Phila. New York, Boston and Cincinnati," the makers of the plate. On the right side margin is a thin, straight, vertical line made for separating the two panes. Stamps Nos. 7, 8, 9, and 10 in the second row show a crack in the plate. This crack commences in No. 7, extends right across Nos. 8, 9, and 10, and the right side margin of the pane, and Mr. J. N. Luff states, in his masterly work on the United States stamps,* that it was continued through the first four stamps of the second row of the right hand pane.

Before proceeding further, let me say that I have made it a point to give, as near as possible, the exact colour of every stamp in the collection, as it may be useful for reference purposes in dealing with cases of "faked" varieties that have been made from similar card impressions.

Eagle. Issue November, 1851.

Top half sheet of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, printed in deep blue. On the bottom margin is "Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co. BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS. Phila. New York, Boston and Cincinnati," and below this is the plate number "No. 1."

1851-6 Issue.

The 1 cent, 3 cents, 10 cents and 12 cents consist of entire sheets of 100 stamps each, in ten rows of ten, without any inscriptions on the margins. These plates were made expressly by the Continental Bank Note Co. for the reprints of 1875, and present some interesting features. The plate of the 1 cent was made from a die which had the full scroll ornaments at the bottom of the stamp. This die had two engraved guide dots inserted on it, one about 5 mm. to the left of the left upper corner of the stamp, and the other close to the left lower corner of the stamp. These dots acted as guide marks for placing the impressions on the plate at equal distances apart. The upper dot can be seen in the scroll work in the right upper corner of every impression on the sheet, excepting the ten stamps occupying the last vertical column to the right, which was the first vertical column transferred by the roller to the plate, and therefore there could be no die guide dots on the plate when this column of stamps was transferred. On the other hand, the dot naturally shows on the margin of the sheet to the left of every stamp in the first vertical column. I have heard it said that specimens of these 1 cent cardboard impressions, when they have been faked by being thinned, the colour toned down and gum added, can be told at once by the presence of the coloured dot in the right upper corner (although I have never met anyone who could explain the reason for this dot), but from the above description it will be seen that this test does not hold good for ten per cent of the impressions. On the other hand, the dot close to the left lower corner, the existence of which has hitherto been overlooked, although occasionally very small, appears on every

* *The Postage Stamps of the United States.* By John N. Luff. New York, 1902. Page 245.

stamp on the sheet, and if left unerased would immediately identify a fake made from these cardboard impressions. The system of placing a guide dot or dots on the engraved dies is one peculiar to the American Bank Note Companies and, so far as I know, the method has never been adopted by the stamp engravers of Great Britain or of any other country. It will be seen further on in my paper that the position of the guide dots on the dies frequently varies. Sometimes they are to the left of the stamps, sometimes to the right, while in other instances they are below the stamps. Whenever the impressions in the collection I am describing are printed from plates that were used for the actual stamps, the dots on the dies I mention can be found on many specimens of the issued stamps. It has to be remembered, however, that when the dot on the die was at some little distance from the side of the stamp, if the dot was on the left side of the stamp, none of the stamps occupying the last vertical column of the sheet have it; contrariwise, if the dot is on the right side of stamp, none of the stamps in the first vertical column have it, while if the dot is placed at the bottom of the stamp it is not present on any of the stamps in the top horizontal row. The dot does not show on any of the proof impressions of the dies, so far as I am able to ascertain, and I believe, therefore, that it was only inserted on the secondary dies with which the plates were made. I should also add that the American Bank Note Companies made use of the same method of placing dots on the dies for many of the stamps they printed for other countries besides the United States.

I now return to the sheets of the 1851–6 issue. The plate of the 3 cents was made from a die which had a frame-line round all four sides of the stamp. As in the case of the 1 cent the die had a guide dot about 5 mm. from the left upper corner of the stamp, and a second guide dot close to the left lower corner of the stamp. These dots can be traced on the sheet in exactly the same way as those of the 1 cent.

The plate of the 10 cents was made from a die of type 1 of this value, that is, the outer curved lines at the top and bottom and the scroll ornaments at the sides are complete. Unlike the 1 cent and 3 cents, the die had only one guide dot, and this was placed about 6 mm. from the left lower corner of the stamp. The dot can be traced below the letters "TS" of the word "CENTS" on every stamp on the sheet except those in the last vertical column, which, as previously explained, could not have it.

The plate of the 12 cents was made from a die which, like that of the 10 cents, had a guide dot about 6 mm. from the left lower corner of the stamp, and this dot can be traced on the sheet in exactly the same way.

The 1 cent is printed in deep blue, the 3 cents in scarlet, the 10 cents in deep green, and the 12 cents in black.

5 cents. Right half sheet of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, printed in deep reddish brown. On the right side margin, reading upwards, is "Toppan, Carpenter & Co. BANK NOTE ENGRAVERS, Phila. New York, Boston & Cincinnati" and below this "No. 2 P." The stamps in rows 1, 2, 3, 6, 7 and 10 are type 2 of this value, and those in rows 4, 5, 8 and 9 are type 3. It will be seen from this that the arrangement of the two types on this half sheet is entirely different to that Mr. Luff gives in his work

already referred to. He says, page 76, that the first, third, sixth and tenth rows of stamps are type 2, and the balance of the plate consists of type 3, while on page 348, in speaking of the same No. 2 plate of the 5 cents, he states that the two types are arranged in alternate rows.

24 cents. Right half sheet of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, printed in deep purple. The right side margin has a similar inscription to that on the half sheet of the 5 cents, except that the plate number is "No. 1 P."

30 cents. Right half sheet of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten printed in orange-yellow. On the right side margin, on a tablet, is "TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO. PHILADELPHIA," reading upwards, and below the tablet is the plate number "No. 1 P." Stamps Nos. 20, 63, 74, 84, 85, 86, 96 and 100 show signs of damage to the plate. A dot can be seen below the left lower corner of each stamp in the bottom row. These dots were placed on the plate in order to assist the workmen in keeping the vertical columns of stamps in straight lines and at equal distances apart.

90 cents. Right half sheet of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, printed in dark blue. The right side margin has a similar inscription to that on the half sheet of the 30 cents and the plate number is the same. A dot can be seen on the plate above the right upper corner of every stamp in the top row. These dots were placed on the plate for the same reason as those on the 30 c. plate.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of February 6th, Mr. J. Dunbar Heath will read a paper on "Surface Printing from Steel Plates," with Display.

On February 20th there will be a Display by members of one or more specimens on entires or of pairs or blocks. Members are requested to limit the display to twelve exhibits, and give a succinct description of each specimen.

Members are reminded that their subscription for the year 1913 became due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BINDING—FINAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of Volume I to XXI bound, can do so, in stock style, half marone morocco, gilt top, price Seven Shillings each volume, which price includes cost of return post, carefully packed in cardboard box.

Copies from abroad will be Eight Shillings each, which includes return by Registered Book Post, carefully packed.

All copies to be so bound must be sent in accompanied by remittance, and addressed: Mr. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

N.B.—No copies can be received for binding at above prices after the end of *February*, and the bound volumes will be posted *about* the end of March.

THE FIFTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

THIS is to be held in Edinburgh on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th April, 1913, under the auspices of the Scottish Philatelic Society, Edinburgh, the Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland, Glasgow, and the Dundee and District Philatelic Society.

President.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Crawford, K.T., President of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Vice-Presidents.—The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh (Robert Kirk Inches, Esq.), the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., the Right Hon. Herbert Samuel, M.P., H.M. Postmaster-General, the Right Hon. Sydney Buxton, M.P., H.M. Ex-Postmaster-General, Sir Edward Pigott William Redford, C.B., Ex-Secretary for Scotland to the General Post Office, M. P. Castle, Esq., M.V.O., J.P., Vice-President Royal Philatelic Society.

Chairman.—W. Norfor, Esq., C.A., President of the Scottish Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.—R. W. Findlater, 30 Buckingham Terrace, Edinburgh.

Executive Committee.—A. G. Ingrin, Esq., President of the Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland, Glasgow; David Dickson, Esq., President Dundee and District Philatelic Society; R. Borland, Esq., Hon. Secretary Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland and Glasgow; J. W. Christie, Esq., Hon. Secretary Dundee and District Philatelic Society; A. L. Macgregor, Esq., W.S., Hon. Chairman and Hon. Secretary, ex-officiis.

The Committee have taken for the holding of the Congress and Exhibition the Royal Arch Halls, Queen Street, Edinburgh. The halls are centrally situated, and within a few minutes' walk of the Balmoral Hotel, the headquarters of the Congress. The lower hall will be used for Congress purposes, and the holding of the stamp auction in aid of Congress funds. The upper hall, with roof light, will be utilized for the holding of the Exhibition; ample space is also provided for committee-rooms, cloak-rooms, and stalls for dealers, should same care to come north. The whole accommodation being self-contained, will greatly add to the social intercourse of the Congress. The holding of the Exhibition, the first of its kind attempted in Scotland, and on a small scale, should, in the opinion of the Committee, greatly help to stimulate Philately in Scotland. The Exhibition will be held concurrently with the Congress, but will remain open one extra day, i.e. Saturday, the 26th April, and thus give Scottish collectors from a distance who cannot get away during the week the chance of visiting same. Special terms have been arranged with the Balmoral Hotel, Princes Street, for the accommodation of delegates and friends to the Congress. The Committee would be greatly helped in its work by the various societies who intend taking part in the Congress sending in the names of their delegates at as early

a date as possible. All papers or motions to be submitted to the Congress Committee two months before the commencement of the Congress. It is hoped to arrange for delegates to visit the Forth Bridge, and also for parties to be conducted over the city, visiting the principal points of interest. A banquet will also be held on the evening of Friday, the 25th April. To enable the Committee to carry out these arrangements they appeal to all interested in Philately to send in donations at an early date.

THE RECENT FIND OF ST. LOUIS STAMPS.

THE remarkable discovery of these rare stamps at the Louisville Court House, in 1895, might have reasonably been expected to be a unique experience in the annals of these scarce and remarkably interesting stamps, but another discovery of almost equally startling importance has been made. There have been in the American journals various and varying accounts of this find, but we preferred to wait until they could be authenticated by absolutely reliable information. We are now indebted to our contemporary, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, of December 14th, for the following information, which is contributed by Mr. A. F. Henkels, President of the Philadelphia Philatelic Society, and apparently bears the stamp of reliability in every respect:—

"In view of the many conflicting reports as to the find of St. Louis Postmasters provisional stamps discovered in Philadelphia a few months ago, and in justice to the finder, E. D. Hemingway, who is the sole owner of this desirable lot, I think it is due the stamp-collecting fraternity that the full facts of the find be put before them, both for the purpose of relieving the anxiety of those who already possess copies of these stamps, as well as putting the find in question upon the proper basis. Some of the reports have so magnified the find as to seriously interfere with the trading in this particular class of stamps.

"This find, whilst of great philatelic importance, is not so large as previous lots that have been readily absorbed, and instead of rendering the stamps of less interest should stimulate the market for them.

"Hereto I append Mr. Hemingway's statement as to the entire find, which I trust will be appreciated by the philatelic public, and materially aid in clearing this atmosphere of doubt and speculation.

"The following data I quote from Mr. Hemingway's written statement to me: 'The find comprised "20, 20 c.; 79, 10 c., and 6, 5 c." The unsevered pairs and threes I have are one 20 c. and 10 c., one pair of 20 c., seven pairs of 10 c., three of 10 c.

"'You are at liberty to use this statement, which I vouch for as correct.

"'E. D. HEMINGWAY.'

"I will further state upon my own responsibility, having examined the stamps, that they are for the most part in exceptionally fine condition, and all upon the original covers."

The former discovery of the St. Louis stamps found included the following quantities of the three values:

5 cents	75 copies
10 cents	46 copies
20 cents	16 copies
Total . .	137 copies

In the present case the numbers of the two higher denominations is larger than in 1895, as Mr. Henkels states from the memorandum furnished by Mr. Hemingway that there are in the present lot:

5 cents	6 copies
10 cents	79 copies
20 cents	20 copies
Total . .	105 copies

These figures will alter the relative value, practically making the 10 c no better than the 5 c. It is also remarkable that no less than twenty copies of the 20 c., in addition to the previous sixteen, should have turned up This stamp was so rare that for many years its existence was hotly debated.

Mr. F. T. Melville states in the *Daily Telegraph* that:

"No other very rare stamps have been discovered in quite the same way as these of St. Louis, and it is worth recalling that the veteran dealer, Mr. J. W. Scott, formerly of London, now of New York, purchased in 1869 a lot comprising fifty of the 5 c., one hundred of the 10 c., and the three copies of the 20 c.; a parcel of twenty of the 5 c. and 10 c. was afterwards bought from Washington, and another parcel of twenty-five of the 5 c. and 10 c. was subsequently bought in New York."

Considering the local and limited uses of these stamps the aggregate of these discoveries is remarkable, and we could but wish that the discoveries might be paralleled by finds of the local issues of British Guiana, Trinidad, or Natal!

SOUTH AFRICAN STAMP EXHIBITION.

THIS exhibition will be held under the auspices of the Philatelic Society of Natal, to be held at Durban about the first week of July, 1913, and we have received the liberal "Scheme of Competition," together with the rules and regulations of the Stamp Exhibition which is to be held there during July, 1913. In deciding to organize this exhibition the Office Bearers, Executive Committee, and members of the Philatelic Society of Natal have taken on no mean task, and they look for help to make the affair a success by the sending of entries. This will be the first Philatelic Exhibition of note to be held in South Africa, and, as the Executive Committee have decided to spare no expense, funds are required, and donations will be welcomed. The Committee are in communication with several Insurance Companies and hope shortly to be able to quote a reasonable rate for fire and burglary. Arrangements are being concluded to have special police guards on duty day and night during the time the exhibition is open, whilst members of the committee will always be present. All exhibits will be shown in locked glass cases. There are ten classes with sub-sections to suit all exhibitors, and entry forms and all particulars can be had on application to the Hon. Secretary, Norman Welsford, P.O. Box 588, Durban.

SALE OF MR. DAVID HILL'S COLLECTION OF VICTORIA.

By M. P. CASTLE.

AMONG the most esteemed veterans of Philately is Mr. David H. Hill, of Brighton, near Melbourne, and I have had the advantage of knowing him by correspondence for very many years. Mr. Hill's important philatelic contributions, notably on the Early Victorian issues, have formed the foundation of all subsequent research, and it is therefore with regret that I learn from Messrs. J. H. Smyth and Co., of Sydney, that they have purchased the valuable used collection of Victorian stamps that has been so long in Mr. Hill's possession, and which must have largely assisted him in his researches. It is satisfactory, however, to know that the collection will not be dispersed, but has passed to an esteemed *confrère*, Mr. C. Lathrop Pack, who must now possess a remarkably fine collection of the interesting early issues of Victoria. Mr. David Hill parted many years ago with his unused Victorians, which were superlative, and were disposed of by Mr. C. J. Phillips at Birmingham. A subsequent and also important collection of unused Victorians was acquired by myself, and included some of the gems of my Australian collection. I am indebted to Messrs. Smyth and Co. for the following particulars :—

"The collection contains about 90 1d. half lengths, some being pairs, strips, and blocks, 80 of the 2d. half lengths, including a dozen of the fine backgrounds (one pair) and two without value, 116 of the 3d., including three rouletted and eleven perforated copies, 284 of the 2d., Queen on Throne, engraved and lithographed, including three completed plates and fourteen errors of transfer. Quite a large number of the 6d., orange, rouletted, and with serrate and serpentine perfs., including a horizontal pair of the latter very seldom seen. The Registrations and Too Lates, of which there are thirteen and seventeen respectively, each include a horizontal pair, which are very rare thus. There are five copies of the 4d., rouletted on original, watermarked single line 4, one being a pair (S.G. 89), and there are also two rouletted copies on original, wmk. value in words, not catalogued. The 6d., orange, beaded oval, is represented by three specimens, and the 1d., Laureate wmk., double line 4, also three copies, while there are likewise three specimens of the 5s., blue on yellow."

Mr. Pack informs me that there was a specimen of the 4d., beaded oval, with watermark value in words (S.G. No. 83) rouletted on a piece of overprint cover. This stamp, with watermark of numeral, is of course known both rouletted and imperforate, but I have never heard of this variety, and I trust that Mr. Pack will kindly submit it to inspection at the Royal Society. The collection is stated by its new owner to embrace magnificent pairs, strips, and blocks of all values of Issue 1, showing errors of transfer and other varieties, and I am confident it is a choice assemblage of the early Victorian stamps that would gladden the heart of any collector in the world.

Reviews.

By PERCY DE WORMS.

THE MARGINAL VARIETIES OF THE EDWARDIAN STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1902–12.*

THERE can be little doubt that marginal lines, letters, figures and other by-products of Philately are of considerable utility to the specialist, more especially in determining the position of a particular stamp on the sheet. In the case of the recent Edwardian marginal varieties, they indicate the approximate date of printing, the printer and new duty plates. The details of all values have been clearly set forth in this work, the illustrations of the miniature sheets being both ingenious and instructive. Though recently issued, this work may soon be out of date, since other marginal varieties are still possible amongst the Edwardian stamps of this country. The Appendix should not be missed, as it contains much instructive reading, and the work should prove of great utility to those on the look-out for something new to collect.

THE EDWARDIAN STAMPS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE—PART I.†

This second volume of "Bright's Philatelic Library" gives a general description of the plates, papers, watermarks, etc., and the means by which these stamps were produced. The stamp-issuing countries of the Empire are listed alphabetically, the present volume including those from Antigua and Dominica, concerning whose issues very full information is provided. The dates on which the various Colonies adopted the Colonial Colour Scheme is given in an Appendix. The work is certainly a credit both to the author and the publishers.

ILLUSTRATED MUSICAL TITLES.‡

This is a dictionary of Music-Illustrators; amongst the names will be found *Butler*, who illustrated the "Rat-tat Polka," and *Rosenthal*, who drew the picture entitled the "Postman's Knock." Both are scarce and much sought after by collectors of prints relating to the Post Office, to whom this book will appeal. Mr. Imeson is well known as a successful writer in the lighter vein of Philately, and is to be congratulated upon having found such an original theme as "Musical Titles," which is at once quaint and interesting.

* *The Marginal Varieties of the Edwardian Stamps of Great Britain*, 1902–12. By Sam. C. Buckley. Oswald Marsh, 18 Hamlet Road, Norwood, London, 1912.

† *The Edwardian Stamps of the British Empire*, Part I. By D. B. Armstrong, London. Bright and Son, 164 Strand, W.C., 1912.

‡ *Illustrated Musical Titles.* By W. E. Imeson. West Norwood, S.E., 1912

UNITED STATES STAMP AUCTION REVIEW, 1912–13.*

A well-compiled book such as the above volume provides a much-needed want for those who desire to know the true market value of the various issues of a particular country. In one column are given the 1912 catalogue prices according to Scott, and in the second the price obtained at auction. A glance through the pages shows the premium collectors put upon fine condition, and particularly on exceptional pieces; there are many such instances amongst the earlier issues, in one case nearly four times' catalogue price being bid for a block of eight. Both stamps and entires have been included, making the work most complete; it is well printed and bound, and but for a curious jumble of the lines describing the entires, very accurate. It is to be hoped that others will follow the author's example and produce auction reviews of other important countries; their value will be far greater than their cost. This feature, as regards British Colonial Stamps, might be well adopted in one of the Philatelic Annuals, and should do much to enhance its popularity and circulation.

By M. P. CASTLE.

STAMP CATALOGUES, 1913.†

The Catalogues for the present year have in some instances antedated their appearance, but owing to abnormal demands upon the space in this journal I regret that they have been unable to be noticed before. The number of these works is now considerable and increasing, and in my judgment are issued too frequently. In some instances less than a year elapses between the editions, and in almost every case they are "hardy annuals." From a collector's point of view I quite fail to see why a priced catalogue should be issued except at intervals of two or three years. Their main interest is in the pricing, and I do not believe that constant changes of these operate for the benefit either of the collector or the dealer.

The frequent recurrence of these issues leaves for the reviewer but little to be found worthy to present to his readers, and the real point of interest, a laborious dissection of the prices, does not come within the scope of this journal. It must therefore be understood that the importance and excellence of these works is by no means unappreciated if my comments are marked by brevity. In the present case each of the five catalogues has admirable features, and have been continually improved in their lengthened existence, and as regards general turn out in paper, printing, binding, and illustration leave scarcely anything to be desired, and reflect great credit upon their publishers.

* *United States Stamp Auction Review*, 1912–13. By Carleton G. Ferris. Philadelphia. Eugene Klein, Inc., Empire Building.

† *Stanley Gibbons Priced Catalogue of Stamps of Foreign Countries*, 1913, Part II. 391 Strand, W.C.

Gebrüder Senf, *Illustrated Postage Stamp Catalogue*, 1913.

Whitfield King's *Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, 1913. Ipswich.

Yvert and Telliers' *Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, 1913. 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens.

Paul Kohl's *Illustrated Normal Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, 1913. Chemnitz.

The twenty-third edition of Stanley Gibbons Catalogue has the following important new features, and much attention has been paid generally to the South American issues, while it will be seen that the price of many European countries have substantial upward tendencies.

Argentine Republic have different perforations from 1892 to date, divided into three sets and priced according to stock.

Bosnia.—The list of the stamps of the first type has been rewritten by Mr. H. R. Oldfield. The new list will be found simpler, and any stamp can now be placed by this new list.

Brazil.—This country has been revised by Captain G. F. Napier, and his discoveries of the three types of the engraved 100 reis of 1890, and of the five types of the 100 reis of 1894, are now included for the first time.

Denmark.—The recent sale by the Government of unused remainders of the early issues has caused somewhat drastic reductions in a number of varieties.

Egypt.—The whole of this country has been rewritten, the new list being based on a large specialized collection that has been formed by Mr. C. J. Phillips in preparation for the writing of a handbook on the stamps of Egypt, which it is hoped to publish towards the end of 1913.

Hayti.—The early issues of this country have been carefully revised, based on information supplied by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

Mexico.—A number of alterations and corrections have been made in this country. The later issues have been partly rewritten and the lists simplified by the assistance of Mr. W. T. Wilson.

Nicaragua.—Mr. A. Ahrens has helped considerably in revising the list of this country.

Senf's Catalogue, which is the twenty-first edition, has long been recognized as the leading one on the Continent. It is idle, however, to deny that its supremacy has of late years been rudely assailed, and that excellent as are many of its features, it no longer holds the commanding position of former days. The question of the prices quoted by "Senf," notably for old German issues, has raised a storm of protest throughout Central Europe, and as will be seen by reference elsewhere in this issue, it seems likely that the standard position of this Catalogue will be even more severely attacked in the future than the past. Many alterations have been made in the present edition with regard to the nomenclature of countries, so as to bring them more strictly into alphabetical precedence. The lists of the Italian Post Offices in Turkey and those of France in China have been much extended and improved, and fresh work is noticeable in the lists of Antioquia, Argentine, British Guiana (this is by no means even now up-to-date), Finland, Columbia, and Siam. There are also many other rectifications, additional notes, etc. The sale of the last issue amounted to no less than 38,000 copies.

Whitfield King's list has attained its thirteenth edition, and has deservedly acquired its increasing popularity as a useful guide to those who do not want to collect on the most advanced scale—as evidenced by the fact that the twelfth edition was sold out as early as May last, thus necessitating an earlier production of the present one. This, unfortunately, has not allowed all the recent numerous changes in the stamps of this Empire in 1912 to appear

and fully bears out my remarks about the too frequent issues of these stamp catalogues. There has, however, been much careful revising, and it is an excellent help for the general collector.

Yvert and Tellier's, of which this is the seventeenth edition, is the now acknowledged guide to prices in France, and its advent is always eagerly awaited. The publishers state that they can supply 95 per cent of all the stamps quoted, and in this case criticism of prices must be disarmed, as the vendors have the courage of their opinions. The burning question of to-day is the quotation of prices which do not represent the quotation at which good copies can be either bought or sold! The general arrangements of Messrs. Yvert and Tellier's Catalogue are excellent, notably the proper subordination of minor varieties in dropped type, while the copious and reliable lists of the numerous French Colonial surcharges must render it invaluable to all who collect these stamps.

Kohl's Normal Catalogue is marked by the very high standard of excellence noticeable in the works issued by that firm. The "normal" edition does not go so far into detail as the *Grosse Handbuch*, but it is stated that the corrections and additions herein apply equally to the lists in the last issue of the more important Catalogue. The Normal Catalogue is a marvel of lucidity and clear arrangement, reflecting the highest credit upon its publishers. The issue of two such important Catalogues by one firm is a policy that is open to criticism, and it would seem that its future career is to be somewhat recast.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—As we go to press we have seen the new Georgian ½d. and 4d. stamps.

Both have the medium-sized head of the King, in profile to left, on lined ground, and with this difference only, the design of the ½d. stamp remains the same. The 4d. is of the same type as the lately issued 3d. value.

Adhesives.

½d., green, new type, multiple, G.R. wmk., perf. 15 × 14.
4d., slate, new type, multiple, G.R. wmk., perf. 15 × 14.

AITUTAKI.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamps News* states, on Continental authority, that two more Edwardian New Zealand stamps have been surcharged for use in this country.

Adhesives.

6d., rose, Edwardian stamp, surcharged "Ono pene."
1s., orange, Edwardian stamp, surcharged "Tai Tiringi."

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—The *Australian Stamp Journal* chronicles the current 1d. Postage Due stamps, perf. 11 all round.

Postage Due.

1d., green and carmine, Crown and A, perf. 11,

BERMUDA.—The two stamps listed on page 329, Vol. XXI, are before us.

The colour of the 3d. value is purple on yellow.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS.—We have seen your values of a new set printed from the new De La Rue "Postage" key-plate with the large head of King George.

The values appear in figures in plain labels each side at top; "Postage" *each side* under the head and "British Solomon Islands" on plain band at foot.

Adhesives.

½d., green; multiple; perf. 14.
1d, red ,, ,,
3d., purple on yellow ,, ,,
11d., dull purple and red ,, ,,

CANADA.—The *Monthly Journal* has received the current 1 c. and 2 c. stamps arranged for use in automatic machines. They are imperf. along the top and bottom and perf. 8 between.

The "S.C.F." lists the 7 c. Edwardian stamp in bistre colour, instead of dull olive-yellow.

Adhesives.

7 c., *bistre*, Edwardian issue.
1 c., green, Georgian issue, imperf. and perf. 8.
2 c., carmine ,, ,, ,,

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—We have seen four more values of the Georgian set.

Adhesives.

½d., brown, white tablet, multiple, perf. 14.
1d., scarlet, lined tablet ,, ,,
4d., black and red on yellow, white tablet, multiple, perf. 14.
6d., dull and bright purple, lined tablet, multiple, perf. 14.

CYPRUS.—We have seen the new 2 and 12 piastres of the Georgian set.

Adhesives.

2 pi., blue and purple; multiple; perf. 14.
12 pi., red-brown and black ,, ,,

GRENADA.—We have seen a new set printed from the new De La Rue "Postage Revenue" key-plate with the large head of King George.

The values appear in figures on plain labels each side at top; Grenada on plain band at foot.

Adhesives.

½d., green; multiple wmk.; perf. 14.
1d., red ,, ,,
2d., orange-brown ,, ,,
2½d., blue ,, ,,
3d., purple on yellow ,, ,,
6d., dull and bright purple ,, ,,
1s., black on green ,, ,,
2s., purple and blue on blue ,, ,,
5s., green and red on yellow ,, ,,
10s., green and red on green ,, ,,

INDIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 8 annas of the Georgian set with the usual "Service" overprint in black.

Official.

8 annas, bright mauve.

We have seen the 2 as. 6 p. in a new design. The portrait of the King has been partly redrawn, the outlines of the face being more clearly defined, with alterations in the jewels and other details of the crown and robes, which are made clearer and more distinct. An oval band surrounds the portrait, with "India Postage" in white letters on solid colour in the upper curve of the band, and the value in words in similar letters in the lower curve, divided by a tablet at foot containing the figures "2 as. 6 ps." in white on colour. The four corners of the stamp are filled in with ornaments of leaves, and the colour is a *bright* blue.

The 2 as. (mauve), overprinted "Service," as in the case of the other values.

The 1 a. Service stamp with "Service" doubly printed, the two overprints being quite separate and not a mere slip.

Adhesive.

2 as. 6 p., bright blue; Georgian type redrawn.

Officials.

1 a., carmine; Georgian type with double overprint.
2 as., mauve; Georgian issue.

Gwalior.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has kindly sent us the 3 pies, ½ a., 1 a., 2 as., and 3 as. of the Georgian set, bearing the usual overprint in black.

Adhesives.

3 pies, grey.
½ a., green.
1 a., rose-carmine.
2 as., violet.
3 as., orange-brown.

Patiala.—From the same source we have received the 3 pies, ½ a., 1 a., 2 as., 3 as., and 6 as. of the Georgian set, bearing the usual overprint in black.

Adhesives.

3 pies, grey.
½ a., green.
1 a., rose-carmine.
2 as., violet.
3 as., orange-brown.
6 as., olive-bistre.

JAMAICA.—We have seen the 6d. value of the new Georgian set.

Adhesive.

6d., dull and bright purple, multiple, chalky.

ST. VINCENT.—We have seen a set of 11 new stamps for this island.

The ½d. to 1s. values bear the head of King George, and the 2s., 5s., and £1 values are of the Arms design, slightly modified.

½d., green;	multiple;	perf. 14.
1d., red	,,	,,
2d., grey	,,	,,
2½d., blue	,,	,,
3d., purple on yellow	,,	,,
4d., red on yellow	,,	,,
6d., purple	,,	,,
1s., black on green	,,	,,
2s., purple and blue	,,	,,
5s, green and red	,,	,,
£1, dark green and purple	,,	,,

SIERRA LEONE.—From Messrs. Whitfield King & Co. we have received a 3d. stamp for the Georgian set of a new type. It is of large size, divided in the centre by two circles, the one at top having the King's head, with crown above, and the bottom one shows an elephant under a palm tree, with the letters "S. L." Sierra Leone at top, figures of value in shields each side of the middle and in words at foot. Postage—Revenue each side.

We have seen seven more values of this new type.

Adhesives.

3d., purple on yellow,	multiple,	ordinary,	perf. 14.
1s., black on green;	multiple;	chalky;	perf. 14.
2s., purple and blue on blue	,,	,,	,,
5s., green and red on yellow	,,	,,	,,
10s., green and red on green	,,	,,	,,
£1, purple and black on red	,,	,,	,,
£2, purple and blue	,,	,,	,,
£5, green and orange	,,	,,	,,

SEYCHELLES.—We have before us the set of seven stamps chronicled on page 329, Vol. XXI.

For Rs.2.50 read Rs.2.25, purple and green.

The 75 c., R. 1.50, and Rs. 2.25 are with plain tablets, and the remainder with lined tablets.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS. — Three more values of the Georgian set are before us, the 3 c., 4 c., and 8 cents.

Adhesives.

3 c., red;	multiple;	perf. 14.
4 c., dull purple	,,	,,
8 c., blue	,,	,,

SUDAN.—It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 2 mills stamp of the Camel-rider set has appeared in green colour.

Adhesive.

2 mills, green, Camel-rider set.

TASMANIA.—The *Australian Stamp Journal* tells us that the lately issued 1d. on 2d. may be found perf. 12½ × 11.

Adhesive.

ONE PENNY in dull red on 2d., deep mauve, wmk. Crown and A sideways, perf. 12½ × 11.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.—We have seen six values of a new set of the Britannia type bearing the inscription "Trinidad and Tobago" with Postage and Revenue at sides as before.

The values in figures on plain ground appears each side at foot, with words between also on a plain band.

Adhesives.

½d., green;	multiple;	perf. 14.
1d, red	,,	,,
2½d., blue	,,	,,
4d., red and black on yellow	,,	,,
6d., bright and dull purple	,,	,,
1s., black on green	,,	,,

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS.—The set of six stamps chronicled on page 330, Vol. XXI, is before us, and we find that the inscription is placed *round* the head of King George, and not above, as in the case of the Edwardian set. "Postage" is placed at the foot of the head, and over the value in words. Figures of value in shields in each top corner as before.

The 3d. value is purple on yellow.

Four more values are before us.

Adhesives.

6d., lilac,	multiple wmk.,	perf. 14.
1s., orange	,,	,,
2s., red on green	,,	,,
3s., black on red	,,	,,

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 2d. yellow stamp, wmk. Crown and A sideways, perf. 12½ × 12. Surcharged "ONE PENNY" in black.

Provisional.

ONE PENNY in black on 2d. yellow, Crown A, perf. 12½ × 12.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received a few copies of the 10 c. redrawn stamp, which shows the larger head like the 25 c. value.

GREECE.—Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff writes as follows:— "18th December, 1912.

"Completing my information about the new stamps of the countries occupied by the Greek army, I read the following item in an Athenian paper dated 2nd December: 'We learn from the Island of Mytilene that after the conquest a great demand ensued for Postage Stamps, and as the Greek were not obtainable, orders were given to sequestrate the Turkish and use them with the surcharge

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΚΑΤΟΧΗ

(Greek occupation).'

"The largest part of these stamps were bought by collectors.

"The island of Samos has had printed in Athens special postage stamps to the value of two drachmas.

"Enclosed is a stamp of Greece with the inscription ΕΔΑΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ used in Macedonia.* They are all surcharged vertically, except that of the 25 dr., which is horizontal.

"The commemorative stamps will be ready and delivered from Corfu shortly.

"19th December, 1912.

"The stamps of 'Samos' were designed on the type of the first Greek stamps with the large head of Hermes (Mercury), so the papers say, but I have not seen them myself.

"25th December, 1912.

"Confirming my previous letters, I now beg to inform you that I have received a letter from Athens saying that the surcharge ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ have been printed both in *black* and *red*, and that on the first five values, 1, 2, 3, 5, and 10 leptas an *error* exists on each sheet of *100*, which reads ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ instead of ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ.

"I have received the stamps of ΔΗΜΝΘΣ surcharged all in *black*, except the 5 l., which is *red*. My friend says that the 20 l. actual issue surcharged is exhausted, and that a quantity of the previous type 20 l. has been printed, which is also exhausted.

"I read in a Greek paper dated the 20th December :—

"'Samos has had lately in circulation the new postage stamps, which are composed as follows :

1 lepton, grey.
5 lepta, green.
10 ,, red.
25 ,, blue.
50 ,, light brown.

"The Post Office has cashed from the sale during the three first days £1600 (40,000 dr.).

"According to this paper No. 1 dr. and 2 dr. have been issued, as it was previously noted.

"In my ΔΗΜΝΘΣ stamps I found one 5 lepta overprinted in red on a Greek stamp of the actual issue but lithographed on white paper. The stamp and letters are slightly larger. No explanation about the issue of this stamp is given by my friend. If I ascertain further hereon I will write you again, and if you want to see the stamp, I will willingly send it for inspection."

From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 1 lepta with the overprint has come to hand, and these friends write : "The complete set of Greece have been overprinted similar to the 1 lepta, and we understand that there is a 10 drachma Postage Due."

ITALY. *Offices in the Ægean Islands.*—The *Monthly Journal* states that the 25 c. and 50 c. stamps of Italy have been overprinted "Egeo" in black.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News quotes, on the authority of the *Bulletin Philatelique* :—

"We continue to receive from the officials the surcharges which are spoken of in the philatelic press for the Islands of Ægean Sea occupied by the Italians. The postage stamps values 2, 5, 10, 15, 25, 40, and 50 c. are issued with the surcharge of Libia, Rodi, Simi, Cos, Lipso, Patmos, Stampalia, Calmino, Casa, Nisiros, Piscopi, Scarpento, Leros, and Karki. These stamps are to be in use during December, and the end of the war will render them useless. Our letter to the postal officials asked for information of the two stamps of 25 c. and 50 c. surcharged *Egeo*, but our request was ignored."

Smith's Monthly informs us that the "Cinquantenario" series of 1911 have been put into circulation again with the surcharge "Valevole per le Stempe—CMI 2."

SWEDEN.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 35 öre Official stamp with the wavy lines watermark.

Official.

35 öre, violet, watermarked, wavy lines.

PORTUGAL.—We have seen the new 1 c. and 2 c. with "Assistencia" overprinted diagonally.

Adhesives.

1 c., green, overprinted as above in red.
2 c., carmine-red, overprinted as above in black.

RUSSIA.—Mr. Albert Scheindling writes us as follows under date 22 December, old style.

"Enclosed I beg to hand you a complete set of the much-discussed new Jubilee stamps of Russia, which will be put in use on the 1st January, 1913, old style. They are all printed on white wove chalky paper, perforated 14½. The 1–70 cop stamps are surface printed in sheets of 100 (10 horizontal rows of 10) and the rouble values line-engraved in sheets of 50 (10 horizontal rows of 5)."

The colours and description of the designs are as follows :—

1 cop, brown-orange. Czar Peter the Great (1689–1725), after a portrait of the Dutch painter De Moor.
2 cop, green. Czar Alexander II, Nicolajewitch (1855–1881).
3 cop, rose. Czar Alexander III, Alexandrowitch (1881–1894).
4 cop, red. Czar Peter the Great (1689–1725), after a portrait of the painter Kneller.
7 cop, brown. Our present Czar, Nicholas II.
10 cop, blue. Same portrait.

* This one has been used in Salonica (ΘΙΣΣΑΛΟΝΙΚΗ).

14 cop, green. Czarin Ekaterina II, Alexejewna (1762–1796), after a portrait of the painter Skorodoñmow.
15 cop, light brown. Czar Nicholas I, Pawlowitch (1825–1855).
20 cop, olive. Czar Alexander I, Pawlowitch (1801–1825), after a portrait of the painter De', from the collection P. Z. Daschkow.
25 cop, dull purple. Czar Alexei Michailowitch (1645–1676).
35 cop, violet, with green centre. Czar Paul I, Petrowitch (1796–1801), after a portrait of the painter Waũle.
50 cop, brown, with black centre. Czarin Elisabeth II, Petrowna (1741–1762), after a portrait of the painter Tchemesow.
70 cop, green, with brown centre. Czar Michail Fedorowitch (1613–1645).
1 rouble, green. The Kremlin at Moscow.
2 roubles, red-brown. The Winter Palace at St. Petersburg.
3 roubles, violet. The so-called Romanow House (The house wherein the first Prince Romanow lived).
5 roubles, brown. Our present Czar, Nicholas II.

"The execution of the stamps, as you will admit, is a very fine one, and meets with much sympathy in the Russian papers, except as to the 14 cop value; in my opinion the 2 and 3 rouble stamps could also have been improved in the design, and I also think that it is a pity that the set doesn't contain the portrait of our little Grand Duke Alexis Nikolajewitch, who is very popular and much liked in our country."

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We have seen the new locally printed 5 c. stamp of the *Ploughman* type, small size.

It has the new watermark and is perforated $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesive.

5 c., red, small size, honeycomb wmk., perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 12\frac{1}{2}$.

BOLIVIA.—We have seen a set of nine stamps, five of which are types Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, and 24 of Gibbons', *but in new colours*, type No. 23, lilac and black, as issued in 1901, and three new values, 8 c., 50 and 1 boliviano of the portrait types, but without names.

Adhesives.

1 c., rose-carmine.	Gibbons' type No. 19.
2 c., vermilion.	,, ,, ,, 20.
5 c., green.	,, ,, ,, 21.
8 c., orange.	New value.
10 c., dull purple.	Gibbons' type No. 22.
20 c., lilac and black.	,, ,, ,, 23.
50 c., purple.	New type.
1 bol., blue.	,,
2 bols., black.	Gibbons' type No. 24.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We have seen the 1 cent value of the 1910–12 set of Official stamps, Type 81 of Gibbons.

Official.

1 cent, green and black; wmk. Crosses and Circles; perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 13$.

PANAMA.—Messrs. J. M. Bartels and Co. have kindly sent us three out of four Panama Exhibition stamps. The 2 c., we are told, will probably not be out before February.

The colour of the 10 c. spoils the appearance of this stamp.

Adhesives.

1 c., green. Portrait of Balboa. No wmk. Perf. 12.
5 c., blue, View of the Golden Gate. No wmk. Perf. 12.
10 c., orange. Discovery of San Francisco Bay. No. wmk. Perf. 12.

UNITED STATES.—The *Philatelic Gazette* states that Parcel Post stamps were to be issued on January 1st, 1913.

The values are 1 c., 2 c., 3 c., 4 c., 5 c., 10 c., 15 c., 20 c., 25 c., 50 c., 75 c., and $1, all with various interesting designs, and all printed in carmine.

In size they are stated to resemble the Hudson-Fulton and Omaha series, being $1\frac{1}{2} \times 1$ inch.

The following quantities have been requisitioned to date:—

1 c., 50 millions.	15 c., 5 millions.
2 c., 35 ,,	20 c., 5 ,,
3 c., 13 ,,	25 c., 11 ,,
4 c., 11 ,,	50 c., 2 ,,
5 c., 50 ,,	75 c., 1 million.
10 c., 8 ,,	$1 1 ,,

Parcel Post Due stamps have been prepared, same size as the other series, but the colour is dark green. In a horizontal panel across the top are the words "U.S. Parcel Post" in roman capitals, and a similar panel at the bottom, "Postage Due." In the centre surrounded by a double circle upon a background of geometric lathework is a large numeral expressing the denomination. The upper half of the circular frame carries the denomination in words which are repeated on the lower half, except that the words appear only once on the 25 c. Small numerals of denomination are on both sides of the large central numeral. The set will consist of five values, 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 c.

The first requisition calls for the following quantities:—

1 c., 8 millions.	10 c., 2 millions.
2 c., 4 ,,	25 c., 1 million.
5 c., 8 ,,	

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us specimens of two stamps of a

set issued to commemorate the "Revolution" and the "Republic."

They are large oblong in shape, and bear the inscriptions, "The Republic of China—Postage—In Commemoration of the Revolution," and "The Republic of China—Postage—In Commemoration of the Republic."

Our friends write:

"There are two distinct sets of new commemorative stamps of the same values and colours, which are as follow: 1 c., orange, 2 c., green, 3 c, blue-green, 5 c., magenta, 8 c., sepia, 10 c, blue, 16 c., sage-green, 20 c., lake, 50 c., green, $1, carmine, $2, brown, and $5, slate. The portrait on the 'Revolution' stamp is that of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and on the 'Republic' stamp that of President Yuan Shi Kai."

From the same source we have received the ½ c., brown, "Postage Due" stamp with the Waterlow overprint in black, and gather from *Smith's Monthly* that this overprint has also appeared on the 10, 20, and 30 c., brown, of this set. The *Monthly Journal* includes the ordinary 5 c., deep lilac, with this overprint in red.

DUTCH INDIES.—It is reported in several quarters, on Continental authority, that the current 1 g. and 2½ g. have appeared on coloured paper.

Adhesives.

1 g., dull lilac on greenish.
2½ g., slate ,,

FRENCH COLONIES.—We have before us 108 different provisionals made by the surcharges "0 5" or "10" in black or in red!

With the exception of 6 of the Grasset type for Indo-China and 6 for Madagascar 1904 type, all are of the "Peace and Commerce" type.

Anjouan.—5 on 2 c., 5 on 4 c., 5 on 15 c., 5 on 20 c., 5 on 25 c., 5 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 45 c., 10 on 50 c., 10 on 75 c., 10 c. on 1 fr.

Dahomey.—5 on 2 c., 5 on 4 c., 5 on 15 c., 5 on 20 c., 5 on 25 c., 5 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 50 c., 10 on 75 c.

Gaboon.—5 on 2 c., 5 on 4 c., 5 on 15 c., 5 on 20 c., 5 on 25 c., 5 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 45 c., 10 on 50 c., 10 on 75 c., 10 c. on 1 fr., 10 c. on 2 fr., 10 c. on 5 fr.

Grand Comoro.—5 on 2 c., 5 on 4 c., 5 on 15 c., 5 on 20 c., 5 on 25 c., 5 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 45 c., 10 on 50 c., 10 on 75 c.

Guadeloupe.—5 on 4 c., 5 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c.

Guiana.—5 on 2 c., 5 on 4 c., 5 on 20 c., 5 on 25 c., 5 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 50 c.

Ivory Coast.—5 on 15 c., 5 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 50 c., 10 on 75 c.

Indo-China.—(Grasset type) 5 on 4 c., 5 on 15 c., 5 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 50 c., 10 on 75 c.

Madagascar.—(1904 type) 5 on 2 c., 5 on 20 c., 5 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 50 c., 10 on 75 c.
(1896–1902 type) 5 on 15 c., 5 on 20 c., 5 on 30 c., 10 on 75 c.

Moheli.—5 on 4 c., 5 on 20 c., 5 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 45 c., 10 on 50 c.

Mayotte.—5 on 2 c., 5 on 4 c., 5 on 15 c., 5 on 20 c., 5 on 25 c., 5 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 45 c., 10 on 50 c., 10 on 75 c., 10 c. on 1 fr.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—5 on 2 c., 5 on 4 c., 5 on 15 c , 5 on 20 c., 5 on 25 c., 5 on 30 c., 5 on 35 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 50 c., 10 on 75 c., 10 c. on 1 fr.

Senegal.—5 on 15 c., 5 on 20 c., 5 on 30 c., 10 on 40 c., 10 on 50 c., 10 on 75 c.

LIBERIA.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the 3 c. on 10 c. of 1910, both ordinary and official, perforated 14 in place of the roulette.

Adhesive.

3 c. on 10 c., purple and black, Gibbons No. 173 perf. 14.

Official.

3 c. on 10 c., black and blue, Gibbons No. 380; perf. 14.

MOROCCO (French Post Offices).—We have seen a set of four French "Recouvrements" stamps surcharged in numerals and Arabic characters for use here.

Adhesives.

1 c., olive-green; red surcharge.
10 c., lilac ,,
30 c., bistre ,,
50 c., red; blue surcharge.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—Fifteen varieties of the bisected and surcharged stamps are before us, and we find among the lot two varieties that we had not chronicled, the 1 real on half 2 reis orange, *without* the "Republica" overprint, and the 1 real on half 1 tanga carmine, *with* the "Republica" overprint.

The *Monthly Journal*, on Continental authority, lists eight more varieties of these stamps, and we find in *Smith's Monthly* further additions.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write: "The complete set of eight values of the Vasco da Gama issue have been overprinted with the word "Republica." These stamps are before us, and the overprint is in black on all.

Provisionals.

1 real on half 2 reis orange *without* "Republica."
1 ,, on half 1 tanga carmine *with* ,,
1 r. on half of 5 t. on 8 t. (No. 335).
1 r. ,, 5 t. on 4 t. (No. 337). [357].
1 r. ,, 5 t., purple-brown on *straw* (No.
3 r. ,, 5 t. on 8 t. (No. 335).
3 r. ,, 5 t. on 4 t. (No. 337).
3 r. ,, 2 t. (Republica) (No. 373).
6 r. ,, 8 t., purple on *pink*.

a. Smaller figure "6."
2 reis on half 2½ r. on 6 r., green.
2 ,, ,, 2½ r. on 9 r., lilac.

RUSSIAN LEVANT.—As we go to press Mr. Albert Scheindling writes us that on the 14 January, 1912 the new Russian Jubilee stamps have been issued for use in the Levant with the surcharge as follows :—

5 para on 1 cop.
10 ,, 2 ,,
15 ,, 3 ,,
20 ,, 4 ,,
1 piastre on 10 cop.
1½ ,, 15 ,,
2 ,, 20 ,,
2½ ,, 25 ,,
3½ ,, 35 ,,
5 ,, 50 ,,
7 ,, 70 ,,
10 ,, 1 rbl.
20 ,, 2 ,,
30 ,, 3 ,,
50 ,, 5 ,,

SIAM.—A new set of stamps bearing the portrait of the young King has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

The 1 baht is of large size, similar to type 61 of Gibbons, showing the King in full uniform. The others are of the same size as type 64 of Gibbons with a three-quarter face portrait, in uniform, with a label at top and bottom, the latter with "Siam" in native and European characters and the former with value in figures and its equivalent in Siamese.

Adhesives.

2 stg., yellow-brown, no wmk.; perf. 14.
6 ,, carmine ,, ,,
12 ,, black and olive-brown ,, ,,
14 ,, blue ,, ,,
28 ,, brown ,, ,,
1 caht., blue, brown-centre ,,

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

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R. B. YARDLEY.

THE fourth meeting of the season 1912-13 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 3rd of December, 1912, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, L. W. Fulcher, R. B. Yardley, Capt. G. F. Napier, J. L. Green, C. R. Wickins, F. W. Barron, C. E. McNaughtan, E. D. Bacon, Wilmot Corfield, F. J. Peplow, Col. J. Bonhote, Thos. W. Hall, J. A. Tilleard, Franz Reichenheim, G. Papier (Associate), Chas. A. Pocock (Associate).

In the unavoidable absence of the President through ill-health the chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

A letter from Dr. H. L. Tidy resigning his membership of the Society owing to his inability to attend meetings was read, and his resignation was accepted with regret.

The candidates for election to membership were: Mr. Edward Benest Shaw Benest, proposed by Capt. G. F. Napier and seconded by the Hon. Secretary; and Mr. J. W. Kayton Schofield, proposed by Mr. W. P. Cohen and seconded by Mr. A. J. Cohen. Both candidates were, after ballot, declared duly elected fellows and members of the Society. A paper was then read by Mr. L. W. Fulcher on the stamps of the Roman States, being a summary of his history of the stamps as published in the *Philatelic Record* during the present year. This has been reprinted in book form, and a copy was kindly presented by Mr. Fulcher to each member present at the meeting.

The paper contained a descriptive account of the various issues, with particulars of the various novelties discovered by the author in the course of his investigations, some of which are referred to in dealing with the stamps shown. All the settings and varieties of type, shades, and papers, with the principal points for consideration in their identification and for the purpose of reconstruction of sheets, were fully described, while the four sets of reprints were exhaustively dealt with, and the chief means of distinguishing those presenting difficulty in identification were explained.

The paper, which was listened to with great interest, was illustrated by a display of Mr. Fulcher's collection of the stamps under consideration. This is probably the most complete collection that has been formed of the interesting old issues of the Roman States, and it is singularly rich in complete unsevered sheets and panes, many of which are of great rarity and are only occasionally to be found entire at the present day. The whole of the issues with the numerous shades and papers and varieties described in Mr. Fulcher's history of the stamps, together with all the permanent flaws and peculiarities

useful in determining the various settings, were shown in large numbers, both unused and used, and the collection, which is most carefully written up with descriptive notes, was inspected with the greatest interest by the fellows and members attending the meeting.

In addition to the entire sheets and panes before referred to, mention may be made of the following as a few of the many interesting stamps and novelties to be found in the collection :—1852, the ½ baj in dull lilac, as well as in a distinct pale blue, a colour new to collectors ; a newly noticed variety of the 3 baj, with the tassel missing from the head of the left key ; the 4 baj in a distinct orange (an uncatalogued shade), and the same value, on a thick white paper which, although modestly questioned by Mr. Fulcher, passed the scrutiny of the members present as being what it purports to be. The forgeries of the 8 baj, made to defraud the Revenue and used to pay postage, were also shown.

In the 1867 issue in the changed currency the 5 c. and 10 c. unused, with the explanations of the mode of distinguishing the originals from the imperforate remainders of the perforated issue, were noticeable, while in the perforated issues the distinction between the values printed in sheets of 64 stamps in October, 1868, and those printed later on in larger sheets were fully exemplified.

Amongst the varieties of the perforated stamps a block of 4 of the 80 c., without the double vertical lines between the stamps, and the unissued variety of the same value on unsurfaced paper in deep lilac-rose, was shown.

On the motion of Col. J. Bonhote, seconded by Mr. E. D. Bacon, the cordial thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Fulcher for his most interesting Paper and Display.

The fifth meeting of the season 1912–13 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 19th December, 1912, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: Lord Crawford, M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, Baron P. de Worms, Thos. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, J. H. Barron, Capt. G. F. Napier, J. L Green, C. R. Wickins, J. C. Sidebotham, Wilmot Corfield, C. E. McNaughtan, L. E. Hall, J. A. Tilleard, B. D. Knox, Chas. A. Pocock (Associate), G. Papier (Associate).

The President having taken the chair the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Letters were read from Mr. E. C. Wigglesworth and Mr. Frank Allen announcing their desire of retiring from membership of the Society, and the resignations were accepted with regret.

The announcement of the death of Lieut. Ludwig Schwarz, a member of the Society for upwards of 20 years, was received with very great regret.

Mr. Castle, speaking as a personal friend of very long standing, expressed in fitting terms the great esteem in which Mr. Schwarz was held, and the universal appreciation of philatelists of the work done by him in his philatelic studies and researches. The Honorary Secretary was directed to communicate the expression of the sincere sympathy of the members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, to the widow and family of the deceased member in the great loss sustained by his death.

A letter was read from Mr. Kjellstedt, sending for the Society's collection specimens of the application of a new process for the production of postage stamps, with which experiments had been made by the United States Government ; and the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Kjellstedt for his kind gift.

The following candidates for election were, after ballot, declared to be duly elected as fellows and members of the Society, viz. : Mr. William James Cochrane, proposed by Mr. C. L. Bagnall and seconded by Mr. M. H. Horsley ; Mr. Isidor John Simons, proposed by Mr. H. R. Oldfield and seconded by the Honorary Secretary ; and Mr. Reginald Powell Croom-Johnson, proposed by Mr. J. A. Tilleard and seconded by Mr. H. R. Oldfield.

The Vice-President then gave a display of the "Pence Issues of Ceylon," with verbal explanations of the system adopted by him in the arrangement of the stamps and of the two watermarks of "Crown and CC."

The collection, consisting of unused and used stamps, is practically complete, lacking only 3 or 4 unused stamps. It is particularly noticeable for the exceptional condition of the used copies which have been specially selected from well centred, and lightly obliterated specimens, and comprise many fine pairs and blocks. Amongst many other rarities the following may be specially referred to :—

In the imperforate stamps, *unused*, a fine range of shades of the first 1d., several copies of the 6d. on blue paper, fine shades of the 2d. value, including one of a very bright yellow-green ; several copies of the ½d. on blue paper, and a fine 2s., while the used stamps comprise five of the 4d., four of the 8d., and a pair and a strip of three of the 1s. 9d., with one of the same value unofficially perforated that has passed through the post.

In the clean-cut perforations of the Star watermark four copies of the 4d., and the 8d. and 2s. values *unused* (two very rare stamps in this condition) were shown, and in the rough perforations several fine copies and shades of the 6d. and 8d. unused.

The no watermark stamps include unused copies of the 5d., 9d., and 1s., with scarce shades of the 6d. stamps.

The two watermarks of "CC and Crown" were separated and included, amongst the unused stamps, a block of four of the 2d., emerald-green, several of the 4d. with the first watermark, two blocks of four and rare

shades of the 5d. (green), a similar block of the 9d. (bistre), and numerous shades of the 2s., including three with the first watermark and two blocks of four, with the 1d., perf. 11½, unused, and the 6d. and 9d., perf. 13, used.

The proceedings terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Castle for his excellent and interesting display, passed on the motion of Baron P. de Worms and seconded by Mr. E D. Bacon.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

THE third general meeting of the season 1912–13 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, December 17th, 1912, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), W. G. Cool, T. H. Harvey, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, J. R. Laing, W. A. Boyes, Wilmot Corfield, W. van Oppen, S. R. Turner, T. E. Samson, E. W. Arnold, T. E. Stafford, R. H. Newton, L. H. Boothby, Rev. G. E. Barber, M.A., Messrs. G. B. Bainbridge, J.P., J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), and H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary).

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held in November 19th, 1912, were read, and signed as correct.

The Rev. G. E. Barber and Mr. Leslie H. Boothby were duly elected as ordinary members of the Society.

Forgeries for the Society's collection were presented by Mr. E. P. Airlie Dry.

The Hon. Librarian reported several donations for the Library.

Some splendid blocks of early imperforate Canadians were exhibited by the Vice-President.

At the conclusion of formal business Mr. G. B. Bainbridge gave a display of his magnificent collection of Triangular Capes, accompanied by explanatory notes.

Mr. Bainbridge, who is one of our oldest members, and has been a collector for fifty-three years, by his philatelic knowledge and research has got together one of the most notable specialized collections in existence. Divided into three sections it is practically complete, and is perhaps the most interesting exhibition of these wonderful stamps in Great Britain.

The sheets were scrutinized with intense pleasure by the members. Mr. Hayman, in proposing the vote of thanks to Mr. Bainbridge for his courtesy in coming so far to place his treasures before the Society, emphasized the fact that the collection was a perfect example of completeness and intelligent compilation. The President, in seconding the vote of thanks, expressed his personal thanks to Mr. Bainbridge for his great kindness in allowing his interesting notes to be published in the Society's organ.

The vote was carried with acclamation, and a successful and instructive meeting terminated at 8.10 p.m.

H. A. SLADE, Hon. Secretary.
"Killaha," St. Albans.

Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain.

AT the meeting of the Permanent Congress Committee, held in London on October 17th last, it was unanimously decided to recommend the following rules and regulations for governing future Congresses. The Committee trust that the same will be universally accepted.

RULES AND REGULATIONS.

1.—A Philatelic Congress shall be held once in each succeeding year under the auspices of one or more British Philatelic Societies.

2.—Each Society under 100 Members may be represented by two Delegates, each Society from 100 to 200 Members by three Delegates, each Society over and above 200 Members by four Delegates.

In addition to the above, the Members of the Local Executive and of the Permanent Congress Committees are also entitled to speak and to vote at the Congress.

Each Delegate must register his vote in person, no proxies being allowed.

3.—The arrangement of the Congress shall be left in the hands of the inviting Society or Societies, subject to anything in these Rules which may apply to or govern particular matters.

The expenses incident to each Congress must be defrayed by the inviting Society or Societies, inclusive of those incurred by Sub-Committees.

4.—The inviting Society or Societies shall appoint the Chairman and Honorary Secretary of the Congress.

The Chairman has a right to a casting vote, although he need not be appointed one of the Delegates of his Society.

5.—Every Philatelic Society of Great Britain wishing to be represented by Delegates at the yearly Congress *must* pay a small contribution towards the clerical and other expenses of the Permanent Congress Committee under the following scale:—

Societies under 100 Members	5s. per annum.
Societies of 100 Members or over 100 Members, but not more than 200 Members	10s. „ „
Societies of over 200 Members.	15s. „ „

6.—Delegates reading Papers or opening discussions appearing on the Agenda may occupy ten minutes, but no subsequent

speaker shall occupy more than five minutes or speak a second time, except that (*a*) the mover of the original motion shall have the right to reply, but not for introducing new matter; (*b*) a Delegate may speak to a point of order.

No paper intended to be read before a Congress shall be published in the Philatelic or public press, prior to the Congress.

7.—No Auction shall be held under the auspices of or recognized by the Congress, except it be held solely for the benefit of the Congress.

8.—A Committee of Seven shall be appointed to act as a Permanent Congress Committee from one Congress to another, with power to add to their number. Four Members to form a quorum.

The Members of this Committee shall be elected at every succeeding Congress, retiring Members being eligible for re-election.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM, Hon. Sec.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of December 12 and 13, 1912.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1907–11, 8s., purple and green, on piece	3	0	0
Ditto, 1904–7, £1, purple and black on red, ditto	3	3	0
Great Britain, 1867, £5, orange, pair	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 6	27	10	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ A in MS. on 2 A, red	3	5	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red on bluish, worn plate*	2	8	0
Natal, 1870, curved overprint in carmine, 1s., green, cracked	4	7	6
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red, block of 3	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pairs, 36s., 38s., and	2	2	0
Ditto, 1855, 4d., blue, pair,* with gum	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, pair, on piece	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pairs £4 and	4	10	0
Cape Woodblocks, 1d., carmine	4	4	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, £4 5s. and	3	3	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	4	15	0
Cape Mafeking, set of 20 stamps	10	0	0
Niger Coast, 1893, halfpenny in violet on 2d., S.G. 16, twice surcharged	5	0	0
Orange River Colony, V.R.I., raised stops, 5s., green, short top to 5, mint	2	6	0
Rhodesia, April, 1896, one penny on 3d., mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, one penny on 4s.	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another*	2	0	0
Rhodesia, April, 1896, three pence on 5s., yellow	2	0	0
Ditto, 1897, £2, rosy-red, mint	2	4	0
Transvaal, 1869, imperf., 6d., blue, S.G. 4	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green, S.G. 4 or 5	2	15	0
Zululand, 1888, 5s., carmine	2	5	0
New Zealand, Official, 1907, 20s., rose, on piece	2	2	0
Victoria, 1860, on laid, 3d., blue*	2	15	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of December 16, 1912.

	£	s.	d.
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	2	12	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., green, pair	2	4	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d., deep blue, early state, thinned	6	15	0
New Brunswick, 1s., purple, re-paired	5	7	6
New South Wales, 1854–5, im-perf., 6d., grey-green,*	2	16	0
Switzerland-Geneva, 4 c., black and red,* torn	8	5	0

Sale of December 30, 1912.

	£	s.	d.
Brunswick, 1852, 3 sgr., ver-milion, apparently*	2	8	0
Saxony, 10 ngr., blue, mint	1	0	0
Great Britain, embossed 6d., mauve*	1	12	0
British Levant, 12 p. on 2/6, blue paper	1	1	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 5	1	7	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	1	10	0
Ditto, King, £1, green, pair, on piece	1	2	0
Hamburg, 9 sch., imperf.	1	10	0
Hanover, 1 g., black on blue, apparently*	1	8	0
United States, 1869, 90 c., car-mine and black	1	5	0

THE

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The Death of the Earl of Crawford.

A TERRIBLE blow has fallen on the Royal Philatelic Society in the death of its honoured President, the Earl of Crawford, nor has such a grievous loss been sustained since the decease of Mr. Tapling, nearly twenty-two years since. It may be said that in both cases there were the same sad features that must so vividly bring home the loss to every Fellow of the Society. Possessed of ample means, great philatelic ability and industry, actuated by the most broad-minded spirit in making their collections—for the benefit of others as well as themselves—munificent in their donations to the philatelic public, and constant in courtesy and attendance at the meetings of the Society, both Lord Crawford and Mr. Tapling may be stated to have fully realized in every respect the ideal leadership of a philatelic society. There have been, of course, other and illustrious names borne upon the rolls of the premier society as leaders, but in the case of Lord Crawford, as in that of Mr. Tapling, it is the close personal contact and intimate association with all members—rudely severed—that renders the loss so poignant to everybody.

The state of health of the President of the Royal Philatelic Society had caused much anxiety to his friends during the past two or three years, and, as was only too evident, he could only fulfil the duties of his busy life with pain and difficulty. His lordship, however, was fortunately spared a lengthened illness at the last, as he was able to attend a meeting the day preceding his death, which took place—from a failure of the heart—at 2 Cavendish Square, on January 31st.

Beyond his great scientific abilities Lord Crawford was also a born collector, and it is therefore not surprising to find that he turned in his later years to Philately. We believe that the occasion of this was the chance purchase of a collection of stamps at Messrs. Sotheby's a few months before his joining the Royal Philatelic Society, on May 11th, 1900. Lord Crawford was subsequently elected to the office of Vice-President on June 10th, 1904,

and on the death of His Majesty King Edward VII, was elected President, on May 16th, 1910. During the whole of his thirteen years' membership, Lord Crawford was a constant and regular attendant at the meetings, allowing neither indifferent health latterly nor other engagements to interfere with his loyal service to the Society. An able chairman, courteous and kindly to every one, Lord Crawford left nothing to be desired as President of the meetings of the Society. His influence for good upon Philately has been immense, and will endure for all time. It is palpable that by his action and example he raised the whole tone of the pursuit, and that he distinctly left it upon a higher scientific basis than he found it.

In the arrangement of his magnificent collections Lord Crawford struck a new note, his stamps being copiously annotated with explanatory notes of everything connected with the production of the design and its subsequent development, with the incorporation of all essays, proof colour trials, and original drawings and prints connected with the several issues. His collections thus became historical epitomes of the stamps from their conception to their supersession, and comprised—with their magnificent luxury of issued varieties—specialized collections that for scientific study and completeness have been the admiration of the whole philatelic world. As is well known, Lord Crawford had recently disposed of a large portion of his stamps, but his two vast collections of the issues of Great Britain and the United States form a fitting memento of his broad historical system of collection, and will serve as examples to all collectors of the most scientific and comprehensive exposition of Philately. It is much to be hoped that these two princely collections, probably extending to a hundred volumes, may be preserved intact, as they are practically complete, even to the greatest rarities, and could never be duplicated.

Lord Crawford's services to philatelic literature are too well known to require more than mere mention, but the same wish—that the superb collection of books may never be dispersed—must be the hope of us all. The wonderful catalogue of this library, compiled by Mr. E. D. Bacon and produced at great expense, will also remain as a permanent record of the great services rendered to philatelic literature by Lord Crawford. Not only did the deceased Earl permit the Philatelic Literature Society to print off an edition of this invaluable work of reference for the benefit of collectors, but he donated to the Royal Philatelic Society all the duplicate books that he had accumulated in the purchase of the Fraenkel and other libraries. Thanks to this munificent donation the library of the London Society is richer than that of any similar body in the world.

The Earl of Crawford was also undoubtedly by his great position as peer and scientist largely instrumental in securing for the former Philatelic Society of London the prefix of Royal, and the fact of his Presidency must have exercised a beneficial influence upon His Majesty the King and his advisers in granting this honoured distinction to Philately as represented by its oldest Society.

In this necessarily brief *résumé* of Lord Crawford's philatelic life it can thus be clearly shown that despite the relatively few years of his connection with stamp collecting, his influence, personality, and example have been

evidenced in a truly remarkable extent. He undoubtedly contributed in a great degree to raise Philately to its present state of prosperity, and it is certain that so long as the pursuit shall endure, so long will the name of the Earl of Crawford remain as one of its greatest and most honoured leaders. The Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society lose a great President and a noble friend, whose memory will always be held in grateful and affectionate remembrance.

The Earl of Crawford was widely known as a man of the greatest and most varied scientific attainments. A brief record hereof follows, partly culled from the leading journals and "Debrett," which may be said to reveal a marvellous record of the deceased Earl's activity.

James Ludovic Lindsay was the 26th Earl of Crawford (premier Earl of Scotland) and ninth Earl of Balcarres, and possessor of the additional titles Lord Lindsay of Balcarres, and Lord Balniel, all in the peerage of Scotland, and Lord Wigan in the peerage of the United Kingdom. He was born on July 28th, 1847, at St. Germain-en-Laye, France, and was the son of the 25th Earl, whom he succeeded in 1880.

Lord Crawford was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he devoted himself to astronomy, and soon won distinction. In 1870 he went to Cadiz to observe the eclipse of the sun, and in 1874 he visited Mauritius to observe the transit of Venus. By this time he had, with his father, already built at Dunecht, Aberdeenshire, an observatory, which together with its equipment and valuable library of mathematical and astronomical works he presented to the nation. These were installed in 1888 in the new Royal Observatory on Blackford Hill, Edinburgh. Lord Crawford was President of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1878 and 1879, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1878. He had much mechanical knowledge and skill, and his name is associated with a notable heliometer, which was made for his Mauritius expedition and afterwards passed into the custody of Sir David Gill at the Cape, and then ultimately to Edinburgh.

Further, Lord Crawford will be recollected as a yachtsman and the owner of the steam yacht *Valhalla*, in which he made a long and memorable voyage, from November, 1905, to May, 1906. During these months he visited South America, South Africa, Ceylon, and the island of Madagascar, and he carried the mails to the remote island of Tristan da Cunha. The voyage was not merely undertaken for pleasure; Lord Crawford made it a scientific expedition, and took with him, as he had done on a previous voyage, a trained ornithologist; and as a result thirty-four birds, representing sixteen species—some of which were great rarities—were presented to the Zoological Society. Lord Crawford had purchased the *Valhalla*, a magnificent full-rigged ship, from Captain Laycock in 1901; but he had been a yachtsman for years, having been elected a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron as early as 1874. He raced the *Valhalla* in an ocean match from New York to the Lizard in 1905, and won the third prize; and other yachts which he owned were the *Venus* and the *Consuelo*.

Lord Crawford had further devoted much time to the study of Photography, had been a President of the Royal Photographic Society, and had

also extensively studied Electricity and Engineering. He was also the author of numerous articles of a scientific nature, those on philatelic subjects being in the *London Philatelist*, and it is a sad coincidence that an article therein written by Mr. E. D. Bacon upon the subject of the United States proofs in his collection should have commenced almost on the day of his death. Lord Crawford had been engaged for the past two years upon a voluminous biography of the Napoleonic times based upon an immense collection of letters and manuscripts, the early publication of which he had contemplated.

The University of Edinburgh conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1882, and he was a Fellow of the Royal Society. In 1883 his lordship was also appointed honorary associate of the Prussian Academy of Sciences.

In his early years Lord Crawford was an enthusiastic Freemason, and went through thirty-one degrees. He was a trustee of the British Museum, a Knight of the Thistle, having received the green ribbon in 1891, a Knight of the Grace of St. John of Jerusalem, and a Commander of the Legion of Honour; and he had received the Volunteer decoration, being honorary colonel commanding the 5th Manchester Regiment. As Deputy High Steward for Scotland he walked in the last two Coronation processions.

The Earl of Crawford was closely associated with Wigan, which he represented in the House of Commons from 1874 to 1880, and where he owned valuable property. His magnificent library was housed at Haigh Hall, Wigan, and he made many gifts of literary treasures to the Wigan free public library, of which he had been chairman ever since the institute was opened thirty-five years ago. For many years he was chairman of the Wigan Coal and Iron Company, and was president of the Wigan and District Chamber of Commerce. He was a trustee of the Lancashire and Cheshire Miners' Permanent Relief Society, and was president of the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan.

Such a record of varied activities and scientific achievement bears out the assertion that (with one possible exception) he was the greatest scientist in the peerage of this country.

Lord Crawford married, in 1869, Emily Florence, daughter of the late Colonel the Hon. Edward Bootle-Wilbraham, and leaves five sons and one daughter, to whom we tender on behalf of the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society the most sincere sympathy in the great loss that they have sustained. His eldest son, David Alexander Edward Lindsay, Lord Balcarres, who succeeds to the title, was born in 1871, and was educated at Eton and Magdalen.

FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF CRAWFORD.

The funeral of the Earl of Crawford took place at the family burying-ground in Balcarres Castle grounds, Fife, which was attended by the members of the Lindsay family. A wreath with appropriate inscription from the Royal Philatelic Society was, with numerous others, deposited on the grave.

A memorial service was also held in Wigan Parish Church, where the late Earl's father lies buried in the family vault. The Mayor and Corporation of

Wigan, of which Lord Crawford was a Freeman, attended in state, and a detachment of the 5th Battalion Manchester Regiment, of which the late Earl was honorary colonel, headed the civic procession.

A memorial service was also held at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, at which Canon Edgar Sheppard, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, officiated.

The King was represented by Lord Herschell, and there were present the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Duchess of Buckingham and Chandos, the Marquess of Granby (representing the Duke of Rutland), the Marquess of Huntly, Mme. de Dominguez, the Earl of Rosebery, the Earl of Morley, and many other notable personages, including representatives of the many societies and institutions with which Lord Crawford was associated. The Royal Philatelic Society was represented by Messrs. M. P. Castle (Vice-President), C. E. McNaughtan, and R. B. Yardley, Mr. E. D. Bacon and Mr. W. H. Peckitt being also present.

British Guiana: The Issues of 1860–1875.

NOTE BY M. P. CASTLE.

THE articles referring to the above issues will be found in this Journal, Vol. XXI, 1912, on pages 88–95, 114–121, 136–138, and 164–168, and it may be remembered that I devoted some consideration to the question of the various transfers effected on the lithographic stone. Although I was able to make considerable progress in allocating the several "types" as regards the lower values, I stated that the want of blocks in those above the 2 c. had prevented my surmises from being on the same safe footing. I have, however, now been able to secure the following unused blocks and by their aid to confirm some of my surmises and to correct some of the details of identification of the different "types." As there are probably other collectors working on concurrent lines with a view to the final settlement of the exact number of transfers of each value, I thought it advisable to correct without loss of time any points in my paper that might be of a misleading nature.

The blocks that I have lately acquired are as follows:—

Perf.	10½	4 c.	Block of	12.	Transfer	2.
„	„	„	„	12.	„	3.
„	12½	6 c.	„	4.	„	1 (?).
„	10	8 c.	„	15.	„	1.
„	15	8 c.	„	8.	„	1.

The 4 c.

The 4 c., perf. 12½, is referred to specifically on page 119, wherein it is stated that Transfer 1 has apparently no distinguishing flaws, and that Transfer 2 has certain defects in each of the five stamps that constituted the

transfer. This list must now be considered cancelled after examination of my block, and the following are substituted for it:—

1. Stroke in "G" of POSTAGE and "M" of VICISSIM defective.
2. No defects, apparently.
3. Faint flaw to left of "P" in POSTAGE.
4. No defects, apparently. The defects in previous list as to this "type" must be due to incidental accidents in printing off.
5. No defects, apparently.

It will thus be seen that only two specimens out of the five reveal points of divergence sufficient to denote the transfer, but I find these constant both in specimens perf. 12½ and 10. It must also be borne in mind that the Four Cents, as I believe, never had a separate label of value, and that it is in the conjunction of the two component parts of the design that the evidences of fresh transfers are most easily distinguished.

Transfer 3 of the 4 c. (see p. 138) is a clear, distinct printing in pale bright blue that is almost flawless, the only points of difference that I can see being as follows, the numbers of the "types" being subject to verification:—

1. The "Q" of PETIMUSQUE has a stroke inside.
2. Spot after "A" of GUIANA.
3. Stroke between "A" and "N" of GUIANA.
4.
5.

This transfer was probably continued for use with the perforation 15 in 1875, but I have not been able to verify this from want of sufficiently large blocks.

The 6 c.

The block of four that I have now acquired is in the dark blue shade of the 12½ perforation that was probably the second printing of the first transfer (see p. 119). This transfer has the spot after VICISSIM, but the block reveals no divergences, which, as I have said in my notes, are hardly discernible owing to the accurate manner in which the two parts of the design have been united. For this reason the 6, 24, and 48 c. of the large design present much difficulty in the diagnosis of these transfer varieties.

The 8 c.

On referring to page 119 it will be seen that I have expressed my want of confidence as to the varieties there mentioned owing to the difficulties caused by indistinct printings. I now find that the apparent variations I noticed are unreliable, and the list of transfer varieties on the above page must be considered as annulled and the following substituted:—

1. Buckle of garter rounded below.
2. Last wavy line to left of buckle, thick.
3. Wavy line and outer line of circle to left of buckle do not meet latter.
4. Buckle has lower right side thin and lower wavy line to right well away. Slight flaw on stroke to right of buckle.
5. Buckle pointed below.

These varieties are minute, but seem constant, and they occur where variation is to be expected—at the junction of the label of value with the balance of the design. The two blocks of this value that I have now acquired overlap as regards the "type" varieties, and, as one has the imprint of the printers below, I am able absolutely to place them in their correct order. I have now found these same small divergencies on my specimens perf. 12½, 10, and 15, and it seems clear that only one transfer of this value was made in all its issues.

The 1, 2, 4, and 8 cents have now been fairly established in all their transfers, but the 12 c. still requires some further elucidation, and both with regard to this and the three large stamps—6, 24, and 48 c.—I shall welcome any assistance from any fellow-students of this most interesting series of stamps.

The Earl of Crawford's Collection of the 1895 Plate Impressions of United States Stamps on Cardboard.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on October 24th, 1912.

By E. D. BACON.

(*Continued from page* 7.)

1861 Issue.

THE 1 cent, 2 cents, 5 cents, 10 cents and 12 cents, consisting of entire sheets of 100 stamps each, in ten rows of ten, were printed from new plates made expressly for the reprints of 1875. The bottom margin of each of the sheets has "ENGRAVED BY THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY CITY OF NEW YORK," the words "NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY" being in smaller capitals on a tablet. Below the tablet is the plate number: "No. 56 Plate" for the 1 cent: "No. 57 Plate" for the 2 cents: "No. 58 Plate" for the 5 cents: "No. 59 Plate" for the 10 cents and "No. 60 Plate" for the 12 cents. On the top and on each side margin of the several sheets is the inscription "NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK," on a tablet. The die of each of these five values had a guide dot placed about 4½ mm. from the centre of the right side of the stamp in order that the impressions might be transferred to the plate at equal distances apart. This dot can be traced on all the stamps of the sheets, except those occupying the first vertical columns to the left, and it appears down the right side margins of the sheets. In addition to the dot on the die, a thin frame-line was drawn on each of the plates to form the rectangular space that was to contain the 100 stamps. A dot was placed in the four corners, and two dots, near together, were placed at regular intervals along each of the side lines composing the frame, to mark the spaces that were to be left between the horizontal rows of stamps.

On the frame-line at the bottom, one dot was placed at regular intervals so as to be in a line with the right-hand edge of each of the stamps. In the case of the 10 cents, two dots, instead of one, were placed at regular intervals along the bottom line to indicate the vertical spaces to be left between the stamps. Fine lines were drawn from top to bottom and from side to side connecting the dots, but these lines have to a large extent been cleaned off the plate. The 1 cent is printed in deep sky-blue, the 2 cents in black, the 5 cents in deep brown, the 10 cents in deep green and the 12 cents in black.

3 cents. Right half sheet of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, printed in scarlet. At the bottom is the inscription "ENGRAVED BY THE NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY CITY OF NEW YORK," the words "NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY" being in smaller capitals on a tablet. Below this tablet is "No. 44 Plate." On the top margin is "NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK" on a tablet. The die used for making the plate had a guide dot placed about $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the centre of the right side of the stamp, as for the previous values described. Guide dots and lines were placed on the plate used for this value, as well as on those used for the 15 cents, 24 cents, 30 cents and 90 cents, at the top and bottom and at the sides, to mark the intervals between the rows, but, as in the case of the other values already dealt with, the lines have to a large extent disappeared.

15 cents. Left half sheet of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, printed in black. The marginal inscriptions are the same as those of the 3 cents, except that the inscription at the top is repeated at the left side, and the plate number is "No. 41." The die used for the plate had a guide dot $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the right side in a line with the centre of the stamp.

24 cents. Left half sheet of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, printed in deep purple. The marginal inscriptions are the same as those of the 15 cents, but the plate number is "No. 6." The die used for the plate had a dot just outside the lowest of the four stars at the right side of the stamp and a guide dot $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm. away in a straight line to the right. The first of these dots appears on impressions taken from the original engraved die and can be traced on every stamp on the sheet.

30 cents. Left half sheet of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, printed in orange-yellow. This half sheet has the marginal inscription only at the bottom. The plate number is "No. 7." The die used for the plate had a dot in the right upper corner just outside the frame-line of the stamp, and this can be seen on every stamp on the sheet. The die also had a guide dot 4 mm. from the right side in a line with the centre of the stamp.

90 cents. Right half sheet of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, printed in dark blue. This half sheet, like that of the 30 cents, has the marginal inscription only at the bottom. The plate number is "No. 18." The original engraved die had a small dot a little to the right of the period after the word "cents" and the die used for making the plate also had a guide dot 5 mm. to the right of the period after the word "CENTS."

1869 Issue.

1 cent. Complete sheet of 150 stamps in fifteen horizontal rows of ten, printed in orange-brown. The plate used for this value was specially made

for the reprints of 1875. At the top and bottom of the sheet is "No. 33" and on a tablet "NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK." The die used for making the plate had a guide dot 4½ mm. from the right side in a line with the central point of the ornament of the frame on that side of the stamp. In addition to the guide dot on the die, guide dots and fine lines were drawn on the plate and also on the plates of all the other values of this issue, to indicate the spaces to be left between the rows both vertically as well as horizontally. These lines and dots were in many instances afterwards cleaned off the plates, but all the plates show some traces of them.

2 cents. Right half sheet of 150 stamps in fifteen horizontal rows of ten, printed in pale brown. The plate number "No. 4" and the inscription "NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK," the latter on a tablet, appear on the top and bottom margins. Arrow-heads "<" are placed above and below the division separating the two halves of the sheet and twice at each of the sides of the full sheet of 300 stamps: i.e. between the fifth and sixth rows and the tenth and eleventh rows. Each of the dies employed for making the plates of the 2 cents, 3 cents, 6 cents, 10 cents and 12 cents of this issue had a guide dot about 4½ mm. from the centre of the right side of each of the stamps.

3 cents. Left half sheet of 150 stamps in fifteen horizontal rows of ten, printed in ultramarine. The marginal inscriptions, arrow-heads, and other details of this value and those of the 6 cents, 10 cents and 12 cents, with the exception of the plate numbers, correspond exactly with the 2 cents. The plate number of the 3 cents is "No. 30."

6 cents. Left half sheet of 150 stamps in fifteen horizontal rows of ten, printed in ultramarine. The plate number is "No. 13." The die of this value had a dot placed diagonally outside each of the two top corners of the stamp, in addition to the guide dot already mentioned.

10 cents. Right half sheet of 150 stamps in fifteen horizontal rows of ten, printed in orange. The plate number is "No. 15."

12 cents. Left half sheet of 150 stamps in fifteen horizontal rows of ten, printed in yellow-green. The plate number is "No. 17."

15 cents. Complete sheet of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, with the frame printed in dark brown and the centre in dark blue. The plate used for the frame of the stamp was specially made for the reprints of 1875, and is of a different variety to either Type 1 or Type 2 that were used for the ordinary stamps of 1869. It is similar to the former, i.e. the type in which the centre is without frame, but with the exception of a line under the letters "STA" of "POSTAGE," the series of parallel lines at the top and bottom and at the sides of the central space reserved for the picture, which are found in that type, are omitted. The plate number "No. 32" is repeated twice in the colour of the frame at the top of the sheet, as is the inscription "NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK" on a tablet. On the bottom margin is the number of the picture-plate "No. 23" repeated twice in blue, as is the name of the makers of the plate, on a tablet. At the centre of the top and bottom of the sheet and also at the centre of each side is a "⊥" mark in brown and blue, put on the plates to assist the printer in getting the two parts of the design in register. The die used for making the frame-

plate had a guide dot 5¼ mm from the bottom line of the stamp, below the ball of the figure "5" of "15." This dot can be traced on the margin of the sheet beneath each stamp in the bottom row and appears on the letter "T" of the word "POSTAGE" on most of the stamps, except those in the top row, which, as before explained, could not have it. The die used for the picture-plate had a guide dot 6 mm. below the centre of the bottom line of the picture. This dot appears on the bottom margin of the sheet below each stamp of the last row, and when the two parts of the design were printed in exact register it appears on the bottom line of each stamp, underneath the ball of the figure "5" of "15." In Type 1 of the 1869 stamps the guide dot of the frame-plate usually falls likewise on the letter "T" of "POSTAGE," while on the stamps of Type 2, with the frame round the picture, the guide dot usually appears between the letters "U. S.", forming a more or less imperfect colon instead of a period after the letter "U."; the stamps in the top row of the sheets, in each case, having no dots.

The collection contains a second sheet of the 15 cents of the same variety as the other, but with the picture inverted.

24 cents. Complete sheet of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, with the frame printed in blue-green and the centre in purple. The plate number of the frame-plate is "No. 20" and that of the picture-plate is "No. 24." The other marginal inscriptions and the "⊥" marks correspond with those on the sheet of the 15 cents. The die used for making the frame-plate had a guide dot 5½ mm. below the extreme end of the tail of the figure "2" of "24" and, as in the case of the 15 cents, the dot appears on the bottom margin of the sheet and is usually found on the letter "T" of "POSTAGE," except on the stamps occupying the top row of the sheet. The die used for the picture-plate had a guide dot 5¾ mm. below the centre of the bottom line of the picture, and, like that of the 15 cents, the dot can be traced on the bottom margin of the sheet, and when the picture is printed in the centre of the frame the dot appears on the shaded part of the tail of the figure "2" of "24." The die used for the frame-plate, besides the guide dot already described, had a dot in the right lower corner of the stamp outside the frame. This latter dot appears on every stamp of the sheet.

The collection contains a second sheet of the 24 cents, with the picture inverted.

30 cents. Complete sheet of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, with the frame printed in ultramarine and the centre in carmine. The plate number of the frame-plate is "No. 21," and that of the central portion is also "No. 21." The marginal inscriptions and the "⊥" marks are the same as those on the sheets of the 15 cents and 24 cents. The die used for making the frame-plate had a guide dot 6 mm. from the upper part of the outside flag at the right side of the stamp. This dot appears on the right margin of the sheet opposite each stamp, and also to the left of each stamp on the sheet, excepting those in the first vertical column. The die of the plate used for the central portion of the design had a guide dot 9½ mm. from the right side of the shield in a line with the centre of the letter "E" of "POSTAGE," and this dot can be traced on the sheet in the same way as the guide dot on the die used for the frame-plate. The dots of both the dies are

often difficult to trace on the stamps of this value, owing to their falling on the lines of shading of the flag at the left side of the design.

The collection contains a second sheet of the 30 cents, with the central part of the design inverted.

90 cents. Complete sheet of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, with the frame printed in carmine-rose and the centre in black. The plate number of the frame-plate is "No. 22," and that of the head-plate is also "No. 22." The marginal inscriptions and the "⊥" marks are the same as those on the sheets of the 15 cents, 24 cents, and 30 cents. The die used for making the frame-plate had a guide dot 5½ mm. to the right of the upper of the two outside leaves, that are close together, of the branch at the right side of the stamp. The die used for the head-plate had a guide dot 8½ mm. from the right side of the head in a line with the tip of Lincoln's nose. Both these guide dots appear on the right margin of the sheet, and on the left portion of each stamp, excepting, of course, the stamps in the first vertical column.

The collection contains a second sheet of the 90 cents, with the head inverted.

1870–88 Issues.

The stamps of these issues represented in the collection are a very mixed lot, and there is nothing like a complete set of all the varieties. There are twenty-two half sheets in all, each containing 100 stamps in ten rows of ten, and in every instance it is the left half of the sheet that is present. This being the case, no guide dots on the dies to the right of the stamps, if they existed, could appear on the margins of these half sheets. There is hardly any doubt, however, that a dot was inserted on each of the dies, for on certain of the half sheets, as described below, I have been able to readily trace such a dot on the stamps. To take the National Bank Note Company's plates first. The three half sheets of these have "NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK" on a tablet, and the plate number, on the top and bottom margins, and in addition arrow-heads on the same margins showing where to divide the sheets into halves. Each of the dies used for the plates, as in the 1869 issue, almost certainly had a guide dot about 4 mm. from the centre of the right side of the stamps.

24 cents,	violet.	The plate number is	"No. 21."	Issue	1870
90 „	carmine-rose.	„	„ "No. 23."	„	„
90 „	violet.	„	„ same as last.	„	1888

Of the Continental Bank Note Company's plates there are likewise three half sheets. These have on the top and bottom margins, "PRINTED BY THE—CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK," in two lines on a tablet, and the plate number and arrow-heads on the same margins. As will be seen when I come to describe the sheets of the Departmental stamps, the Continental Bank Note Company appear to have had no rule as regards the position of the guide dot on the dies they made use of, for the dot is found on the right or left side of their stamps indiscriminately. The guide dot on the die of the 7 cents was placed about 4 mm. from the centre of the right side of the stamp, for it can be distinctly traced on many of the stamps on the sheet in the white oval frame enclosing the head of Stanton, nearly

opposite to his mouth. On the dies of the 12 cents and 15 cents the guide dots were placed about 5 mm. to the left of the centre of the left side of the stamps, and the dots can be seen down the left margins of these sheets opposite each stamp in the first vertical column.

7 cents,	vermilion.	The plate number is	"No. 22."	Issue	1873
12 „	purple-black.	„	„ "No. 137."	„	„
15 „	deep orange.	„	„ "No. 31."	„	„

The remaining sixteen half sheets are printed from the American Bank Note Company's plates. These have "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY" in shaded Roman capitals, and the plate number, on the top and bottom margins of each of the half sheets, and in addition arrow-heads on the same margins. Each of the dies used for the plates in all probability had a guide dot about 4 mm. from the centre of the right side of the stamps, as in the succeeding issue.

1 cent,	ultramarine.	The plate number is	"No. 423."	Issue	1881
2 cents,	chocolate.	„	„ "No. 413."	„	1870
2 „	vermilion.	„	„ same as last.	„	1875
2 „	venetian-red.	„	„ "No. 449."	„	1883
2 „	green.	„	„ same as last.	„	1887
3 „	blue-green.	„	„ "No. 421."	„	1881
3 „	scarlet.	„	„ same as last.	„	1887
4 „	deep green.	„	„ "No. 456."	„	1883
4 „	carmine.	„	„ same as last.	„	1888
5 „	blue.	„	„ "No. 380."	„	1875
5 „	bistre-brown.	„	„ "No. 488."	„	1882
5 „	indigo.	„	„ same as last.	„	1888
6 „	claret.	„	„ "No. 427."	„	1882
10 „	brown.	„	„ "No. 480."	„	„
30 „	grey-black.	„	„ "No. 405."	„	1870
30 „	orange-brown.	„	„ same as last.	„	1888

The guide dots on the dies can be readily traced on the 3 cents, 10 cents, and 30 cents stamps. On the 3 cents the dot is usually opposite the mouth of Washington, on the 10 cents opposite the nose of Jefferson, on the 30 cents opposite the mouth of Hamilton, and on the two last mentioned values the dot usually falls in the white oval frames enclosing the heads, as on the 7 cents.

1890–3 ISSUE.

The 1 cent and 8 cents are missing in the collection. Of the 2 cents and 3 cents there are left half sheets, containing 100 stamps each in ten rows of ten, and there is a right half sheet of each of the other values with the same number of stamps and arrangement. The half sheets have on the top and bottom margins "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY" in shaded Roman capitals, arrow-heads showing where to divide the sheets into halves, the plate number and sometimes one or two letters as well. The die used for each of the plates had a guide dot about $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the centre of the right side of the stamp, and this dot appears on the right hand margins of the right half sheets, opposite each stamp in the last vertical column.

2 cents,	crimson.	The plate number is	"YY" —"No. 263."
3 „	violet.	„ „	"No. 21."
4 „	brown.	„ „	"MM" —"No. 203."
5 „	light brown.	„ „	"I" —"No. 46."
6 „	claret.	„ „	"No. 23."
10 „	blue-green.	„ „	"E" —"No. 28." ("E" only on top margin.)
15 „	indigo.	„ „	"No. 22."
30 „	black.	„ „	"No. 24."
90 „	deep orange.	„ „	"No. 25."

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscriptions for the year 1913 *became* due and payable on *1 January.*

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. McNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

On March 6th there will be a display of the Stamps of Fiji, by Mr. J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O.

Owing to the Easter holidays, no meeting will be held on March 20th.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, DURBAN, JULY, 1913.

WE have pleasure in giving publicity to the following additional information supplied by the Hon. Secretary :—

A class for single issues specialized has been added, and three prizes have been allotted, viz. one gold, one silver, and one bronze medal.

The Committee gratefully acknowledge the receipt of £2 2s. towards the expenses of the Exhibition from the Philatelic Society of Rhodesia. The guarantee fund now totals approximately fifty pounds (£50), and several cash donations have been received. Any one conversant with the organizing of Philatelic Exhibitions knows that this sum is inadequate, and the Committee hope that interested oversea friends will assist.

The following gentlemen have kindly accepted a Vice-Presidentship, viz.: H. W. Hodges, Esq., President Port Elizabeth Philatelic Society; A. O. Hoppe, Esq., President East London Philatelic Society; S. A. Klagsbrun, Esq., President Pretoria Philatelic Society; W. S. Logeman, Proff., President Capetown Philatelic Society and E. C.; Hans Meyer, Esq., President Johannesburg United Philatelic Society; Emile Tamsen, Esq., Nylstroom,

Transvaal; L. H. Whitmore, A.M.I.C.E., Chairman Philatelic Society, Rhodesia.

Several local philatelists have promised to donate prizes, and the Committee take this opportunity of thanking the donors.

THE NEW YORK PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, 1913.

MR. EUGENE KLEIN, the Chairman Publicity Committee, sends us the following additional particulars: The prospectus of the 1913 Exhibition is now ready for distribution. The Secretary, Mr. John A. Klemann, 179 Broadway, New York, will be pleased to send copies to any applicant. The *Philatelic Gazette* and the New England Stamp Company have both donated cups to be competed for. The *Oesterreichischer Briefmarken Haendler Verein* has donated a gold medal, and the Ober Elsaessischer Philatelisten Club a silver gilt medal for the same purpose.

The Exhibition advertisement labels have also been forwarded to us. They are very handsome steel engraved productions by the Hamilton Bank Note Company, New York, about four times the dimension of an ordinary postage stamp, bearing a head of George Washington with appropriate inscription.

A PHILATELIC DIRECTORY.

WE have from Mr. Edward Heusinger a prospectus of a proposed International Stamp and Coin Collectors' and Dealers' Address Book. This will contain the name and address of all known collectors of stamps, postal cards, coins, paper money, and philatelic literature in the world: also a list of all the leading dealers in the trade, philatelic and numismatic publications, Collectors' Associations, and hundreds of classified collectors' want, sale, and exchange notices and dealers' advertisements. The first edition will be issued in 1913 at the price of one dollar, post free to any country, and applications and communications should be addressed to Edward W. Heusinger, compiler and publisher, P.O. Box 1056, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A.

We are desired to bring to the notice of collectors the following proposition: "Notice to Collectors: Send your name and full address for free insertion in the largest Collectors' and Dealers' Address Book to be published on or about April 15, 1913. Be sure to state whether you are a general stamp collector or specialist in any country or class of stamps; whether you collect postal cards, coins, paper money, or philatelic literature; also give any other information you may wish to state, as profession, business or occupation, size of collection, etc. A free want, sale or exchange notice of eighteen words, exclusive of full name and address, will be inserted free of charge to all collectors who remit $1.00 in U.S. or foreign exchange for a copy of the Address Book. For longer notices add 3 cts. per word."

DEATH OF M. PIERRE MAHÉ.

ALTHOUGH fortunately spared to us until his eighty-first year, the death of this veteran Philatelist will occasion widespread regret. By the death of Pierre Marie Mahé, which took place on February 2nd at his home, 24 Rue de Varennes, Paris, a veritable link with the earliest days of Philately is sundered. In the well-known work written by M. Mahé and published in 1908, *Les Marchands de Timbres-poste d'Autrefois*, the author relates his personal reminiscences of the very oldest dealers and catalogue publishers, such as Madame Nicholas, Alex. Baillieu, Ed. de Laplante, Potiquet, and others who were—with Mr. J. B. Moens—the earliest to engage in the stamp trade. Pierre Mahé was their contemporary, having thus a record of over half a century as a dealer. It is to be regretted that, although occasional interesting glimpses of his past career were afforded in his articles, M. Mahé should not have written a philatelic autobiography which would, in view of his remarkably long experiences, have been of the greatest interest. M. Mahé, however, contributed many articles on various subjects to the philatelic Press, and was universally acknowledged as a profound connoisseur and judge of postage stamps. M. Mahé, in addition to his dealings for so many years, was also the curator and custodian of the celebrated and unique collection that is in Paris. He therefore had entirely exceptional opportunities of studying all stamps up to the very greatest rarities, and he may be said to have thus become familiarized with practically every postage stamp or Entire that has ever been issued.

M. Mahé carried on his business first at the Rue de Clichy and afterwards for many years at the Rue de Chateaudon. His shop was a meeting-ground for collectors, and we have personally passed many pleasurable hours therein in the genial company of Monsieur Mahé. He subsequently removed to the Rue de Varennes, where he was better situated for carrying out his other important duties.

M. Mahé's death after nearly forty years' service will be a source of great grief to M. le Renotière, while all his many friends—on both sides of the Channel—will regret that the genial and kindly old man should have been taken from us. To M. Edward Mahé, the son who will carry on his father's occupation, and to the daughter, we tender our cordial sympathies. A personal friendship extending over thirty years with the writer renders doubly sad the penning of this notice, but the memories left by Pierre Mahé will always be pleasant ones, associated with genial hours passed together and instructive philatelic intercourse.

The fact that M. Mahé was accorded the Lindenberg Medal in 1910 is ample testimony to his general acceptance as a Philatelist of the first rank. It may be said, with over half a century's experience in handling the choicest stamps, coupled with the true philatelic instinct, that in general knowledge of Philately Pierre Mahé was unsurpassed in the whole world.

THE LINDENBERG MEDAL.

THE announcement of the grant of this much-coveted distinction was made at the banquet held by the Berlin Philatelisten Klub on the 9th of this month. The recipient for 1913 is Herr Präsident Victor Suppantschitsch, of Graz, who is so widely known as one of the oldest and foremost students of philatelic literature in the world. Herr Suppantschitsch is the possessor of one of the very finest existing libraries of stamp books and a member of the Philatelic Literature Society, and must be felicitated upon the grant of this well-merited honour.

DEATHS OF THE REV. W. N. USHER, MR. EDWARD STANLEY GIBBONS, AND MR. W. T. WILLETT.

IT is indeed a sad and heavy calendar of necrology that it is our painful duty to include in the present number, and on behalf of our readers we respectfully tender to the relatives of the deceased our deep sympathy with them in their losses.

In the Reverend W. N. Usher the Royal Philatelic Society loses an old and honoured member. Mr. Usher, who was elected in 1887, had a long experience as a collector, and was a Philatelist of great ability. Some of his collections were highly specialized, such as Roumania and Iceland, in which latter he had accumulated a very fine collection. A most charming, amiable, and well-informed man, Mr. Usher's loss will be felt by all who were privileged to know him.

The death of Mr. Edward Stanley Gibbons, which took place in London on February 17th, was a sad and unexpected event, his illness being of a sudden nature. Mr. Gibbons had retired from active business for more than twenty years, and had since been a great traveller. His name is, of course, indelibly associated with the firm that bears his name, and is, moreover, known over the whole world as the pioneer of the stamp industry in this country. Mr. Gibbons, although not in the present-day acceptation of the term a Philatelist, had necessarily a very wide knowledge of stamps and a vast fund of information, acquired during his many wanderings. He was a genial, pleasant companion, and, in fact, a man with many friends and without an enemy. With a record of unflagging industry, coupled with striking commercial success, and characterized by honourable business conduct throughout his life, Mr. Gibbons leaves a record behind him that will always ensure the respect due to a man who has played so great a part in the philatelic world.

Mr. W. T. Willett was formerly a member of the Royal Philatelic Society, and with Baron de Worms and the writer founded the Brighton and Sussex Philatelic Society, subsequently acting for many years as its Hon. Secretary. Mr. Willett, who was one of the earliest to adopt the cult of fine condition, made some notable collections, especially of Great Britain and some of the Colonies. He will, however, best be remembered for his Nevis stamps, of which he made a highly specialized collection, and by his bold purchases

created a revolution in their values. He was a very able Philatelist, and it has always been a source of regret to his many friends that he should have elected to resign Philately for the pleasures of a country life.

Mr. Willett, who died at the early age of forty-one at Lyndhurst on Feb. 16th, was a *compagnon de voyage* with Mr. Castle in his tour round the world in 1892–3, when they were the recipients of many courtesies and hospitalities from various Philatelists, as recounted in the initial volumes of this journal.

THE FIFTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, EDINBURGH, 23rd, 24th, AND 25th APRIL, 1913.

THE Executive Committee of the above Congress regret to have to intimate the death of the Earl of Crawford, K.T., recently elected Patron of the Congress to be held in April, 1913, at Edinburgh, and beg to intimate, as a small token of respect to their late Patron, that they do not intend electing a new Patron to fill the vacancy thus created. The Vice-Patrons, who have kindly consented to act for the year, will, under the circumstances, be called Patrons. To this latter list may be added W. C. Kirkwood, Esq., the recently appointed Secretary to the Post Office for Scotland. The Executive Committee would feel greatly obliged by all Societies nominating their Delegates with as little delay as possible. Donations towards the expenses of the Congress are also solicited, and contributions for the Auction Sale should be sent to J. P. Mackenzie, 3a Salisbury Road, Edinburgh. Exhibitors (Scotch) are also requested to send in applications for space, for forthcoming exhibition, stating size and number of pages and name of country they propose exhibiting. Papers and matter for discussion at the Congress Meetings should also be sent in without delay, to enable the Committee to get same arranged for.

The following donations towards expenses have been received :—

	£	s.	d.
Already intimated	8	18	6
South Wales and Monmouthshire P.S.	1	1	0
Bristol and Clifton P.S.	1	1	0
North of England P.S.	1	1	0
Philatelic Literary Society	1	1	0
Scottish Philatelic Society (Junior Branch)	2	2	0
W. Scott, Esq.	1	1	0
W. J. Cochrane, Esq.	0	10	6
London Philatelic Club	0	10	6
Manchester Junior P.S.	0	10	6
Fiscal Stamp Exchange	0	10	6
Leicester P.S.	0	10	0
F. Maloney, Esq.	0	5	0
	£19	2	0

30 BUCKINGHAM TERRACE, EDINBURGH,
19th February, 1913.

R. W. FINDLATER,
Hon. Secretary.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—Mr. W. W. Corfield has shown us a specimen of the ½d. new type of Georgian stamps taken from a sheet purchased immediately after issue, in which the second, third, and fourth lines *under the beard* of the King have very distinctly merged, apparently altering the contour of the beard.

Australian Commonwealth.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. and Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., have sent us specimens of the new 1d., Kangaroo type.

The latter friends write: "Enclosed you have a specimen of the penny value of the new Commonwealth series, which was first issued on January 2nd (the first was a public holiday). Owing to a delay in the arrival of the new paper, which did not reach Melbourne until the evening of the 30th December, it was not found possible to get sufficient printed of the other denominations to warrant their being put on sale, but we understand that they will be made available as quickly as possible. The designs of all will be the same. There will be fifteen denominations ranging from ½d. to £2."

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News reports the issue of the ½d. value.

Adhesives.

½d., green, wmk. Crown and A; perf. 11½ × 12.
1d., wmk. Crown and A; perf. 12, rose-carmine.

India.—Mr. W. W. Corfield writes: "The present one anna stamp is very much darker than the early one was, so much so that it appears now very different indeed. The first delicate light shade has become a deep red. The whole stamp will probably be redrawn, as has the 2½ annas. The Indian coinage has already been altered, and the details of the ornamentation of the robes strengthened."

Chamba.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has shown us a set of nine stamps of the Georgian issue overprinted "CHAMBA / STATE" in black, and four values overprinted in black "CHAMBA STATE SERVICE," all in sans-serif caps.

Adhesives.

3 pies, slate-grey.
½ a., green.
1 a., carmine.
2 a., mauve.
3 a., orange.
4 a., olive-green.
6 a., olive-bistre.
8 a., bright mauve.
12 a., reddish purple.

Officials.

3 pies, slate-grey.
½ a., green.
1 a., carmine.
8 a., bright mauve.

Jhind.—From the same source we have received six values of the Georgian set overprinted "JHIND / STATE," in sans-serif caps in black.

Adhesives.

3 pies, slate-grey.
½ a., green.
1 a., carmine.
2 a., mauve.
3 a., orange.
6 a., olive-bistre.

Jamaica.—We have seen the 1d., 2½d., and 4d. values of the Georgian set.

Adhesives.

1d., red, multiple wmk.; perf. 14.
2½d., ultramarine, do. do.
4d., red and black on yellow; do. do.

EUROPE.

Hungary.—We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson the 16 filler stamp, a new value for this country.

Adhesive.

16 filler, green, value in black, wmk. No. 10; perf. 15.

Italy.—*Offices in the Ægean Islands.*—The fourteen sets of stamps chronicled on

page 18 are before us, and we find the overprints are all in black.

LEMNOS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write: "We are enclosing you a specimen of the 5 lept. The following is a full list of the values issued: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, and 50 lept.; 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 25 dr. All are surcharged on the 1911 issue of Greece with the exception of the 20 lept., which is on the 1901 issue. The overprints are all in black, with the exception of the 5 lept., which is in red.

LEVANT.—*Russian Post Offices.*—Mr. A. Scheindling has sent us a set of stamps chronicled on page 21, and we find the surcharge is in red on the 3 rouble stamp printed diagonally, and in black on the remainder, horizontally at foot.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We have seen the $5, $10, and $20 of the typographed Ploughman type, large size, like the $1 already chronicled.

Adhesives.

5 pesos, slate-blue and green; wmk. honeycomb; perf. 13 × 13½.
10 „ mauve and blue; wmk. honeycomb; perf. 13 × 13½.
20 „ blue and claret; wmk. honeycomb; perf. 13 × 13½.

NICARAGUA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles a new set of Official stamps, and states that the stamps have been printed by Waterlow, from the same plates as the regular set, Scott's A 22 and 23, but all in the same colour. The overprint, it is stated, is the heavy condensed Gothic capitals, the letters being spaced to make a longer line on the 35 c. value. We have since seen this set.

Officials.

1 c., dull blue.
2 c. „
3 c. „
4 c. „
5 c. „
6 c. „
10 c. „
15 c. „
20 c. „
25 c. „
35 c. „
50 c. „
1 p. „
2 p. „
5 p. „

PERU.—*Mekeel's Weekly* informs us that the 12 c. stamp of 1905 has again been pressed into service, being surcharged "Union Postal—Sud Americana" in a double transverse oval, with "8 cts" in the centre.

Provisional.

8 c. on 12 c., blue and black.

URUGUAY.—A 4 centésimos, yellow, of the General Artigas type, *lithographed*, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

4 centésimos, yellow, litho.; no wmk.; perf. 11½.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA. — *German Post Offices.* — The *Monthly Journal*, on Continental authority, chronicles the $1½ on 3 m., on watermarked paper.

Adhesive.

$1½ on 3 m., violet-black; watermark Lozenges.

PERSIA.—The *Monthly Journal*, on Continental authority, lists some further values of the 1909 issue, converted into "Service" stamps by the same process as that adopted for the 2 c., Gibbons No. 624.

Service Stamps.

1 ch., orange and marone; overprinted with Types S.G. 101 and 105.
3 ch., yellow-green and marone; overprinted with Types S.G. 101 and 105.
6 ch., scarlet and marone; overprinted with Types S.G. 101 and 105.
9 ch., slate-green and marone; overprinted with Types S.G. 101 and 105.
10 ch., magenta and marone; overprinted with Types S.G. 101 and 105.
1 kr., violet, silver and sepia; overprinted with Types S.G. 101 and 105.

SIAM.—To the new set chronicled on page 21, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* makes the following additions.

Adhesives.

2 baht, rose and brown.
3 „ green and black.
5 „ violet and black.
10 „ olive and purple.
20 „ dull green and brown.

TIBET.—Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us sets of five stamps of the Lion type shown at the Jubilee International Stamp Exhibition of last year, and we understand these stamps are now in circulation within Tibet.

They are printed on very thin native wove paper, and all are without gum.

We are told that the trangka or tarka is the unit of Tibetan coinage, at present worth about 4d., but formerly 5⅓d., i.e. one-third of the Indian rupee.

Postage Stamps.

⅙, green, or 1 a. or 1 kang or kha-kang.
⅓, blue, or 2 a. or karuga or kar-ma-figa.
½, mauve, or 3 a. or 1 chegye or chi-kye.
⅔, dark red, or 4 a. or 1 sho or sho-kang.
1, vermilion, or 6 a. or 1 tram or tarka.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.

Council for the Year 1912–13.

President—
Vice-President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

E. D. Bacon.
W. W. Corfield.
D. C. Gray.
T. W. Hall.
L. L. R. Hausburg.
F. J. Peplow.
Franz Reichenheim.
Baron P. de Worms.
R. B. Yardley.

The sixth meeting of the season was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 2nd January.

The members present were: Lord Crawford, and Messrs. F. J. Peplow, E. D. Bacon, Benno Loewy, L. W. Fulcher, R. B. Yardley, Wilmot Corfield, J. C. Sidebotham, C. A. Pocock (Associate), G. Papier (Associate), J. L. Green, A. C. Emerson, B. Pinner, C. R. Wickins, J. A. Tilleard, T. W. Hall, and B. D. Knox.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 19th December were read and confirmed.

Before the business of the evening was commenced Lord Crawford called attention to the presence at the meeting of Mr. Benno Loewy, of New York, and expressed the pleasure with which the Fellows welcomed at their meetings the attendance of members from abroad.

The announcement of the death of Mr. J. G. Tolhurst, who had been a member of the Society for nearly twenty years, was received with very great regret, and the Honorary Secretary was directed to communicate to the family of the late member an expression of sympathy on the part of the Fellows and members of the Society.

The resignation of membership of Mr. S. U. Sharpe was reported and accepted with regret.

Mr. F. J. Peplow then read a paper entitled "Notes on the Stamps of Japan," illustrated by a display of a collection of all the issues up to 1876 selected from his entire collection, and specially mounted for the occasion.

The paper comprised interesting historical and statistical information as to the Government postal arrangements of Japan, with descriptions of the designs, the methods of production and printings of the stamps, the papers used, and the number of plates employed in the various issues, as well as references to and particulars of the secret marks, errors and retouches to be found, attention being called to the chief rarities and desiderata to be sought for by specialists in the stamps of this country.

Particulars were given of the more important varieties of certain issues, especially of the first type, which formed a very interesting series, the varieties of shade being exceptional in stamps which had so short an existence.

In the collection shown, minor varieties were for the most part omitted, each stamp being represented by typical examples, both unused and used. A considerable number of entire sheets were shown in all issues, and a special feature was the display of most of the values on entire covers, many in large blocks. Practically all the rarities were shown, including the 20 sen, syllabic 1, unused; 6 sen, syllabic 13, unused; a complete set of the 6 sen on native paper, syllabics 1–12; 2 sen, syllabic 23 (laid paper), a recent discovery by Mr. Peplow; the only used copy known of the 2 sen, syllabic 16, of the reissue of 1874; a block of thirty-two 500 mons, yellow-green, unused; a block of seven 10 sen, pale yellow-green, without syllabic, in mint condition. In addition one copy of each of the envelopes, post cards, and wrappers, the types and methods of production of which were similar to those of the corresponding issues of adhesive stamps, was included in the display.

Mr. L. W. Fulcher, in moving a resolution of the cordial thanks of the meeting to Mr. Peplow for his most interesting paper and display, referred to the collection as one of the best in existence, and called attention to the remarkably fine series of complete sheets and of stamps used on entires, and the other principal features of the collection. The motion was seconded by Mr. E. D. Bacon, and the resolution was carried unanimously.

The seventh meeting was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, 16th January, the members in attendance being: Messrs. M. P. Castle, W. Corfield, H. R. Oldfield, Baron Percy de Worms, L. W. Fulcher, J. H. Barron, B. Goodfellow, J. L. Green, G. Papier (Associate), C. A. Pocock (Associate), F. E. Horton, A. C. Emerson, I. J. Simons, C. R. Wickins, R. P. Croom-Johnson, C. E. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, F. J. Peplow, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, J. R. Laing, B. D. Knox, L. E. Hall, and T. W. Hall.

In the absence of the President the chair was occupied by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The business of the evening consisted of a display by Mr. Wilmot Corfield of a general collection of stamps of all countries contained in eleven volumes. Mr. Corfield

explained that his collection, which he designated as "a survival of a past Philatelic era," was commenced so far back as 1865, and had been formed under the greatest difficulties owing to his absence for the greater part of the period in distant countries where there were very few facilities for acquiring stamps.

There were many interesting stamps in most of the countries, and particularly in the Indian section, which contained a valuable series of proofs and essays for the early issues, and the examination of the collection afforded much pleasure to those present, as there are now very few opportunities of inspecting a general collection formed on the old lines adopted prior to the introduction of the system of specializing now in vogue amongst collectors.

On the motion of Mr. M. P. Castle, seconded by Mr. Franz Reichenheim, the thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Corfield for his interesting display.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary—
COUNCILLOR G. JOHNSON, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

NOVEMBER 28. The Government's new regulations, in regard to the reproduction of stamp designs, having prevented the making of slides for use in the Epidiascope, a discussion on perforations was arranged.

It was opened by Mr. T. W. Peck, who illustrated his remarks by a remarkably fine selection of imperf. pair, blocks of rouletted stamps, and other scarce and interesting varieties.

DECEMBER 5. AUCTION. 225 lots were put up and realized fair prices.

Mr. F. W. Franklin was elected a member.

DECEMBER 19. The names of the delegates recommended by the Committee for the Fifth Philatelic Congress were submitted and approved. They are Messrs. W. Pimm, B. B. Tilley, W. F. Wadams, G. Johnson. The President (Mr. R. Hollick) is a delegate ex-officio, being on the Permanent Congress Committee.

Mr. Ford then gave a display, with copious notes, of the stamps of Persia, including a considerable number of uncatalogued errors and varieties.

JANUARY 9. SOCIAL EVENING AND WHIST DRIVE.

Solos and recitations were rendered by Mrs. Campbell, Messrs. H. Barnwell and H. Grindall. While in the Whist Drive Messrs. W. Pimm and H. Grindall had to cut for first and second places for gents, and Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Johnson for first and second places for ladies.

JANUARY 23. Paper—"Trinidad"—Mr. F. H. Frere.

Mr. P. W. Allday was elected a member.

Mr. F. H. Frere then gave a very instructive paper on the stamps of Trinidad. Not only were the various issues fully described and shown, but very careful notes were given how to distinguish the pin-perfs. and rough perfs. which are often "mistaken" by the seller to the disadvantage of the purchaser.

FEBRUARY 13. Paper—"U.S.A."—Mr. W. Oakley. Lady Evelyn Farquhar and Mr. W. H. Goodwin were elected members.

£2 2s. was voted to the Fifth Philatelic Congress.

The meeting for April 26th (Congress week) was postponed to May 3rd.

It was decided to send a special exchange packet to the Natal Society—prices net—thin paper—sheets to reach Hon. Sec. by March 7th. Will members who wish to see the Natal Society's packet kindly advise Hon. Sec.? It will probably be ready to start about May 1st, and will be sent to any member in the British Isles.

Mr. W. Oakley, by means of a very careful selection from his collection of U.S.A. stamps, was able to bring within the scope of one evening's work the whole of the issues of this interesting country.

The arrangement of the collection was somewhat novel. It is divided into two parts: the first, with notes to each variety, is arranged in order of values, all the 1 c. being taken in chronological order, and so on.

Then the second part consists of the same varieties, in shades, but arranged in catalogue order; including many interesting proofs, trial prints, and designs.

The following were thanked for donations to the Permanent Collection:—Mrs. Lake, Messrs. F. C. Henderson, H. Clark, J. J. L. Fernando, M. L. Rau, while Mr. L. W. Fulcher was thanked for a copy of "Roman States" which he had presented to the Library.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

THE fourth general meeting of the season 1912–13 was held at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, January 21st, 1913. Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), Messrs. W. A. Boyes, T. H. Harvey, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, J. H. Laing, Percy Ashley, Baron de Worms, Messrs. J. J. Hoddinott, Baron Percy de Worms, Messrs. W. Corfield, Sydney R. Turner, G. E. Barber, L. Sauvée, T. E. Sansom, G. E. Arnold, Ralph Wedmore, M. Weinberg, A. J. Séfi, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), and H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary). The President took the chair. The minutes

of the meeting held on December 17th, 1912, were read and confirmed. Captain E. J. H. Luxmore and Mr. J. J. Hoddinott were duly elected ordinary members of the Society. At the suggestion of the President, Major E. B. Evans, Messrs. W. G. Cool, W. A. V. Neill, and H. A. Slade were unanimously elected delegates of the Society for the Fifth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Edinburgh, 1913.

Donations for the Library were received from Mr. Percy McGraw Mann, Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., and from Mr. J. A. Speltz. Donations for the Society's collections were presented by the President, the Vice-President, Messrs. Wilmot Corfield, J. L. Thomas, A. Beddig, Percy Taylor, S. Chapman, W. Hadlow, F. Neck, Hilmar Djurling, R. B. Yardley, A. Coyette, A. Lange, J. H. Rosenheim, R. Wedmore, M. Weinberg, Percy Ashley, W. T. Standen, H. A. Slade, T. H. Harvey, L. E. Bradbury, Captain W. T. F. Thompson, Baron de Worms, Messrs. Paul Kohl, B. Pinner, M. J. Schulte, Lane Joynt, Karl Wiehen, W. Morley, J. R. Laing, J. C. Sidebotham, L. Sauvée, and T. E. Sansom. All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

At the conclusion of the ordinary business displays were given by the President, the Vice-President, Messrs. W. T. Standen, L. Sauvée, R. Frentzel, J. C. Sidebotham, T. E. Sansom, W. A. M. Neill, and R. Wedmore. Mr. W. Archibald Boyes showed a portion of the Society's Forgery Collection, and verbally pointed out the chief peculiarities of each forgery. These notes are appearing in his articles in the Society's Journal. The President moved, and the Vice-President seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to all the members who had given displays, and specially to Mr. W. Archibald Boyes for his instructive notes and the great trouble he had taken in arranging the Society's Forgery Collection. The vote of thanks was carried with acclamation, and a very enjoyable meeting closed at 8 p.m.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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CHINESE SURCHARGES.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—Captain A. E. Stewart, a friend of mine, who is at present with his regiment at Tientsin, has sent me a letter of which I forward you a copy, as the information may be useful to the Fellows of The Royal Philatelic Society, London, and Philatelists.

The information applies primarily to *S.G. Cat., 1913, China, Nos. 230–239, and apparently also to Nos. 240–265 and Addenda Nos. 266–272.* Consequently all the surcharges, except the Shanghai and Waterlow overprints, would seem to be forged.

Yours truly,
FRANK YOUNG (Major).

STILLYANS, HOREHAM ROAD, SUSSEX.

[COPY.]

"DIRECTORATE GENERAL
OF POSTS.
"POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S
OFFICE.
"No. 353,
"S.O. GENERAL.

"MINISTRY OF POSTS AND
COMMUNICATIONS, CHINA.

"PEKING, 24*th January*, 1913.

"SIR,—The Postmaster-General directs me to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated Chinwangtao, the 21st instant, inquiring as to certain recent surcharges, and in reply, to inform you that you will find the answer to some of your queries in the recently published eighth issue of the 'Yearly Report of the Working of the C.P.O.'

"I may add that all the surcharges, duly authorized by the Postmaster-General, were issued by the 'Postal Supply Department' at Shanghai, and that therefore the mere fact of the 'Blue Surcharge' emanating from Tientsin, stamps it an 'ipso facto' unauthorized and illegal emission.

"Yours truly,
(Signed) "E. JOICE,
"Private Secretary.
"Captain Stewart,
"124th Baluchistan Infantry,
"Tientsin."

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of December 10 and 11, 1912.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Bremen, 10 gros., *percé*	2	7	6
France, 1849, 1 f., orange-brown	5	10	0
Morocco Agencies, 1898, 10 c., carmine, double overprint, mint	4	15	0
Great Britain, Admiralty, Type 2, 2½d., blue	2	10	0
Montenegro, 1893, red overprint, "10 NOV.," double overprint, block of 6, mint	2	0	0
Philippine Islands, "Habilitado," etc., 1 r., mauve, defective	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 r., blue	2	7	6
Afghanistan, 1875–6, value in tablet, 1 rupee, purple, cut into	3	5	0
Ceylon, 1861, Star, 6d., deep brown,* with gum	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., deep brown, block of 4, mint	4	10	0
China, 1897, $5 on 3 c., red, surcharge inverted,* part gum	5	0	0
North Borneo, 1892–3, 1 c. in red, on 4 c. pink, surcharged both sides	2	10	0
Natal, 1870, 1s., green, overprint in carmine, one perf. added	22	0	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902, £1, purple and green,* with gum	3	5	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine, mint	2	2	0
Canada, 12d., black, "Specimen," block of 12	13	0	0
St. Vincent, 1861, no wmk., 1d., rose, imperf., strip of 3*	4	5	0
Ditto, 1862–9, no wmk., rough perfs., 1s., slate, no gum, mint . £2 10s. and	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, compound perfs., 1s., slate, mint.	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, perf. 11–12½, 1s., indigo, ditto	2	4	0
Virgin Islands "Four Pence"	2	8	0
Brazil, 1843, 90 reis, black*	2	2	0
Buenos Ayres, 4 pesos, bright vermilion, repaired	6	10	0
Ditto, 1858, 1 p., brown, "Cinco," unaltered	3	0	0
Mexico, 1864, 3 c., brown, without No.,* no gum	3	3	0
Ditto, 1867–8, "Mexico" in Gothic type, ½ r., grey on blue-grey	4	4	0
Cook Islands, 1901, 1d., brown, crown overprint, block of 4,* no gum	2	4	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., indigo, Plate II	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald on bluish, pair, close at left	2	7	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New Zealand, 1860–2, pelure paper, 1s., deep green, roulletted, some roulettes clipped and thinned	4	12	6
Tasmania, 1892–9, £1, green and yellow	3	0	0
Victoria, 1856, 1d., green, block of 3, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1876, 8d. on 9d., brown on rose, mint	2	2	0
Collections: 1890, £22; about 6700	£20	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of December 19 and 20, 1912.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, £5, orange, vertical pair	6	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., rose	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1892, £1, green	3	0	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, dull purple and red, mint	2	0	0
Hanover, 1861, 10 gr., olive-green	3	5	0
Wurtemberg, 1852, 18 kr., slate-blue, pair	5	17	6
Naples, 1858, 50 gra., lake	2	8	0
British South Africa, 1896, 1d. on 3d., mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on 4s., ditto	2	2	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1883, CA, 5s., horizontal pair	2	6	0
Sierra Leone, 1893, CC, ½d. on 1½d., mint	2	10	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902, Single CA, £1, ditto	3	15	0
Canada, 7½d., green	4	0	0
St. Vincent, 1872, 1s., rose-red*	4	4	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., grey-black, full roulettes	5	5	0
Collection in Gibbons, 3389	50	0	0

Sale of January 9 and 10, 1913.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "I R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 10s., ultramarine, creased	4	15	0
Belgium, 1850, "LL" in frame, 40 c.,* ditto	2	17	6
Bavaria, Postage Due, 1876, 10 pf., overprint omitted	2	10	0
Oldenburg, 1859, 3 gr. black on yellow	2	10	0
Madeira, 1871–4, 50 r., green, overprint inverted, defective	2	8	0
Spain, 1854, 1 r., *pale* blue, and 1 r., indigo	4	17	6
Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf., thinned	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, clean-cut perfs.	2	8	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 3d., dull purple and green, an entire unused sheet of 30, mint, consisting of 22 of Type A, 5 of Type C, 2 of Type D, and 1 of Type E	5	5	0
Southern Nigeria, Single CA, £1, mint	3	12	6
United States, 1856, 5 c., lake-brown,* with certificate	2	4	0
Ditto, 1861, 10 c., deep green,* Premier Gravure	3	0	0
Ditto, 1867–8, 1 c., 3 c., 5 c., 12 c., 15 c., 24 c., 30 c., 90 c., and 1870, 7 c., all with grille, and *	5	5	0
Virgin Islands, 4d., brown, "PENCF," mint	3	12	6
Collection, 3381	40	0	0

Sale of January 23 and 24, 1913.

Great Britain, 1878, Maltese Cross, £1, brown-lilac	2	4	0
Malta, 5s., rose, Plate 2, on blued paper, postmark "A 25"	3	0	0
Saxony, 3 pf., red,* slightly defective	5	5	0
Spain, 1850, 10 rls., green	2	14	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 rls., vermilion, heavily cancelled	3	10	0
Ditto, Madrid, 3 cuartos, bronze, mint	14	10	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.	3	14	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto, thinned	2	0	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown	4	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., bright purple, small margins	5	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, pair, two types, creased or torn	10	0	0
Hawaii, 1863, 2 c., black,* defective	3	0	0
Collection, 2636	19	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of January 11th, 1913.

Mexico, 1864, Eagle, 3 c., brown, without overprint *	1	15	0
Ditto, 1867, 4 r., red on white, S.G. 107	1	14	0
British Central Africa, 1897, £10, yellow, mint	7	10	0
British Columbia, perf. 12½, $1, green	1	8	0
British Honduras, small surcharge, 50 c. on 1s., mint	2	5	0
Grenada, Broad Star, 4d., blue	1	9	0
Nevis, 4d., orange, litho, mint	3	3	0
Bahamas, imperf., 1d., lake	1	9	0
Trinidad, 1864, C C, 12½, 1s., grey-lilac, S.G. 78*a*	1	18	0

* * *

MESSRS. J. C. MORGENTHAU AND CO.

Sale of November 10 and 11, 1912.

Reference numbers are from *Scott's* Catalogue, 1912 edition. * Unused.	$	Sterling. Ex.4.87. £	s.	d.
United States, 1847, 5 c., red-brown, strip of 3	16·75	3	8	9
United States, 1847, 5 c., dark brown, strip showing double line at top and bottom, on entire.	18	3	13	11
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., black, pair on piece, red cancellation	18[50]	3	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., black, strip of 4, and a single	47[50]	9	15	0
Do., Sept. 1861, 24 c., lilac, block of 16,*o.g., close at bottom	81	16	12	8
U.S.A., Pan American, 1 c., green and black, with inverted centre,* o.g.	35[25]	7	4	9
Do., Executive, 3 c., violet-rose, block of 4,* o.g.	35	7	3	9
Do., ditto, 6 c., carmine, pair on entire, one creased	25	5	2	8
Canada, 1851, laid paper, 6d., violet, on entire	11[25]	2	6	2
Ditto, 1852, thin paper, 6d., purple, hor. pair	16[70]	3	8	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., purple, vert. pair	18[50]	3	16	0
Ditto, 1857, 7½d., green	32	6	11	5
Cape of Good Hope, 1863, 6d., violet, pair	20	4	2	2
Dutch Indies, 1864, 10 c., lake, strip of 4	11	2	5	2
Hawaii, 1893, 1 c., green, double surcharge, complete sheet of 30	106	21	15	4
Ditto, ditto, 5 c., ult., inverted surcharge,* o.g.	35	7	3	9
Ditto, ditto, 12 c., black, double surcharge, block of 12,* o.g.	44	9	0	8
Netherlands, 1852, 5 c., blue, block of 6	15[50]	3	3	7
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, hor. pair, on piece	56	11	10	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 1d., violet-brown, strip of 4, on entire, creased	23	4	14	6
Ditto, ditto, lower half of 8d., scarlet-vermilion, used as 4d., on entire	18[75]	3	17	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., scarlet-vermilion	71	14	11	7
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, strip of 3	29[50]	6	1	3
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on entire	24	4	18	7
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto	26	5	6	9
Ditto, 3d., blue, block of 9,* traces of crease	26	5	6	9
Ditto, 3d., dark blue, strip of 5, one creased	18	3	13	11
Tuscany, 60 crazie,* o.g.	137[50]	28	4	8
Ditto, 1 qr., black, block of 4	24	4	18	7
Total sale	5409[35]	1110	15	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXII. MARCH, 1913 No. 255.

Bequest of Lord Crawford's Philatelic Library to the Nation.

THE announcement that this unique Philatelic Library has been bequeathed to the nation will be received with profound satisfaction by every one connected with the pursuit. We had ventured in our last issue to indulge in the anticipation, having some inner knowledge of the late Earl's public spirit and munificent instincts, and to many who personally knew Lord Crawford the intimation will hardly be a surprise. If it is true, as stated in the public Press, that the magnificent Lindsey Library at Haigh Hall is to be dispersed, it is another significant proof of Lord Crawford's devotion to Philately that he should have especially singled out the philatelic section for preservation.

The terms of the bequest are not yet divulged, but it is anticipated that the Library will be housed at the British Museum, and we sincerely hope that adequate provision will be made both for the proper display of the books and for the continuation of the collection. As the British Museum receives copies of all printed matter published in the United Kingdom, the latter condition should not be difficult of fulfilment. As regards the philatelic works published abroad, the continuation of Lord Crawford's system for their acquirement should entail but slight expense and labour. We trust, therefore, that the Museum authorities will see that the collection is kept up to date, so that it may remain for all time as a unique collection of philatelic literature.

This splendid bequest to the nation is only a fitting corollary to the great qualities and character of the Earl of Crawford which have done so much to elevate Philately, and have left an indelible record in the annals of the Royal Philatelic Society.

The nation has benefited by two priceless bequests from members of the Royal Philatelic Society, possessing as it does the finest public collection of stamps in the world, and the most complete library of its literature ; and the outside world will recognize in these donations a vindication to the prestige and honours enjoyed by the Premier Society of Philatelists.

The Earl of Crawford's Collection of the 1895 Plate Impressions of United States Stamps on Cardboard.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on October 24th, 1912.

By E. D. BACON.

(*Continued from page* 37.)

1893 Columbian Issue.

THE collection contains entire sheets of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten of all the values from 3 cents to 5 dollars, inclusive. The 1 cent sheet has the upper part of the ten stamps in the tenth row from the bottom margin cut off, while that of the 2 cents has the whole ten stamps in the same row and the upper part of the ten stamps in the ninth row from the bottom margin cut off. The entire sheets have "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY" in shaded Roman capitals twice on the top and bottom margins, and once on each side margin on the left reading upwards and on the right reading downwards. The letters and plate numbers are also repeated twice on the top and bottom margins. Mr. Luff states in his work, already referred to, that the plates of this issue contained 200 stamps, but the impressions of the values 3 cents to 5 dollars in this collection have only 100 stamps, and the margins of these sheets show the actual edges of all four sides of the plates. The 1 cent and 2 cents sheets, being imperfect, probably consisted of 200 stamps, but it is impossible to decide from these mutilated impressions. The die used for each of the plates had a guide dot, varying for the different values from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm., placed below the centre of the bottom line of the stamp, and this dot can be seen on the bottom margin of each sheet below each of the stamps in the last horizontal row.

Every stamp on the part sheet of the 2 cents has the thick outer frame-line missing at the right side for a space of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from the right lower corner. There are three other varieties of this value as follows: 1. With the frame-line unbroken. This is the case with stamps printed from Plates: "A No. 1," "A No. 2," "A No. 4," "A No. 5," "O No. 60," "Q No. 71," and probably many of the other plates. 2. With a thick and a fine line close together at the right side near the right lower corner. I have seen impressions of this from Plate "O No. 63." 3. With the line at the same spot broken in two places. This occurs on stamps printed from Plate "EE No. 109." The three varieties with abnormal frame-line are due to defective roller impressions having been employed for some of the plates.

1 cent,	deep blue.	The plate number is "J" —"No. 47."
2 cents,	rosy purple.	„ „ "FF"—"No. 115."
3 „	green.	„ „ "L" —"No. 57."

4 cents,	ultramarine.	The plate number is	"D"	—"No. 19."
5 „	brown.	„	„	"B" —"No. 7."
6 „	mauve.	„	„	"Z" —"No. 104."
8 „	claret.	„	„	"II" —"No. 131."
10 „	grey-brown.	„	„	"Y" —"No. 100."
15 „	deep green.	„	„	"M" —"No. 58."
30 „	orange-brown.	„	„	"N" —"No. 59."
50 „	greenish black.	„	„	"S" —"No. 77."
1 dollar,	scarlet.	„	„	"W" —"No. 93."
2 dollars,	lake.	„	„	"AA"—"No. 105."
3 „	yellow-green.	„	„	"BB"—"No. 106."
4 „	pink.	„	„	"CC"—"No. 107."
5 „	black.	„	„	"DD"—"No. 108."

SPECIAL DELIVERY STAMPS.

1885–93 Issues.

Of these stamps there are three left half sheets in the collection, each containing 50 stamps in ten horizontal rows of five. The top and bottom margins have "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY" in shaded Roman capitals and the plate number. The sheet of the 1885 issue also has on the same margins arrow-heads to show where the sheet was to be divided into halves. The die used for each of the plates had a guide dot about 4 mm. below the centre of the bottom line of the stamp, and this dot appears on the bottom margins of the sheets below each of the stamps in the last horizontal rows.

10 cents,	blue.	The plate number is	"No. 495."	Issue	1885.
10 „	„	„	"No. 73."	„	1888.
10 „	orange-yellow.	„	same as last.	„	1893.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

1865 Issue.

There are entire sheets of the three values of this issue, that of the 5 cents consisting of the variety with white border. Each sheet contains twenty stamps in four horizontal rows of five. The top and bottom margins have "NATIONAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK" on a tablet and also the plate numbers. Between the second and third rows of stamps on the 10 cents and 25 cents sheets there is a white line, the width of the sheets, inserted in order to show where to divide the sheets into halves. In a similar position on the 5 cents sheet there is a series of two coloured lines, close to-together, the width of each of the stamps. There are no signs on the margins of any of the sheets that the dies used for making the plates had guide dots, but such dots, if they ever existed, may have been cleaned off the plates.

5 cents,	blue.	White border.	The plate number is		"38."
10 „	deep green.	Coloured „	„	„	"39."
25 „	scarlet.	„ „	„	„	"40."

Issue 1875.

All the values of this issue are represented by complete sheets of 100 stamps in ten horizontal rows of ten, except the 3 cents, of which there is only the upper half sheet. The top and bottom margins of the sheets have "ENGRAVED AND PRINTED BY THE—CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK" in two lines on a tablet, and there is an arrow-head on the left and right side margins, pointing between the fifth and sixth rows, to show the place to divide the sheets into halves. There are no plate numbers on the sheets, except on the half sheet of the 3 cents, the upper margin of which has a large letter "B." The dies used for making the plates had guide dots varying in distance from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from the centre of the right side of the stamps. These dots can be seen on the right margins of the sheets. On the 2 cents to 10 cents, the 9 dollars and 60 dollars, the dots sometimes appear on the letter "A" of the word "NEWSPAPERS" at the left side of the stamps, and on the 12 cents to 96 cents, the 3 dollars, and 24 dollars, the dots can be frequently traced on the second letter "P" of "NEWSPAPERS."

2 cents, black.
3 „ „
4 „ „
6 „ „
8 „ „
9 „ „
10 „ „
12 „ carmine-rose.
24 „ „
36 „ „
48 „ „
60 „ „
72 cents, carmine-rose.
84 „ „
96 „ „
1 dollar 92 cents, light brown.
3 dollars, scarlet.
6 „ pale ultramarine.
9 „ orange.
12 „ emerald-green.
24 „ purple.
36 „ brown-red.
48 „ orange-brown.
60 „ violet.

Issue 1885.

There is an entire sheet of the 1 cent, black, issued in 1885, which contains the usual 100 stamps in ten horizontal rows of ten. The inscription "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY. NEW YORK," in quite small Roman capitals, appears on the top, bottom, and two side margins of the sheet, on the left side reading upwards and on the right side reading downwards. There are no arrow-heads on the side margins. Above the inscription on the top margin is the plate number "No. 482." The die used for making the plate had a guide dot 4 mm. from the centre of the right side of the stamp.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS.

Issue 1879.

Of the seven values of this issue there are left half sheets of the 1 cent and 5 cents, and right half sheets of the other five values. The half sheets each contain 100 stamps in ten horizontal rows of ten, and have on the top and bottom margins "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY" in shaded Roman

capitals, the plate number and arrow-heads showing where to divide the sheets into halves. The dies used for making the plates had guide dots varying in distance from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm. from the centre of the right side of the stamps. These dots can, as usual, be seen on the right margins of the right half sheets.

1 cent,	lake.	The plate number	is	"No. 313."
2 cents,	„	„	„	"No. 315."
3 „	„	„	„	"No. 317."
5 „	„	„	„	"No. 318."
10 „	„	„	„	"No. 331."
30 „	„	„	„	"No. 332."
50 „	„	„	„	"No. 333."

DEPARTMENTAL STAMPS.

Issue 1873.

With the exception of the 1 cent Post Office, which is printed from a plate made by the American Bank Note Company, all the sheets of the Departmental stamps in the collection are printed from the Continental Bank Note Company's plates. There are entire sheets of 100 stamps in ten rows of ten of nearly all the values, excepting those of the 1 cent, 3 cents, and 6 cents Post Office, the 1 cent, 2 cents, and 3 cents Treasury, the 2 cents War and the dollar values of the State Department. Of the values mentioned of the Post Office, Treasury, and War Departments there are only half sheets of 100 stamps, in ten rows of ten, as the plates of these values contained 200 stamps, while the dollar values of the State Department, which were printed in quite small sheets, will be dealt with by themselves later. The entire sheets from the Continental Bank Note Company's plates have "PRINTED BY THE—CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK" in two lines on a tablet, and the plate number, usually to right of the maker's name, on the top and bottom margins. The half sheets have in addition arrow-heads on the same margins to show where the sheets were to be divided into halves. If right half sheets, as in the case of the Post Office 3 cents and 6 cents, the Treasury 1 cent and 2 cents, they have the plate number to the left of the maker's name. If left half sheets, as in the case of the Treasury 3 cents, they have the plate number to the right of the name. The sheet of the 24 cents Agriculture, and that of the same value of the Treasury set, have the plate numbers to left of the maker's name. Each of the dies used for making the plates had a guide dot from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm., placed sometimes to the right of the centre of the right side of the stamp, and sometimes to the left of the centre of the left side of the stamp, with but one or two exceptions, which will be duly noted. This dot appears either on the right side or the left side margins of the sheets when they are sufficiently wide, and it can frequently be traced on many of the stamps.

The half sheet of the 1 cent Post Office has "AMERICAN BANK NOTE COMPANY" in shaded Roman capitals, and the plate number to the right of the maker's name, on the top and bottom margins. It is a left half sheet and cannot therefore show any die guide dot down the right margin, but traces of such a dot can be seen on some of the stamps, and there is no doubt that, as

usually is the case with the dies used by the American Bank Note Company, this die had a guide dot 4 mm. from the centre of the right side of the stamp.

AGRICULTURE. The set is printed in orange-yellow. The guide dot on the dies used for the plates of the 1 cent, 3 cents, and 15 cents was placed on the left side of the stamps, while on the dies used for the plates of the other values the dot was placed on the right side of the stamps. The dot can be traced on several of the stamps on the sheets in the white oval frame enclosing the heads : at the left side of the oval in the case of the 2 cents, 6 cents, 12 cents, and 30 cents, and at the right side of the oval in the case of the 1 cent and 15 cents.

1	cent.	The plate number is		"No. 65."
2	cents.	„	„	"No. 64."
3	„	„	„	"No. 57."
6	„	„	„	"No. 72."
10	„	„	„	"No. 114."
12	„	„	„	"No. 73."
15	„	„	„	"No. 105."
24	„	„	„	"No. 145."
30	„	„	„	"No. 100."

EXECUTIVE. The set is printed in deep carmine. The guide die dot is on the left side of the 2 cents and 6 cents stamps, and on the right side of the other values. The dot can be traced at the left side of the white oval frame on many of the 3 cents and 10 cents stamps, and at the right side of the oval on many of the 6 cents stamps.

1	cent.	The plate number "No. 81" had the "81" crossed out and "82" added to the right.		
2	cents.	The plate number is		"No. 75."
3	„	„	„	"No. 63."
6	„	„	„	"No. 76."
10	„	„	„	"No. 111."

INTERIOR. The set is printed in scarlet and is without the 15 cents value, which is missing in the collection. The 2 cents and 30 cents have the guide die dot on the left side of the stamps, while the other values have it on the right side. The dot can be traced at the left side of the white oval frame on many of the stamps on the sheets of the 3 cents, 6 cents, 10 cents, 12 cents, 24 cents, and 90 cents.

1	cent.	The plate number is		"No. 52."
2	cents.	„	„	"No. 45."
3	„	„	„	"No. 27."
6	„	„	„	"No. 56."
10	„	„	„	"No. 109."
12	„	„	„	"No. 49."
24	„	„	„	"No. 104."
30	„	„	„	"No. 95."
90	„	„	„	"No. 108."

JUSTICE. The set is printed in violet. The guide die dot is on the left side of the 1 cent, 2 cents, and 6 cents stamps, and on the right side of the other values. The dot can be traced at the left side of the white oval frame on many of the stamps on the sheets of the 3 cents, 12 cents, 30 cents, and 90 cents, and at the right side of the oval on many of the 6 cents stamps. On the 15 cents the dot can be traced at the left side, just outside the white oval frame.

1 cent.	The plate number is		"No. 85."
2 cents.	„	„	"No. 90."
3 „	„	„	"No. 28."
6 „	„	„	"No. 77."
10 „	„	„	"No. 97."
12 „	„	„	"No. 91."
15 „	„	„	"No. 99."
24 „	„	„	"No. 115."
30 „	„	„	"No. 110."
90 „	„	„	"No. 113."

NAVY. The set is printed in ultramarine. The 2 cents, 3 cents, 6 cents, 7 cents, 15 cents, and 24 cents have the guide die dot on the left side of the stamps, while the other values have it on the right side. The dot can be traced at the right side of the white oval frame on many of the stamps on the sheets of the 6 cents, 7 cents, and 24 cents.

1 cent.	The plate number is		"No. 80."
2 cents.	„	„	"No. 50."
3 „	„	„	"No. 34."
6 „	„	„	"No. 53.'
7 „	„	„	"No. 119."
10 „	„	„	"No. 101."
12 „	„	„	"No. 92."
15 „	„	„	"No. 94."
24 „	„	„	"No. 107."
30 „	„	„	"No. 96."
90 „	„	„	"No. 106."

POST OFFICE. The set is printed in black. The guide die dot is on the left side of the 2 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, and 90 cents stamps, and on the right side of the other values. On the 3 cents, instead of being to right of the centre of the stamp, it is to the right in a line with the right lower corner of the stamp. The dot can be traced on many of the stamps on the sheets. On the 2 cents, 10 cents, and 90 cents it can be seen within the white oval at the right side of the numerals. On the 6 cents it is on the background about midway between the word "POST" and the letter "U." On the 12 cents it sometimes falls on the little white ball above the letter "T" of "TWELVE." On the 24 cents and 30 cents it falls on the background, or just inside the white oval to left of the figures "24" or "30."

1 cent.	The plate number is		"No. 428."
2 cents.	„	„	"No. 285."
3 „	„	„	"No. 141."

6	cents.	The plate number	is	"No. 249."
10	„	„	„	"No. 62."
12	„	„	„	"No. 71."
15	„	„	„	"No. 66."
24	„	„	„	"No. 74."
30	„	„	„	"No. 68."
90	„	„	„	"No. 88."

STATE. The 1 cent to 90 cents are printed in deep green. The 1 cent, 10 cents, 12 cents, and 15 cents have the guide die dot on the left side of the stamps, while the other values have it on the right side. The dot can be traced at the left side of the white oval frame, or just outside the frame, on many of the stamps on the sheets of the 3 cents, 6 cents, 7 cents, 24 cents, and 30 cents.

1	cent.	The plate number	is	"No. 55."
2	cents.	„	„	"No. 59."
3	„	„	„	"No. 70."
6	„	„	„	"No. 83."
7	„	„	„	"No. 112."
10	„	„	„	"No. 98."
12	„	„	„	"No. 78."
15	„	„	„	"No. 118."
24	„	„	„	"No. 117."
30	„	„	„	"No. 116."
90	„	„	„	"No. 67."

The dollar values of this department exhibit some unusual and interesting features, which are found nowhere else in the postage stamps of the United States. All four values were printed in small sheets of ten stamps each, arranged in two horizontal rows of five. The sheet of each value has "PRINTED BY THE—CONTINENTAL BANK NOTE CO. NEW YORK" in two lines on a tablet on the bottom margin in green, and the frame-plate number in green on the top margin. The top margin also has the plate maker's name and number in black, which were also engraved on the head-plate, and the same head-plate was used for all the values. At the centre of either side margin of the sheets are green and black crosses "+" put on the plates to assist the printer in getting the register of the two impressions in correct positions. Mr. Luff very handsomely acknowledges in his work* that I was the first to point out that there are varieties of the dollar values, but the description he gives of the way the frame-plates were made is not quite accurate. The course followed, I conceive, was this. A die was first engraved with the value "TWO DOLLARS" upon it, and separate label dies were then engraved for the three other values. A plate was made from the first die, so that all the ten stamps on the sheet of the 2 dollars are exactly alike. An impression of the die was then taken up on to a soft steel roller, and from this the lower label with the value was removed. The roller was then hardened, and from it three new plates with ten impressions each were made. Roller impressions were taken of the engraved label dies bearing "FIVE DOLLARS," "TEN DOLLARS," and "TWENTY DOLL^{S}," and each of

* *The Postage Stamps of the United States.* By John N. Luff. New York. 1902. Page 260.

these was then transferred respectively to the bottom of the ten frames on each of the three plates. In transferring the labels, it was impossible to get them placed at exactly the same distance below the design, so that the relative position of the labels on each of the ten stamps of these three plates varies. Moreover, the scroll ornaments at the sides just above the two upper ends of the labels, and some of the lines of the background above the labels were retouched. There are, consequently, ten distinct varieties each of the 5 dollars, 10 dollars, and 20 dollars. The die used for the frame-plates had a guide dot placed 5 mm. to the right of the centre of the right side of the stamp, and this dot appears on the right side margins of the sheets, and can be traced on the stamps, sometimes on the fasces, and sometimes a little to the right of them at the left side, on all the stamps of the four sheets, except those of the first vertical columns. The die also had a dot about 10 mm. below the letter "A" of "STATE." This dot, which is covered by the hair of Seward, can be seen on every stamp of the four sheets. The die for the head-plate had a guide dot about $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm. from the left side of the oval in a line with the upper lip of Seward. This dot appears on the left side margins of the sheets, and can be traced on the fasces at the right side on all the stamps of the four sheets, except those occupying the last vertical columns. The frames of all four stamps are printed in yellow-green, and the centres are in black.

2	dollars.	The frame-plate is		"No. 121,"	and the head-plate is		"No. 123."
5	„	„	„	"No. 120"	„	„	„
10	„	„	„	"No. 122"	„	„	„
20	„	„	„	"No. 124"	„	„	„

The collection contains a second sheet of each of the 2 dollars, 5 dollars, and 20 dollars with the head of Seward inverted.

TREASURY. The set is printed in brown. The 6 cents, 7 cents, 10 cents, 15 cents, 24 cents, 30 cents, and 90 cents have the guide die dot on the left side of the stamps, while the other values have it on the right side. On the 1 cent the dot is not opposite the centre of the right side of the stamp as usual, but is placed lower down, opposite the right tassel, 3 mm. to the right from the side of the stamp. The dot can be traced on the left side of the white oval frame, or just outside, on many of the stamps on the sheets of the 2 cents, 3 cents, and 12 cents, and on the right side of the oval frame on the stamps on the sheets of the 7 cents, 10 cents, and 15 cents.

1	cent.	The plate number is		"No. 44."
2	cents.	„	„	"No. 42."
3	„	„	„	"No. 33."
6	„	„	„	"No. 51."
7	„	„	„	"No. 103."
10	„	„	„	"No. 58."
12	„	„	„	"No. 46."
15	„	„	„	"No. 84."
24	„	„	„	"No. 134."
30	„	„	„	"No. 69."
90	„	„	„	"No. 61."

WAR. The set is printed in rose-lake. The sheets of the 2 cents and 3 cents have had all the margins cut off. The guide die dot is on the left side of the 1 cent, 12 cents, 15 cents, and 24 cents stamps, and on the right side of the other values. The dot can be traced on the left side of the white oval frame, or just outside, on many of the stamps on the sheets of the 6 cents, 7 cents, and 90 cents, and on the right side of the oval frame on the stamps on the sheets of the 1 cent, 15 cents, and 24 cents.

1 cent.	The plate number is	"No.	48."
6 cents.	„	„	"No. 60."
7 „	„	„	"No. 102."
10 „	„	„	"No. 79."
12 „	„	„	"No. 54."
15 „	„	„	"No. 87."
24 „	„	„	"No. 86."
30 „	„	„	"No. 81."
90 „	„	„	"No. 89."

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of April 3rd, Captain G. F. Napier will give a Display of the Stamps of Brazil.

On April 17th, Mr. R. B. Yardley will read a Paper on the Stamps of South Australia, with Display.

The Display of the Stamps of New South Wales by Mr. H. J. Duveen has been postponed until May 1st.

The Delegates appointed to represent the Royal Philatelic Society, London, at the forthcoming Fifth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, Edinburgh, 23rd, 24th, and 25th April, are Messrs. Erskine Beveridge, LL.D., J. R. Laing, John Walker, and R. B. Yardley.

ARTICLES POSTPONED.

OWING to the illness of the Editor it is much regretted that the publication of various matters is unavoidably postponed.

THE FIFTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS AT EDINBURGH.

WE have received the following additional information with regard to the Congress to be held on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th April, 1913, at the Scottish Capital.

The following Delegates have been appointed to be present at the Fifth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, to be held in Edinburgh on the 23rd–25th April, 1913:—

Oxford Philatelic Society.—F. A. Bellamy and another.

Bath Philatelic Society.—B. D. Pope and W. C. Elwood.

Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society.—H. Alsop.

Aberdeen and North of Scotland Philatelic Society.—P. J. Anderson and W. E. Bell.

Herts Philatelic Society.—Major E. B. Evans, W. F. Cool, W. A. V. Neill, and H. A. Slade.

North of England Philatelic Society.—W. J. Cochrane, J. Cottman, C. L. Bagnall.

Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.—I. J. Bernstein, J. R. M. Albrecht, J. S. Higgins.

Scottish Philatelic Society (Junior Branch).—Dr. W. D. D. Small, F. G. Gillespie.

South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society.—Walter Scott, V. E. Brukewich.

Fiscal Philatelic Society.—P. J. Evans and another.

Leicester Philatelic Society.—W. Gadsby and T. B. Widdowson.

Junior Philatelic Society (Brighton Branch).—H. Clark and W. Mead.

Junior Philatelic Society (London).—F. J. Melville, E. M. Gilbert-Lodge, H. F. Johnson, C. W. Care.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.—A. Oxley and Dr. J. Craik Taylor.

Manchester Philatelic Society.—W. Dorning Beckton, G. B. Duerst, and Mandel Albrecht.

Sheffield Philatelic Society.—Dr. A. Cuff and — Smeath, Esq.

Croydon Philatelic Society.—G. F. Schultz and A. Ashby.

International Philatelic Union.—W. H. Peckitt, Wilmot Corfield, and W. E. Lincoln.

Derby Philatelic Society.—W. H. Milnes Marsden and W. Oakley.

Society of Stamp Collectors.—Percy C. Bishop, L. S. Goldsmith, and two others.

Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.—A. Leon Adutt and D. B. Armstrong.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.—W. Punin, B. B. Tilley, W. F. Wadams, and G. Johnson, B.A.

Donations towards expenses are earnestly solicited. Contributions in stamps for Auction Sale should be sent in as soon as possible to Mr. J. P. Mackenzie, 3A Salisbury Road, Edinburgh. Donations intimated to date, £39 3s. 6d.

The following Programme has been arranged, but may require alteration, as the Hon. Sec. has received notice that some further matters will likely be brought forward, but definite information is not yet to hand. He would urge the various Societies who wish to bring forward resolutions to let him have full details at the earliest moment, as the Executive Committee wish to get the programme sent to the Press early in April.

WEDNESDAY, 23RD APRIL, 1913.

10.0 a.m. Opening of Special Post Office.

10.30 a m. Congress opens.

a. The Lord Provost of Edinburgh will declare the Congress open.

b. Address by the Chairman, W. Norfor.

c. Report of the Permanent Congress Committee.

d. Shorthand Reports: a Resolution to be moved by Mr. F. A. Bellamy.

e. To appoint two Auditors to audit accounts of the Permanent Congress Committee.

f. Report of Forgery Sub-Committee.

2.30. p.m. Opening of Philatelic Exhibition by W. G. C. Kirkwood, Esq., Secretary to the Post Office for Scotland.

4.30 p.m. Stamp Auction in aid of Congress Funds. Hon. Auctioneer, J. J. Darlow, Esq.

THURSDAY, 24TH APRIL, 1913.

10.0 a.m. Post Office opens.

10.30 a.m. Congress meets.

a. Report of Central Rendezvous and Postal Museum Sub-Committee.

b. Report of National Philatelic Sub-Committee.

c. Resolution by the International Philatelic Union—

"That steps should be taken to continue the Tapling Collection at the British Museum, and authorizes its delegates to the Edinburgh Congress to move for the appointment of a National Collection Committee, to meet hereafter in London to consider the practicability of giving effect to this proposal."

3.0 p.m. Visits to points of interest in the City, i.e. Castle, St. Giles' Cathedral, John Knox's House, Holyrood Palace, etc.

FRIDAY, 25TH APRIL, 1913.

10.0 a.m. Post Office opens.

10.30 a.m. Congress meets.

a. The question as to which Societies are entitled to send Delegates to the Congresses.

b. Another Resolution. (Details not yet to hand.)

c. Report by Auditors.

d. Any further business and closing address, etc.

2.45 p.m. Visit by motor to Forth Bridge.

7.45–8. Banquet at Balmoral Hotel.

The Congress Programme and Special Souvenir Stamps will not be ready till a week before the opening of the Congress. The stamps will be printed in sheets of twelve, and sold for the benefit of the Congress at 1d. each. Philatelists wishing copies of the Programme (price 6d., post-free 7½d.) should make early application for same, which will be posted first post after the opening of the Special Post Office, with the Special Congress Postmark.

Early application for rooms at the Balmoral Hotel, Princes Street, Edinburgh, would greatly oblige.

THE NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

THE following Societies have signified their acceptance on the Committee of Honour: The Royal Philatelic Society, London; Kristiania Filatelist Klub, Christiania; Swedish Philatelic Society, Stockholm. The following collectors' names have also been added to the Honour Committee: Arthur T. Bate, Wellington, N.Z.; Henry Clotz, New York; C. A. Nast, Denver; C. K. B. Nevin, Boston; Julian Park, Buffalo; C. F. Rothfuchs, Los Angeles; J. F. Rust, Cleveland.

Mr. Luff reports the first edition of the Exhibition Prospectus ready and distributed, and the Executive Committee is now preparing the second edition. The engraved Exhibition labels presented by the Hamilton Bank Note Company are exceedingly popular, and should not last long at the rate at which they are distributed. A complete set of six different colours will be given free to each member of the Association. Membership fee is $1.00, which may be sent to any member of the Committee.

EUGENE KLEIN,
Chairman Publicity Committee.

SIR CHARLES STEWART WILSON, K.C.I.E.

THE retirement of Sir Charles Stewart Wilson from the office of Director-General of the Post Office of India is thus referred to in the *Times of India* of February 15th. We trust, however, that the public loss will be a philatelic gain, and that Sir Charles in his well-earned leisure may continue the studies which have rendered his name so widely known among stamp collectors:—

"During the last sixty years there have been only five Directors-General, and Sir Charles Stewart Wilson, who now lays down the office preparatory to retirement, has been continuously in the Department since 1892, and Director-General since 1906. There can be little doubt that this continuity of service has been a potent influence in securing the high efficiency of this most important branch of the administration. That efficiency has never been so high as during Sir Charles Stewart Wilson's term of office. There have been in these six years four great reforms—the reduction of the letter postage rates, the amalgamation of posts and telegraphs, the improvement of the pay of the postal staff of all grades and the reform of the Railway Mail Service.

"But looking back on these six years we can discern forces at work much more important than administrative efficiency and reform. The spirit of the administration has been admirable. Most public departments desire nothing more than to be left alone. In the Department itself Sir Charles Stewart Wilson has inspired zeal and confidence. He has a great capacity for work himself, and for getting work out of others, he knows what he wants and how to get it; and he has been a good friend to the willing, but a determined foe to the slack and the inefficient. It is a misfortune that India should lose the services of this able official when he is still in the prime of life, but if any man has earned his retirement it is he."

THE PUBLICATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE are desired by the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society to urgently call the attention of all Fellows to Rule 44 of the Memorandum of Association of the Society, which is as follows:—

"No member shall publish or communicate, to any person for publication, any notice of any paper read before a meeting of the Society, or any report of any meeting, or any matter connected with the proceedings of the Society in general meeting. Any breach of the provisions of this Article by a member shall be deemed to be a matter affecting his character within the meaning of Article 19."

There have been lately grievous instances of the failure on the part of some Fellow or Fellows to observe this rule, and the Council will not hesitate to enforce the severest penalty if the offence is repeated. The Council of the Royal Philatelic Society earnestly request all Fellows to remember that, except through the organ of the Society, *The London Philatelist, no information of any sort is to be sent either to the public or the philatelic Press.* The Council trust, alike for the honour and welfare of the Society, that this salutary rule will not again be infringed.

THE LATE EARL OF CRAWFORD.

IN common with many people it appears that Lord Crawford had an aversion to his portraiture by photography. We are, however—thanks to the courtesy of the present Earl—enabled to present to our readers a comparatively recent photograph of our late esteemed President. This was taken by a personal friend, and we have to express to that gentleman our appreciation of his kindness in allowing our use of his portrait for reproduction. A number of unauthorized and incorrect statements have been made in the newspapers as to the ultimate disposal of Lord Crawford's philatelic possessions. We are in a position to state that no definite announcement can as yet be made as to Lord Crawford's collections of the stamps of the United States and Great Britain.

With regard to the Philatelic Library, we are desired to correct the erroneous statement that only a portion thereof has been bequeathed to the


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nation. Not only has the entire Library been donated to the British Museum, but the books have all been removed to that Institution, where happily they will, for all time, constitute a valuable reference library of Philatelic Literature.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Australian Commonwealth.—The 2d., 3d., 5d., 6d., 1s., and 2s. values of the Kangaroo set have been issued, and copies are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesives.

2d., grey, wmk. Crown and A; perf. 11½ × 12.
3d., sage-green ,, ,, ,,
5d., light brown ,, ,, ,,
6d., ultramarine ,, ,, ,,
1s., blue-green ,, ,, ,,
2s., brown ,, ,, ,,

Bahamas.—We read in the *Monthly Journal* that the 4d. stamp of the Georgian set, like the 6d. and 1s. stamps, has had its colour changed to red on yellow.

British Honduras.—We have seen a set of nine stamps of the Georgian type printed from the new De La Rue "Postage Revenue," key-plate, with the large head, like the new Grenada stamps.

The values of the 1 c., 2 c., 5 c., $1, and $2 are in colour on white labels at each side at top, and in the remainder, with the exception of the $5, which has the value in black on red, the values appear on solid coloured labels.

Adhesives.

1 c., green, multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.
2 c., red ,, ,, ,,
5 c., blue ,, ,, ,,
10 c., dull purple and yellow-green; multiple, chalky; perf. 14.
25 c., black on green; multiple, chalky; perf. 14.
50 c., purple and blue on blue; multiple, chalky; perf. 14.
$1, grey and red, multiple, chalky; perf. 14.
$2, green and purple ,, ,,
$5, purple and black on red, multiple, chalky; perf. 14.

British Levant.—*The Bazaar* states that the 1s. Somerset House print has been surcharged 5 piastres.

Adhesive.

5 piastres on 1s., Great Britain, Somerset House print.

India.—We have seen the 1 rupee value of the Georgian set, which was delivered by the printers end of February.

Adhesive.

1 rupee, green and brown, large size.

Kishengarh.—We have received a curiously produced provisional stamp of 2 annas. The sheet consists of twenty stamps in four rows of five; each row is *tête-bêche* in respect to that immediately above or below it. The process used is lithography, and the stone is made up of ten transfers twice applied from what appears to be a half-tone process block. The stamps are divided by lines of rouletting gauging about 9½.

Lithographed on thin wove paper. Rouletted 9½.

2 a., deep violet.

Monthly Journal.

Soruth.—Two provisionals have appeared surcharged "3 pies" and "1 anna" with native inscription to match.

On yellowish wove paper.

3 p. on 1 a., emerald.

On white laid paper.

1 a. on 4 a, carmine.

Monthly Journal.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—We have seen a set of stamps from 1d. to 5s. of the *Edwardian* types 6–9 *officially* reported as printed in the new colouration scheme. The only difference we can see is perhaps in shades of the colours used in 1907–11. It would seem that a fresh supply of this issue had been sent out.

NEW ZEALAND.—We have seen five values of the Life Insurance Department stamps, Type CXCII, all watermarked "N Z and Star," and perforated $14\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$.

Adhesives.

½d., green.
1d., carmine.
2d., mauve.
3d , orange.
6d., scarlet.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.—We have seen a set of eleven stamps of the Georgian set—½d., 1d., 2½d., 4d., 6d., and 1s., Type I of Gibbons, and 2s. 6d., 4s., 10s., £1, and £10, Type II of Gibbons, with the alteration of the head only.

Adhesives.

½d., green; multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.
1d., carmine ,, ,, ,,
2½d., bright blue; multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.
4d., red and black on yellow; multiple, chalky; perf. 14.
6d., bright and dull purple; multiple, chalky; perf. 14.
1s., black on green; multiple, chalky; perf. 14.
2s. 6d., red and black on blue; multiple, chalky; perf. 14.
4s., black and carmine; multiple, chalky; perf. 14.
10s., red and green on green; multiple, chalky; perf. 14.
£1, black and purple on red; multiple, chalky; perf. 14.
£10, ultramarine and dull purple; multiple, chalky; perf. 14.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—From various sources we gather that the 5s. stamp has been added to the set printed on Crown and A paper.

Adhesive.

5s., rose, wmk. Crown and A; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.—We have seen a set of nine stamps of the Georgian issue.

The ½d., 1d., 2½d., 6d., and 5s. are Type IX, and the 2d., 3d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. Type X, of Gibbons, with the alteration of the head and colours only.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. sent us the ½d. value.

Adhesives.

½d., green; multiple C A; perf. 14.
1d., scarlet ,, ,,
2d., grey ,, ,,
2½d., blue ,, ,,
3d., purple on yellow; multiple C A; perf. 14.
6d., dull and bright purple; multiple C A; perf. 14.
1s., black on green; multiple C A; perf. 14.
2s. 6d., carmine and black on blue; multiple C A; perf. 14.
5s., red and green on yellow; multiple C A; perf. 14.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—The 2, 6, 10, 20, and 30 heller stamps of the 1908 designs, and a new value, 72 heller, Type XXXI of Gibbons, have appeared on ordinary *unsurfaced* paper, and Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us samples.

Adhesives.

2 heller, lilac; ordinary *unsurfaced* paper; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.
6 heller, buff; ordinary *unsurfaced* paper; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.
10 heller, rose-carmine; ordinary *unsurfaced* paper; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.
20 heller, chocolate; ordinary *unsurfaced* paper; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.
30 heller, olive-green; ordinary *unsurfaced* paper; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.
72 heller, violet-brown; ordinary *unsurfaced* paper; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

BELGIUM.—The *Monthly Journal* reports the issue of the 2 fc. stamps in the redrawn large head type.

From the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly* we gather that three new values for the Parcel Post stamps have appeared, 4 fc., 5 fc., and 10 fc.

Adhesive.

2 fc., violet; redrawn type.

Parcel Post Stamps.

4 fc.
5 fc.
10 fc.

LEMNOS.—Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff writes:—

"Permit me to complete all information contained in your February number regarding the overcharges of ΛΗΜΝΟΣ, and which I have received from Athens. They are as follows, and not quite as Messrs. W. K. and Co. describe them in your paper:—

"Actual engraved issue of Greece. Overcharged in *black*, 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30, 40, and 50 leptas.

"1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 25 drachmas, 1901 issue. Overcharged in *black*, 20 leptas.

"Actual lithographed issue. Overcharged in *red*, 5 leptas.

"In total eighteen stamps.

"I also beg to inform you that I have received of the actual Greek issue the 5, 10, and 25 leptas, *lithographed*; and Mr.

Aspiotti, of Corfu, assures that all the values will appear lithographed for the facility of execution, because the cleverest workmen who produced the engraved ones are now absent at the war. The Commemorative stamps have not yet been put in use, though the Royal decree is signed and published and the stamps are ready."

"I have received the following information from Athens concerning the Commemorative Greek Stamps :—

'The Minister of Finance has ordered the Cashier of the Stamped Materials to furnish all the postal offices of the conquered towns and islands, as also those of the State, with the proportional necessary quantity of the new postage stamps of both types and in all the values.

'As soon as this furniture will be effected a Royal decree will be issued by which the new stamps will enter into immediate use. Up to this the Cashier has received twelve million pieces, and larger quantities are expected from Messrs. Aspiotti Bros., Corfu, who have delayed a little the impression for lack of many of their workmen who were absent at the war.'"

MACEDONIA. — Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write: "We have received three more new varieties surcharged on the Greek stamps, as follows: 20 lept. mauve, 1901 issue, with black surcharge; 20 lept. grey, 1911 issue, with red surcharge; and 50 lept. lilac, 1911 issue, also with red surcharge."

SAMOS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a set of six stamps, large, upright, rectangular shape, and bearing the head of Mercury to right. These friends write: "In addition to the values enclosed, there are also another set of high value, of large oblong design with a view of a monastery in the centre, each value having the initials 'J.S.' *written on the face in ink*, for what reason we do not know."

Adhesives.

Overprinted in black "ΕΛΛΑΣ."

1 l., grey, Head of Mercury; no wmk.; perf. 11½.
5 l., green ,, ,, ,,
10 l., rose-pink ,, ,, ,,
25 l., blue ,, ,, ,,
50 l., chocolate ,, ,, ,,
1 dr., orange ,, ,, ,,
1 dr., brown; View of Monastery.
2 dr., blue ,,
5 dr., olive ,,
10 dr., yellow-green ,,
25 dr., red ,,

AMERICA.

CHILI.—The *Monthly Journal* reports the issue of a new value, 14 c. stamp.

Adhesive.

14 c., black and carmine.

ECUADOR.—We have seen the two provisional stamps chronicled on page 207, Vol. XXI, and, in addition, the 5 and 10 sucres, each surcharged

POSTAL
DOS
CENTS.

in black.

Provisionals.

Dos cents. on 5 sucres, blue, Consular stamp.
Dos cents. on 10 sucres, orange ,,

PANAMA.—The 2 cents value of the Exhibition set has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

One of the locks on the Canal is shown, and beneath the picture is the inscription "Panama Canal."

Adhesive.

2 c., carmine; wmk. U.S.P.S., single-lined; perf. 12.

URUGUAY.—Another value, the 1 centésimo, of the *lithographed*, General Artigas type, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

1 centésimo, green; no wmk.; perf. 11½.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

FRENCH OCEANIA.—We have seen a new set of 16 stamps. The 1 c. to 20 c. show the portrait of a native woman; the 25 c. to 75 c. two natives, with river and mountain scenery, all of upright rectangular shape; and the 1 fc., 2 f., and 5 f., a river scene with mountains and palm trees, all of oblong shape; all bear the inscriptions "Établissements de L'Océanie," "Postes" and "R.F." No watermark, and perf. 13½ × 14 up to the 75 c., and 14 × 13½ for the franc values.

Adhesives.

1 c., violet, with chocolate centre.
2 c., chocolate ,, black ,,
4 c., orange-vermilion ,, blue ,,
5 c., green ,, yellow-green ,,
10 c., rose-carmine ,, orange ,,
20 c., black ,, violet ,,
25 c., ultramarine ,, blue ,,
30 c., grey ,, chocolate ,,
35 c., green ,, rose-carmine ,,
40 c., black ,, green ,,
45 c., orange ,, red ,,
50 c., brown ,, black ,,
75 c., dull purple ,, violet ,,
1 f., rose ,, black ,,
2 f., brown ,, green ,,
5 f., violet ,, blue ,,

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a set.

SURINAM.—We have seen the ½ c. stamp Type XI of Gibbons, but with the value on *plain white* ground.

Adhesive.

½ c., bright lilac; value on plain white ground; perf. 12½.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.

Council for the Year 1912-13.

President—
Vice-President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

E. D. Bacon.
W. W. Corfield.
D. C. Gray.
T. W. Hall.
L. L. R. Hausburg.
F. J. Peplow.
Franz Reichenheim.
Baron P. de Worms.
R. B. Yardley.

The eighth meeting of the season 1912–13 (postponed from the 6th February) was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday the 13th February, 1913, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Herbert R. Oldfield, Thos. W. Hall, R. B. Yardley, L. W. Fulcher, F. J. Peplow, Wilmot Corfield, Captain G. F. Napier, J. L. Green, I. J. Simons, A. C. Emerson, T. Wickham Jones, Miss A. Cassels, C. R. Wickins, C. Neville Biggs, Baron P. de Worms, C. E. McNaughtan, Baron de Worms, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard, L. E. Hall, R. P. Croom-Johnson, B. D. Knox, C. A. Pocock (Associate), G. Papier (Associate), and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on 16th January were read and confirmed.

The sad duty of reporting the death of the universally esteemed and honoured President of the Society devolved upon the Honorary Secretary, who read the following letter received from the Equerry-in-Waiting to His Majesty the King:—

Buckingham Palace,
4th February, 1913.

Dear Mr. Tilleard,—The King desires me to write to you and to express his great regret at the loss which The Royal Philatelic Society has sustained by the death of their distinguished President, the late Lord Crawford.

No one realizes more than His Majesty what an interest Lord Crawford took in Philately and all he did to maintain the prestige and name of the Society.

Yours very truly,
Clive Wigram.

J. A. Tilleard, Esq., M.V.O.

The Vice-President then moved the following resolution:—

"That the Fellows and members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, have received with feelings of profound grief the intimation of the death of their honoured and beloved President, the late Earl of Crawford. They desire to record their high appreciation of his invaluable services in the work and labour so ungrudgingly undertaken by him in the best interests of Philately, and their sense of the irreparable loss sustained by the Society; and further to express their deepest sympathy with the family of the late President."

In speaking to the motion, Mr. Castle paid an eloquent tribute to the great attainments of the late Earl of Crawford, and the characteristics which combined to make him an ideal President of the Society. He recounted the incalculable benefits derived by Philately through the association of the late President with the pursuit; and, in words that appealed to all, the Vice-President fittingly voiced the sense of the meeting of the irreparable loss sustained by the Society, and the deep sorrow of its members, at the same time urging his fellow-members to endeavour to emulate, however humbly, the labour and energy so freely bestowed by the departed President in the best interests of the Society.

Mr. Bacon, in seconding the motion, referred in touching terms to the great charm of the more personal attributes which had endeared the late President to all with whom he had been associated, and the resolution was put to the meeting and passed in silence by the whole of the Fellows and members present rising in their places.

The following resolution was then put from the chair and met with unanimous approval:—

"That the Fellows and members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, in general meeting assembled, respectfully desire to express to their Patron, the King, their loyal and dutiful feelings of gratitude for His Majesty's gracious message of sympathy and condolence, in the loss which the Society has sustained by the death of their honoured President, the late Lord Crawford; with the humble assurance of their recognition of His Majesty's encouragement to persevere in the duty of continuing the work of the Society in a manner worthy of its name and of the memory of the late distinguished President, to whose efforts on its behalf the Society is so largely indebted for its present position and prestige."

Letters of sympathy from Herts and Leeds Societies were read, and were directed to be acknowledged with the sincere thanks of this Society.

A letter was also read announcing the death of the Rev. W. N. Usher, whose membership of the Society had extended over a period of nearly twenty-six years. The

intimation was received with very great regret, and the Honorary Secretary was directed, in replying to the letter, to express the sincere sympathy of the Fellows with the widow and family of the late member in their great loss.

Mr. Alfred Stern, proposed by the Honorary Secretary and seconded by the Honorary Assistant Secretary, was, after ballot, declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. James Dunbar Heath then read a paper on "Surface Printing of Stamps from Steel Plates," in which he described and explained in simple terms the principal processes employed in the production of stamps, and compared the effects obtained by recess printing and surface printing respectively. He pointed out that the process dealt with by the paper was comparatively new, and that although plates manufactured by his company for the New Zealand Government had proved capable of printing as many as one million impressions without apparent deterioration, the process was still more or less in the experimental stage as a matter of commercial production. The descriptions and explanations given will be better followed on reading the paper itself when published, in accordance with Mr. Heath's kind consent, in *The London Philatelist*. A number of samples of the work of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. were shown in illustration of the paper, including a proof from an experimental plate of Queen's Head stamps laid down by the die and roller process for surface printing by the late Mr. Perkins Bacon, so long ago as 1879-80, when the Government was about to adopt surface-printed stamps.

In moving a very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Heath for his great kindness in attending the meeting and, as an expert in stamp manufacture, giving to the Fellows and members of the Society the benefit of his experiences and in reading his most interesting paper, the Honorary Secretary read a letter, sent by Mr. Kjellstedt, from the Directors of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing of the Treasury Department of the United States of America with particulars of the new machines now used by the United States Government, enabling the rapid production and completion of stamps, recess-printed on dry paper, at a very large reduction of cost, and with results equal to anything ever produced under the old process.

The vote of thanks was seconded by the Vice-President, and being put to the meeting was carried unanimously. Mr. Heath, in replying, was good enough to say that it afforded him great pleasure at all times to be able to assist philatelists with any information that it was in his power to give.

Herts Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary—
H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

THE fifth general meeting of the season 1912-13 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, February 18th, 1913, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, Baron de Worms, Messrs. J. J. Hoddinott, Wilmot Corfield, T. E. Sansom, B. B. Kirby, S. R. Turner, L. H. Boothby, H. M. Hansen, Rev. G. E. Barber, Messrs. J. C Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary).

In the absence of the President and Vice-President, Mr. J. C. Sidebotham was voted to the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on January 21st, 1913, were read and signed as correct.

Mr. W. R. Ricketts was duly elected as an Ordinary Member of the Society.

Donations of stamps for the Society's collections were received from Messrs. J. H. Smyth and P. Otto Falck, and of Forgeries from Messrs. P. O. Falck, W. H. Peckitt, and Edward Buhl.

The Hon. Librarian reported donations to the Library from the President and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

All these donations were acknowledged with thanks.

The Chairman referred, in moving terms, to the lamented death of the late Earl of Crawford, and a vote of condolence was passed. The vote was entered on the minutes of the Society, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to forward copies to the present Earl of Crawford and to the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Mr. H. M. Hansen then gave a display of his specialized collection of the stamps of Schleswig-Holstein, and accompanied it with an explanatory paper.

At the conclusion of the display, which was greatly appreciated by the members, the Rev. G. E. Barber proposed, and Mr. Wilmot Corfield seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Hansen for his courtesy. This was carried. Mr. Hansen suitably replied, and the meeting terminated at 7.40 p.m.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

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PROPOSED WORK ON THE STAMPS OF CHILI.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

SIR,—Having studied the stamps of *Chili* for several years, I intend to compile and publish a complete history of all issues from 1853 to date.

With a view to making the proposed handbook as exhaustive as possible, I venture to request that any of your readers who may be in a position to volunteer information likely to prove of interest, will kindly communicate with me; if stamps are sent for inspection I will, of course, pay postage and registration both ways.

So far as I am aware, there is no philatelic handbook extant dealing with Chili, so it is important that the forthcoming publication should be in all respects complete. I fancy there is still much to be discovered in respect of the numerous Post Office printings of 1857–65, and I am particularly anxious to inspect all proofs, essays, colour trials, and reprints of the first type.

The known facts regarding the comparatively common issues of 1877–1900 are also somewhat meagre, and these stamps seem worthy of more attention than they have hitherto received.

Yours faithfully,
G. HERBERT DANNATT.

"Lyndale,"
Blackheath,
London, S.E.
March 4th, 1913.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of January 7 and 8, 1913.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., black, "V.R.",* no gum	9	15	0
Ditto, 1882–3, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac, on *bleuté*	3	10	0
Ditto, 1883–4, 5s., rose, faint blueing, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 1, 2½d., blue, block of 6, two creased*	3	5	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," King, 5s., carmine, mint	28	0	0
Spain, 1853, 2 reales, red, torn	3	5	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 r., *pale* blue, close at right and bottom	6	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange on yellowish, early, no margin at top	9	5	0
Southern Nigeria, Single CA, £1,* creased	2	7	6
Ditto, another, *used*	4	0	0
Zanzibar, 1895, 1 a., plum, with *blue* overprint, with a 4 a. on entire	4	5	0
Nova Scotia, half 3d., blue, with a 6d. yellow-green on entire	2	0	0
Ditto, 1s., purple, slightly creased	12	0	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., pair, left stamp reading downwards, right upwards, both without stop, one torn at top	7	5	0
St. Vincent, no wmk., 1d., rose-red, imperf., pair,* no gum, £2 and	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep green, pair,* ditto	3	3	
Ditto, ditto, 6d., ditto, perf. 11–12½, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 5s., rose-red, Star wmk., tear at top	8	10	0
Argentine Republic, 1891, 20 pesos, green,* with gum	2	8	0
Brazil, 1844, 180 reis, black on greyish, close at right	2	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Brazil, 1844, 300 reis, black on yellowish	3	15	0
Hawaii, 1853, 5 c., blue on thin blue, block of 4,* one damaged	2	5	0
New South Wales, Diadem, imperf., 1s., strip of 7, two defective	5	5	0
Tasmania, 1870–9, 1d., rose, wmk. wide "TAS," imperf., pair	2	6	0

Sale of February 4 and 5, 1913.

Great Britain, 1870, ½d., rose, plate 12, a reconstructed plate,* chiefly from the same sheet, the right hand vertical row are mostly defective, 480	5	15	0
Philippine Islands, 1869–74, Habilitado Por La Nacion, 2 reales, red (Cuba, 1855), a block of 8, three slightly defective	3	3	0
Afghanistan, 1878, skeleton type, shahi, black*	3	15	0
China, 1897, $5, green and rose, block of 4, mint	3	15	0
Niger Coast, 1893, "HALF PENNY," in blue, Type 5, on 2d.	4	7	6
Zanzibar, 1895, 1 rupee, slate, the error "Zanzidar"	10	0	0
Ditto, 1898, 2½ in red on 1 a., plum, Type 10, a pair, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ in red on 1½ a., sepia, Type 11, a pair, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ in red on 2 a., blue, Type 11, a pair, ditto	2	0	0
British Columbia, 1865, 5 c., rose, imperf.,* small tear	8	5	0
Dominica, 1887–8, C A, 1s., magenta, pair, mint	2	7	6
Nevis, 1883–90, C A, 1s., violet, block of 4, ditto	2	10	0
Virgin Islands, 1899, 4d., brown, "Pencf.",* no gum.	2	10	0
Hawaii, 1864, 1 c., black on white wove*	2	14	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., rose-red, Plate I £3 3s. and	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, pair, late impressions	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo, early impression	3	10	0
New Zealand, 1860–2, pelure, rouletted, 6d., black-brown,* no gum	7	10	0
Collections: 7413, £49; 1814, Colonials	32	0	0

Sale of February 18 and 19, 1913.

France, 1862–71, 80 c., rose, strip of 4, one stamp *tête-bêche*, with 3 perfs. cut short	7	0	0
Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black, block of 6, one stamp small tear	4	15	0
Ditto, 1847–54, 1s., green, Die 1, a pair, unused with full gum, one has a slight crack of about 4 mm., where the thread is, but otherwise in very nice condition, although not brilliant	8	0	0
Great Britain, 1867–78, wmk. Cross, 10s., grey, block of 4, "Specimen"	2	16	0
Ditto, 1881, 1s., lilac, plate 13, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, 1882–3, Anchor, £1, brown lilac on bleuté,* one perf. missing	46	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 10s., cobalt,* no gum	7	15	0
Ditto, £1, brown-lilac, wmk. Crowns, overprinted "Specimen," small nick at left	4	0	0
Ditto, 1890, £1, brown-lilac, wmk. Orbs, overprinted "Specimen"	10	0	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 2, 2½d., blue, mint	4	15	0
India, 1854, ½ a., red, block of 10* with side margin	80	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, Die 3, with pointed bust, block of 4*	20	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, single copy*	2	15	0
Ditto, Service, 1867–73, 6 a., 8 pies, slate, mint	3	5	0
Federated Malay States, 1900–1, $25, green and orange, mint	3	5	0
Straits Settlements, Negri Sembilan, 1899, Four Cents on 8 c., purple and blue, surcharged in red and in green, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, Pahang, 8 c., orange, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, Perak, $25, green and orange,* part gum	3	7	6
Niger Coast, 1893, HALF PENNY, in blue, on 2d., Type 5, on small piece of original	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, from corner of sheet, with margins, the colour is a little faded	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, same surcharge in vermilion, on 2½d., mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, *HALF PENNY*, in green, on 2½d.	1	19	0
Ditto, ditto, One Shilling, in violet, on 2d.	1	6	0
Ditto, ditto, same surcharge, in vermilion, on 2d., mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1894, ½ in red on half of 1d., pale blue	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, another, used with two others, on piece of original	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ in violet on half of 1d., vermilion	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, One Half Penny, on 2½d., blue, a pair, on small piece of original	2	0	0
Zanzibar, 1895, ½ a., green, the error "Zanzidar," mint	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., plum, the error "Zanzidar,"* slightly thinned	2	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
St. Christopher, C A, 4d., blue, mint	2	0	0
St. Lucia, 1860, 6d., green, clean-cut perfs., mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1864, 6d., lilac, block of 20, mint	9	5	0
Ditto, 1883–6, 1s., orange-brown, ditto	2	10	0
St. Vincent, 1863–9, 1s., brown, ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, compound perfs., 1d., rose-red	7	10	0
Ditto, 1871–7, perf. 15, 6d., blue-green,* no gum	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, perf. 11, 12½, 4d., deep blue, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., rose,* no gum	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., claret, pair	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., vermilion,* no gum	4	10	0
Ditto, 1880, wmk. Star, perf. 11, 12½, 6d., yellow-green, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., vermilion, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., rose-red, mint	9	15	0
Ditto, another, *used*	8	5	0
Ditto, 1880–1, ½d. on half of 6d., yellow-green, a pair, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, used	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, halves reversed with blind perf. between,* no gum	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, a single copy, right half,* no gum	1	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on half of 6d., blue-green, a pair,* no gum	11	0	0
Ditto, another pair, used	8	5	0
Ditto, left half, used	3	17	6
Ditto, right half, used	3	12	6
Ditto, One Penny on 6d., yellow-green, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, another, used on piece	2	12	6
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, another, used, no perf. at top	5	17	6
Ditto, 1881, 4d., bright blue, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, C A, perf. 12, 4d., bright blue,* no gum	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., dull blue, mint	14	10	0
Ditto, 1885, 4d., red-brown, ditto	3	10	0
New South Wales, 1850–1, Sydney Views, 1d., carmine, Plate I, a pair	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine, Plate II, a pair, small margin at bottom	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another pair, one is the variety without trees on hill	12	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., grey-blue, Plate I	3	15	0
New South Wales, 1850–1, 2d., indigo, Plate II	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Laureated, 2d., blue, stars in corners, strip of 3	3	10	0
New Zealand, 1856, no wmk., 6d., brown, with rough pin-perf. about 7½, rather defective	8	0	0
Victoria, 1854, 6d., orange-yellow, block of 6, one thinned	2	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., gold-bronze	6	10	0
Collections: 4830, £54; 4977, £27; 11,793	21	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of January 16th and 17th, 1913.

	£	s.	d.
France, 1849, 1 fc., carmine, block of 4	2	6	0
Ditto, 1870–3, 10 c., bistre on rose, *tête-bêche*, pair, with two other stamps, on entire	2	15	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, purple and red, mint £2 16s. and	3	3	0
Ditto, 1904–7, chalky, £1, purple and black on red, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1907–11, 8s., purple and green, mint, £2 6s., £2 10s., and	3	7	6
Great Britain, 1888, orbs, £1, brown	2	2	0
Oldenburg, 1859, 3 g., yellow,* part gum	2	0	0
Wurtemberg, 70 k., purple	3	17	6
Ceylon, 1857, 8d., brown	5	10	0
Straits Settlements, 1904–6, multiple, $25, mint	4	0	0
British Somaliland, O.H.M.S., King, 1 rupee, green, mint	2	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red, pair	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4	5	5	0
Ditto, 1855, 1s., green, pair, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, 1863, 6d., bright mauve, block of 4,* stained	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s, emerald, pair, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 1888, C C, Halfpenny on 3d., claret, apparently* with gum	3	15	0
Lagos, 1904, Single C A, 2s. 6d., mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ditto	6	10	0
Natal, 1908–9, £1, black on red, mint	2	17	6
Southern Nigeria, 1902 Single C A, £1, mint	3	10	0
Cayman Islands, July, 1908, 1d. on 4d., ditto	4	10	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 1s., indigo, ditto	2	0	0
United States, Justice, 90 c., ditto	2	17	6
Uruguay, Oct., 1856, 60 c., blue	3	0	0
Hawaii, 1864, 1 c., wove paper, S.G. 211*	2	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., dull red on greyish, Plate 2, vert. pair on piece	6	7	6
Ditto, 1854–5, imperf., 8d., orange * with gum	4	0	0
New Zealand, 1864, N Z, imperf., 2d., blue, pair	2	4	0
Papua, 1901–5, 2s. 6d., brown, mint	2	6	0

Sale of January 30th and 31st, 1913.

Morocco Agencies, 1898, 2 pesetas, "V for A," mint	2	10	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, worn plate, strip of 5,* creased	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, block of 6, red Maltese Cross postmark	5	15	0
Ditto, 1847, 10d., red-brown,* full gum	2	10	0
Ditto, 1867, £1, brown-lilac £2 and	2	8	0
Ditto, 1883, 5s., rose on blued,* with gum	3	0	0
Ditto, 1888, orbs, £1, brown, pair	3	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, King, 2½d., blue, pair	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 10d., mint	6	15	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902, Queen, 1s., mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, used	4	0	0
Oldenburg, 1861, 2 g., red *	2	0	0
Ceylon, 1857, 8d., brown	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green *	4	5	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., perf., 5d., red-brown, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, 1883–4, C A, 24 c., purple-brown, mint	5	10	0
British East Africa, May, 1890, set of 3 provisionals, mint	3	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., deep brick-red on blued, block of 4	3	5	0
Ditto, 1863, 1s, emerald, pair, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, 1874, "Three Pence" on 4d., blue	2	8	0
Lagos, Single C A, 10s., green and brown	3	15	0
Sierra Leone, June, 1883, C A, 4d., blue *	2	12	6
British Guiana, 1876, 96 c., olive-bistre, pair, mint	3	15	0
British Honduras, C A, 6d., yellow, ditto	2	4	0
Papua, 1901–5, 2s. 6d., brown, ditto	2	4	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	3	10	0
Victoria, 1860, 6d., orange	2	15	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red, printed both sides	2	15	0

Sale of February 13 and 14, 1913.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, Jan., 1886, set of 7, all mint	4	4	0
Ditto, 1907, 8s., purple and green, mint	2	2	0
Great Britain, 1841, 2d., blue, Plate III, a reconstructed sheet, all with the 1843 post-mark with number in Maltese Cross	15	0	0
Ditto, 1870, ½d., rose-red, Plate XIX, block of 24, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white, pair	4	15	0
Spain, 1850, thick paper, 10 reales, green	3	15	0
Ditto, 1851, 6 reales, blue	2	2	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales, vermilion *	5	0	0
Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf.	5	0	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 4d., rose-red, mint.	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, clean-cut perfs., 8d., brown	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 1s. 9d., green *	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, clean-cut or intermediate perfs., 2s., blue	2	2	0
British Central Africa, 1891, £1, blue	2	12	6
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blued, 1d., brick-red, block of 4	3	17	6
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion	4	6	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue	2	17	6
Ditto, 4d., bright blue	2	6	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	2	2	0
Cape Mafeking, 2s. on 1s., green, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, set of 19 complete, with two duplicates	11	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d, orange-red on bluish, diagonal lines	2	15	0
Brazil, 1844, 600 reis *	6	15	0
British Guiana, 1876, 96 c., olive-bistre, mint	2	2	0
British Honduras, 1882, 1s., grey, mint	2	4	0
Tobago, 1879, C C, 5s., slate, ditto,	3	5	0
Turks Islands, 1867, 1s., dull blue, strip of 4	3	3	0
New Zealand, pelure, perf., 1s., green	3	0	0
Tasmania, 4d., deep orange, vert. strip of 3	2	0	0
Ditto, 1856–7, no wmk., 1d., brick-red, strip of 4	9	10	0
Ditto, Nov., 1856, pelure, 1d., brown-red, strip of 4	4	0	0
Collection in Lallier Album, over 1300	27	0	0

Sale of February 27 and 28, 1913.

French Colonies, 1871–6, 4 c., grey, pair, with Cochin-China postmark	3	17	6
Great Britain, 1847, 6d., dull lilac, mint	2	8	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1858–79, 1d., rose-red, Plate LXXXVI, complete sheet of 240, mint	8	5	0
Ditto, 1867, 2s., brown*	5	15	0
Ditto, 1902, "I.R. OFFICIAL," King, 5s., carmine, defective on right	7	10	0
Oldenburg, 1859, 3 g., yellow	2	0	0
Ditto, 1861, ⅓ gro., moss-green,* part gum	3	3	0
Roumania, 1858, on bluish, 40 p. and 80 p.	3	5	0
Russian Levant, 1863–6, thin paper, 6 k., pale blue, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, thick paper, 6 k., deep blue*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue, thinned	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 k., blue and red*	6	12	6
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., pale red, thinned	8	15	0
Servia, 1866, Vienna print, 10, 20, and 40 paras, all* and full gum	3	3	0
Philippine Islands, June, 1855, 5 c., dull red, apparently*	3	15	0
Basle, 2½ rappen	3	15	0
Ceylon, 9d., purple-brown, imperf.	2	2	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto, rubbed	2	2	0
China, 1887, perf. 11, $5, block of 4, mint	3	17	6
Straits Settlements, CC, perf. 12½, 96 c., grey,* creased	2	8	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blued, 1d., brick-red, pair	2	4	0
Ditto, 1855, 1d., rose-red, block of 3	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep yellow-green, pair	4	10	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., rose-red	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., bright blue	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., very deep blue	3	3	0
Cape, 1874, "THEE.E" Pence on 4d., blue	2	8	0
Liberia, 1860–80, imperf., 6 c., 12 c., and 24 c., all*	8	10	0
Sierra Leone, 2½d. on 2s., lilac, S.G. No. 67, mint £2 and	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, No. 69, ditto	3	15	0
Brazil, 1843, 30, 60, and 90 reis	3	15	0
British Columbia, 1861, imperf., 2½d.*	5	0	0
Ditto, 1865, imperf., 5 c., rose, cut into	7	5	0
British Honduras, 1891, "6" in red, inverted, on 10 c., on entire	2	12	0
Mexico, 1867, ½ r., grey	2	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, vert. pair	5	0	0
Tobago, 1880, 1d. on half 6d., orange	2	6	0
Uruguay, 1858, 120 c., pale blue, mint	4	12	6
Fiji, 1878, perf. 10 × 12½, 6d., rose, pair, mint	4	15	0
Victoria, 1858–61, perf., 2s., green*	2	6	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of February 7, 1913.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Bavaria, 1849, 1 kr., black	2	6	0
Spain, Philippine Islands, 1880–90, provl., green surcharge, 1 rl. on 2 c., crimson, a mint block of 3 with side margin, one is twice surcharged, and one has a pinhole	2	10	0
India, 1854, ½ a., blue, block of 32 on piece	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, strip of 7 and a single ditto	2	6	0
Siam, 1899, rejected die, 1 att., green, block of 12, *used*	3	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion, cut close	2	4	0
Northern Nigeria, 1st issue, 10s., green and brown, mint	2	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, creased	10	0	0
British Guiana, 1853, 4 c., blue, a horizontal strip of 3 on piece; the centre stamp shows no traces of the white line	8	0	0
Argentine, 1864, 10 c., green, imperf.	4	4	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green on bluish	2	0	0
South Australia, 1880–93, perf. 11½ × 12½, 4d., dull purple, block of 4, mint	2	10	0
Collection: Imperial, 3 vols., 5754	24	0	0

Sale of February 21, 1913.

Great Britain, 1913, wmk. Crown, ½d., green, Die 2, an entire sheet of 240, mint, without control on margin	2	0	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1864, 1¼ sch., blue, Gibbons' No. 54, mint	3	0	0
British Central Africa, 1st issue, £10, brown	2	0	0
Ditto, 1895, £1, orange-yellow, pair	2	0	0
Orange River Colony, 1890, 1d. on 4d., ultramarine, Roman figure I	2	0	0
Trinidad, 1863, thick paper, perf. 13, 1s., bright mauve	2	2	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red, Plate I	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, Plate IV	2	2	0
Queensland, 1882, wmk. second type of Q and Crown, twice sideways, 10s., brown, S.G. 127	2	0	0
Collection, about 5400	30	0	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of February 17 and 18, 1913.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
France, 1849, 1 fc., orange-vermilion	5	5	0
Ditto, 1870, 25 c., blue, *tête-bêche*, strip of 3 on piece	6	0	0
Bergedorf, 1861, ½ sch., black on deep blue, *used*	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 sch., black on white, *used*, hor. pair	6	10	0
Bremen, 1861–3, *percés en scie*, 3 gr., hor. laid paper, *used*	4	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 gr., black	2	14	0
Brunswick, 1862–4, *percés en arc*, ½ sgr., black on green, *used*, full perfs.	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ⅓ sgr., black on white	2	8	0
Hamburg, imperf., 4 sch., green, *used*, with another on piece	3	10	0
Ditto, perf., 9 sch., yellow, *used*	2	6	0
Hanover, 10 gros., green, block of 4, mint	8	0	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, dotted background, rouletted, ¼ths sch., red, hor. pair on entire	21	0	0
Oldenburg, 1855, ⅓rd, black on green, on piece	3	3	0
Ditto, 1859, ⅓rd, black on green, small margins	6	6	0
Ditto, 1861, ⅓rd, green	2	4	0
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., red, on entire	27	0	0
Ditto, another, defective at bottom	4	15	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1 sch., blue, *used*	2	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1856, with thread, 18 kr., blue	2	6	0
Ditto, 70 k., purple, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, another, *used*	4	4	0
Naples, Arms, ½ t., blue, on entire	14	10	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 2 k., brown and blue, creased	4	6	0
Spain, 1850, 10 reales, green	2	18	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 reales, red *	13	10	0
Ditto, 1868, 19 ctos., brown *	2	2	0
Sweden, 1855, 3 sk., green	3	0	0
Zurich, 4 r., vert. lines	14	0	0
Geneva, 5+5 c., black on yellow-green, on piece	29	0	0
Basle, 2½ rappen *	4	4	0
Ditto, another *used*	4	0	0
Winterthur, 2½ rappen	3	0	0
Poste Locale, 2½ r., with frame, pair	2	2	0
United States, 1851, 90 c., blue, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, State, $2 *	2	18	0
British Central Africa, 1903, £10, grey and blue, mint	11	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1855, 1s., green, block of 4, mint	7	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1d., carmine-red, block of 4, mint	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., pale blue, ditto, ditto	3	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, ditto, ditto	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, ditto, ditto	12	12	0
Ditto, 1874–80, "Three Pence" on 4d., blue	2	5	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, 2½d. on 4d., brown and blue, mint	3	12	6
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., dull rose, on piece, small tear	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., deep yellow-brown *	31	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, * with gum	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, *used*	2	17	0
Great Britain, 1878, wmk. Cross, 10s., grey-green, pair	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1	2	2	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, purple-brown, block of 4	6	10	0
Ditto, 1841, 1d., red-brown, block of 72, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., rose	5	5	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d., on piece	3	12	6
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1902, 1s., green and carmine	5	0	0
Lagos, 1885, 2s. 6d., olive-black	2	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion, early	23	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early	20	0	0
Nevis, 4d., orange-yellow, litho., mint	3	10	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion	3	3	0
New South Wales, 1852, fine background, 6d., black-brown, "WALLS"	4	0	0
Ditto, 1854, imperf., 6d., grey-green, * with gum	3	3	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., violet	14	0	0
Ditto, 1d., red-brown, hor. pair	2	16	0
Sierra Leone, CC, ½d. on 1½d., lilac, "PFNNY," on piece	8	10	0
Trinidad, 1855, litho., blue on white, early	3	10	0
Ditto, another, later impression	2	2	0
Ditto, 1896, 10s., green and ultramarine, mint	2	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., black on red	2	10	0

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Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau and Co.

Sale of January 20th, 21st, and 23rd, 1913.

Reference numbers are from *Scott's* Catalogue, 1912 edition. * Unused.	$	Sterling. Ex.4.87. £	s.	d.
United States, 1851–56, 30 c., *black**	42	8	12	6
Ditto, 1861, August, 3 c., brown-red, No. 56,* O.G.	31	6	7	4
Ditto, 1861, Sept., 3 c., pink, No. 64,* minute stain, O.G.	29	5	19	1
Ditto, ditto, 3 c., lake, No. 66,* O.G.	14	2	17	6
Ditto, 1901, 1 c., green and black, inverted centre,* O.G.	36⁵⁰	7	9	10
Ditto, 1908, 5 c., blue, bluish paper,* O.G.	26⁵⁰	5	8	10
Ditto, State, $10, light green,* O.G.	60⁵⁰	12	8	5
Ditto, Newspaper, $24, grey-violet,* O.G.	18	3	17	11
Ditto, ditto, $36, brown-rose*	26	5	6	10
Ditto, ditto, $48, red-brown,* O.G.	35	7	3	9
Ditto, ditto, $60, violet,* perf. close at left, O.G.	42	8	12	6
Philippine Islands, 1854, 10 c., pale rose, No. 3	15	3	1	7
Ditto, 1855, 5 c., vermilion, No. 7	24	4	18	7
Ditto, 1863, 1 r., violet, No. 16,* slight crease, O.G.	25	5	2	8
Ditto, ditto, 2 r., blue, No. 17,* O.G.	24⁵⁰	5	0	8
Ditto, 1868, 2 r., blue, No. 33, close at right and bottom	24⁵⁰	5	0	8
Hawaii, 1853, 5 c. on 13 c., dark red, No. 7	51	10	9	5
Bermuda, 1874, 3 p. on 1d., rose, No. 9	24⁵⁰	5	2	8
Naples, 50 gra., lake	27	5	10	10
Lagos, 1903, 10s., green and brown,* No. 49, O.G.	41⁵⁰	8	10	6
Total sales	7588⁹⁵ ;	1558	6	1

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Mr. G. Gilbert.

Sale of February 3rd and 5th, 1913.

* Unused.	Fcs., including 10% payable by buyers. $	Sterling. ex. 25.25. £	s.	d.
Western Australia, 1854–7, 1d., black*	27⁵⁰	1	1	9
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue*	29⁷⁰	1	3	6
Ditto, 1860, 4d., dark blue*	36³⁰	1	8	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., vermilion,* with gum	49⁵⁰	1	19	2
Barbados, 1852, ½d., green on blue,* ditto	38⁵⁰	1	10	6
Bavaria, 1849, 1 kr., black*	53⁹⁰	2	2	8
Ditto, 1870–3, 12 kr., lilac*	36³⁰	1	8	0
Belgium, 1849, 10 c., grey-brown,* no gum	78¹⁰	3	1	10
Bremen, 1861, percé, 10 g., black,* with gum	134²⁰	5	6	3
Denmark, 1851, 2 rgs., blue,* ditto	85⁸⁰	3	8	0
Gambia, 1869, no wmk., 4d., brown,* ditto	39⁶⁰	1	11	4
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., blue,* ditto	49⁵⁰	1	19	2
Gibraltar, King, Single C A, £1, lilac or red,* ditto	96⁸⁰	3	16	8
Great Britain, 1867–82, 5s., rose, Plate 2,* ditto	48⁴⁰	1	10	5
Hungary, 1871, litho, 3 k., green,* part gum	60⁵⁰	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 25 k., lilac,* no gum	62⁷⁰	2	9	8
Nevis, 1879, litho, 1s., dark green,* with gum	55	2	3	7
New South Wales, 1885, 20s., violet and rose, *blue*, overprint,* with gum	123²⁰	4	17	7
Papua, 1901, 2s. 6d., brown and black,* ditto	85⁸⁰	3	8	0
Sierra Leone, 1903, King, £1, violet and red*	69³⁰	2	14	10
Newfoundland, 1857, 8d., vermilion,* with gum	58³⁰	2	6	2
Trinidad, 1859, imperf., 4d., grey,* ditto	69³⁰	2	14	10
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., grey-blue,* ditto	53⁹⁰	2	2	8
Wurtemberg, 70 k., lilac,* ditto	154	6	2	0

THE

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THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXII. APRIL, 1913. No. 256.

The Officers of the Royal Philatelic Society.

AS will be perceived by the announcements made in the minutes of the Royal Philatelic Society, the deeply lamented vacancy in the Presidency caused by the recent death of the Earl of Crawford has been filled up by the election of the Editor of this Journal. Having regard to the fact that this position has been filled by such illustrious personages, it is, perhaps, to be regretted that no more eminent name could have been suggested for this honoured position.

The new President is, however, profoundly grateful to all his friends in the Society for the conferment of this signal honour, and he may be relied upon—however inadequately—to endeavour always to maintain the prestige and position of the Royal Philatelic Society to the utmost of his abilities.

The vacancy in the Vice-Presidency caused by the forementioned promotion has been most appropriately—and with unanimous approval—filled by the election of Mr. Edward Denny Bacon. We are confident that we voice not only the opinion of every Fellow of the Royal Society, but of all other Philatelic Societies, in congratulating Mr. Bacon on an honour that he has so amply merited. By universal consent—and the fact that he was one of the first recipients of the Lindenberg Medal is evidence thereof—Mr. Bacon occupies a unique position as a Philatelist, having a world-wide and deserved reputation which is unsurpassed by any man living.

With the exception of three members—viz. Major E. B. Evans (1875) (whose health regrettably militates against his attendances at the Society), Mr. Maitland Burnett, formerly Hon. Secretary (1877), and Mr. A. H. Wilson (1878), both of whom have unfortunately retired from active Philately—Mr. Castle is the senior Fellow, having been elected in 1879, Mr. Bacon ranking next and dating from 1880. It will therefore be seen that on the score of long service both the new officers may have been presumed to have some claim to the recognition of their fellow members

The Royal Philatelic Society is, as far as human foresight allows, a body existing in perpetuity, and it should be the duty and pleasure combined of every Fellow—as we can vouch is the case with the newly elected President and Vice-President—to carry on and hand over untarnished and unimpaired to those who succeed them the honour and prosperity of the acknowledged Premier Philatelic Society of the world.

The "Half-length" Series of Victoria.

A Paper read before a Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on the 2nd January, 1908.*

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.



THIS series of stamps is perhaps one of the most interesting ever produced in any British colony, and for several reasons —the quaint and unique design, the alterations and repairs to the various dies and stones, and the lack of official information, both as to the dates of these alterations, the numbers printed of each state of the die, and the shape and size of the sheets in the later contracts.

In other Australian colonies a certain amount of assistance with regard to the shape and size of the sheets has been forthcoming. In the case of Tasmania reprints had been made of the first 1d. and of both plates of the 4d. In the case of New South Wales these were the proof sheet of the 1d. Sydney View, Plate I, and the reprints of the Registered stamp, the 2d. "laureated" with stars in the corners, the 6d. with "coarse background," and the 8d. "laureated." In New South Wales there was, of course, a great deal more to be done in the way of plating, but the fact that all the early stamps were printed from plates on which each design was separately engraved by hand, and consequently of different types, made the task of plating, or rather of ascertaining the number of types, easier; the difficulty, of course, being the discovery of sufficient pairs and blocks to complete the reconstruction of the plates. The early stamps of Victoria were, as is well known, lithographed by means of transfers taken from steel dies—one for each of the three values, 1d., 2d., and 3d., which were altered from time to time in various ways. Consequently the task of plating is not an easy one, and can only be accomplished by means of the flaws which occur in the stone. In some cases these defects appear to have been in existence from the first, and they occurred no doubt during the process of transferring the impressions on to the stones; while others seem to have developed after the stones had been in use for some time. The first-mentioned flaws are of course constant, while the latter only appear in stamps printed from worn stones. Fortunately, in most cases there is no need to rely on the latter, as in nearly every specimen it is possible to find a defect which is constant and

* The delay in the publication of this interesting paper is due to the author's wish to obtain further information upon some of the points touched upon.—Ed.

appears in the earliest states. The most important contributions on the subject of these stamps from a historical point of view, are the articles by Mr. David Hill in the *Federal Australian Philatelist*, Vols. I. and II., while from a philatelic point of view the most important have been the articles by our Hon. Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Castle, under the title "Half Hours with Australian Stamps," in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. II., pp. 77, 100; and by Mr. W. R. Rundell in the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. VI., pp. 15, 29. In these notes I am quoting largely from these articles.

As is well known, the designs for the "Half-length" series, which comprised stamps of the values 1d., 2d., and 3d., were engraved by, or under the direction of, Mr. Thomas Ham, of Melbourne, on a steel plate 5 inches long, $3\frac{3}{8}$ inches wide, and $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch thick. (On page 91, Vol. I., of the *Federal Australian Philatelist*, it is stated that the plate was $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick, but this is corrected on page 16, Vol. II.) The three engravings are in a horizontal row, about of an inch apart. The 3d. is in the middle, and the 1d. and 2d. are on the left and right side of the plate respectively. The 2d. has been defaced by being scored over by a sharp instrument, and over it, one above the other, are two unfinished sketches of the Queen, only one of which appears on the impression from the plate shown to-night.

The 2d. was undoubtedly the finest piece of work, and the letters "T" and "H" in the lower label most probably denote that Thomas Ham was the engraver. The 1d. is not nearly so finely executed, although the figure of the Queen is practically the same as in the 2d. The initials in the lower angles, "E" and "W", are most likely those of Ham's assistant, E. Wilkinson. The figure of the Queen in the 3d. is evidently engraved by the same hand as in the other two values, and in all three it was probably the work of Ham himself, and copied perhaps from one of the incomplete sketches of the Queen above the 2d. Most of the other work in the 3d. is somewhat similar to that of the 2d., but no doubt Wilkinson had a hand in it, and at any rate managed to engrave his initial "E" in the lower left corner, though he seems to have been prevented from adding the "W" in the other corner, as we find there a cross instead. The suggestion for the presence of these letters in the corners has been made by Mr. J. Bornefeld in the *Monthly Journal* for April, 1907, Vol. XVII., p. 209. Although the work in the 1d. was inferior to that in the two other values, the lines were much more deeply cut, and therefore more suitable for lithography, and it was the only one of the three that does not appear to have been re-engraved.

For a long time it has been considered that the absence or presence of the border or frame lines surrounding any specimen of these stamps was a test for distinguishing the early printings from the later ones respectively, but it must be remembered that all the early impressions are very sharp, and were carefully lithographed, while the later ones are often very indistinct, and from such a worn state of the stone that the border lines have disappeared, so that the state of the stone must be taken into account as well as the presence or absence of these lines.

On the impression from the plate itself you will see that each of the three designs is surrounded by a frame. These could not have been intended to serve as guides for the engraver, as there are traces of other lines beyond the

designs which evidently were engraved as outlines. The suggestion I put forward is that the frames were drawn round the engravings to enable the transfers to be more carefully and accurately cut, and to lessen the chances of portions of the design being cut off. In support of this theory there is the evidence of the stamps themselves. In the early printings it is much more common to find defects due to the transfers being cut too close than in the later issues. For the earlier printings the frame lines of the transfers were cut off, though specimens have been seen in which portions of the lines can be found, while in the later printings the transfers were cut outside the frames, and this is perhaps why the stamps were spaced so much wider apart in all the later printings.

We will now deal with the three values in turn, as far as the dies are concerned.

1d. As before mentioned, the lines of the background and border of the 1d. appear to have been much more deeply cut than those of the 2d. and 3d., and were therefore much more suitable for lithographic work. As a matter of fact, the die for this value does not appear to have been retouched at all.

2d. The first state of the die of the 2d. is undoubtedly that known as with "fine border and fine background." The earliest 2d. at present known is dated the 25th January, 1850, and is from that state of the die. Additional evidence in support of this theory is the presence in the impression from the plate, which is in the state known as with "coarse border and coarse background," of traces of some of the lines of the "fine border," which you will see in the upper left and lower right-hand corners. These lines, which consisted of twenty sets of three lines each interlaced with twenty-two sets also of three lines each, were so finely and lightly engraved as to be quite unsuitable for lithographic work, and the impressions on the stones soon became blurred and filled up. In consequence of this the background was burnished off the plate and another was engraved, consisting of fourteen sets of three lines each interlaced with fifteen sets also of three lines each, and much more deeply cut.

When in Melbourne in 1905, through the courtesy of the late Government Printer, Mr. R. S. Brain, I had an opportunity of examining the plate, and had a conversation with a Mr. Bond, who, as a boy, had seen some of the early stamps printed. He told me that these lines of the background had been cut so lightly that there would be no difficulty in working them out with a burnisher, without any perceptible thinning of the plate. The same would apply to the fine lines of the border, of which there was a set of nine interlaced with a set of eight, which were replaced by a set of five intersecting a set of four, except at the lower right-hand side, where there is an additional line extending up from the corner as far as the elbow of the Queen.

The first state accordingly would be that with "fine border and fine background," followed by the "fine border and coarse background," the last state being the "coarse border and coarse background." This is further confirmed by dated copies, the earliest being, as before mentioned, the 25th January, 1850, with "fine border and background," the earliest with

"fine border and coarse background" the 27th January, 1850, and the earliest with "coarse border and background" the 31st May, 1850.

It is not certain whether there was a frame round the die in the first place, but at any rate a frame was engraved on the die after the alteration in the background, although there was a printing in which there are only indistinct traces of the frame made after the background was redrawn. When, however, the border was re-engraved the frame was also removed and a new frame engraved for the "coarse border."

I do not think this has been mentioned anywhere before, but careful examination will, I think, show that such is the case. The frame lines up the sides of the "fine border" do not cut into the upper and lower labels, but with the "coarse border" they are much closer together, and if produced would cut through the upper and lower labels.

It might, perhaps, be of use to give here a list of the various states of the die of the 2d.

(*a*) Fine border and fine background, generally without traces of frame.
(*b*) Fine „ „ coarse „ „ „ „ „ „
(*c*) Fine „ „ „ „ with frame.
(*d*) Coarse „ „ „ „ „ „

The use of the 2d. die was discontinued on account of the accidental injury which you will see in the border half-way up on the left-hand side, both in the impression from the plate and in the reprints. The die was defaced, and a new plate, the 2d., with the Queen seated on the throne, was engraved by Thomas Ham.

3d. The general features of the design for this value very much resemble those of the 2d., and probably it was almost entirely the work of Thomas Ham, though, as before mentioned, some of the finishing touches appear to have been added by Wilkinson, who, at any rate, managed to engrave his initial "E" in the lower left corner.

The lines of the background and border are so fine, that the design must have been almost as unsuitable for lithographic work as was the first state of the die of the 2d., and we have abundant evidence of this in the extremely poor productions of Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson in the dark blue shade of the last printing.

It is probable that the first transfers were taken before the die was actually finished; at any rate it was soon thought capable of improvement. The lines of shading between the orb and the right hand were at first a set of diagonal ones only, and a series of vertical lines were afterwards added cutting off a portion of the right thumb and making it appear thinner.

The lines of shading on the orb appear to have been somewhat lengthened, especially those defining the white band encircling it. A short horizontal line of shading was also added along this band, and the lines of shading defining the fingers and thumbs of both hands appear to have been deepened. It is possible that the eyebrows and eyelashes were also made more prominent, as well as the dotted shading on the right side of the face and neck.

(*To be continued.*)

The Application of the Microscope to Philately.

By W. HAROLD S. CHEAVIN, F.R.M.S., F.N.P.S., ETC.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, November 21st, 1912.



BOUT two years ago I had the pleasure of attending a meeting of our local Philatelic Society as a visitor, and I noticed several members made use of a small hand-glass very frequently to examine the various details as found in postage stamps.

Considerable discussion took place on these details, but I found that no permanent record was obtained and saw that information of this kind was forgotten when I attended the next meeting. Bearing this in mind and thinking the matter over very carefully, I put before several of the members the question of using a microscope for this purpose.

The results arrived at as drawn from the conversation were that a microscope could be of great use in this respect, and the results as put before you in this paper are a few practical details worked out with a microscope.

Having used the microscope for all classes of work and found that I was very successful, I at once began to apply the instrument for philatelic purposes.

Considerable experiments were carried out with my own microscopes, but the results showed that the ordinary type of instrument, such as a microscope of the Edinboro Students' pattern, limited the examination of postage stamps under low magnifications.

In fact, a microscope of the type was found to be too elaborate for the purpose, and also magnifications below 18 diameters were a failure. Results proved that a range of 6-18 diameters were all that were necessary for such a purpose for examinations of postage stamps.

The outcome of this was that after considerable consultations with Messrs. Watson and Sons, Ltd., the well-known microscope makers, that I designed a special form of instrument to be used for the purposes of Philately.

Through the kindness of Messrs. Watson, I am enabled to-night to place before you a new microscope, to which I have given the name *The Philatelic Microscope.*

After working with this microscope I found it would cover all the ground required by philatelists, and hope to show by the results I have achieved that the instrument is worthy of your consideration.

I am convinced, so far as myself is concerned, that if the microscope is applied for the philatelic purposes that considerable difficulties will be overcome and also a large unexplored field of work will be opened out.

I venture to say that in time the results gained by this means will prove conclusively that the *science of Philately* will become a *science* in the true sense of the word.

Also, by using simple means of photography, illustrations of the various details of postage stamps will be obtained, and these when published will prove of great service to all philatelists, especially the tyros, of which there are a large number.

Working steadily in the use of *The Philatelic Microscope*, I saw that the possibilities of such an instrument were enormous, and that I, as a humble worker, would not be able to grapple with the subject alone.

The various features of Dies, papers used in the manufacture of postage stamps, overprints, cancellations could all be investigated and, what I think is of greater importance, *watermarks* can also be examined by these means.

In my opinion the question of determining watermarks in an easy way has been a great stumbling block to all collectors, and I feel sure other philatelists will agree with me on this point.

When one has spent hours examining watermarks by the aid of powerful lights, there is always the danger of affecting the eyes, besides the annoyance which always results.

Using benzine to smear the back of the postage stamp has always struck me as a very great risk, and some harm must result by adopting this method.

Commercial benzine as bought at the chemists' also contains more or less a certain quantity of strong corrosive acid known as sulphuric acid.

Benzene is prepared, or I ought to say results, from the distillation of coal tar, and is purified by shaking the liquid with sulphuric acid.

Allowing the mixed liquids to stand, the acid sinks to the bottom and the top solution is poured off and sold as benzene. The acid cannot be removed unless the benzine is distilled at its boiling-point, and is then only pure benzene.

So it can be seen, unless philatelists are prepared to distil their own benzine, they run a certain amount of risk when it is used on postage stamps. Also there is a great danger if he adopts the purification of his benzine—unless he understands chemical manipulation—of causing damage to himself or to the various things around him.

Benzine again, no matter how pure, if used always incurs the risk of dissolving the delicate colours on the surfaces of postage stamps, especially the reds, and thus affecting to a certain amount the shades which form such a great point with philatelic specialists.

The Philatelic Microscope removes all this trouble, and further, the postage stamp can be examined for watermarks without being cleaned previously.

Considering all the foregoing remarks, I think all philatelists will agree that a microscope was needed which would answer for all kinds of investigations.

Thus I take this opportunity, which you as one of the leading Societies of Philatelists have been so kind as to give me part of your valuable proceedings, to put before you a few results as attained by the use of *The Philatelic Microscope.*

I shall introduce many points which you are familiar with as depicted in the various catalogues, but you will find further information has been derived by myself besides that already published. Also by applying similar methods

with regard to other stamps, I venture to say I shall be able to point out other features which, up to the present time, have not been recorded.

Having only a small collection myself, it will be found that I have been able to derive a large amount of information, and could get a deal more if required.

To any philatelist with a large collection I ask him in the name of all those collectors who have experienced great difficulty in acquiring the knowledge of Philately to take up this matter of the application of the microscope to Philately in earnest, and he will not only derive satisfaction for himself but receive the thanks of the many young collectors, of which there are a vast number.

Understanding my position with a new branch of interest in Philately, I trust you will take my small contribution in the spirit in which I put it before you.

I propose dividing my paper under the following heads:—

I. **Description of the Microscope.**

II. **Reasons for its Introduction.**

a. Visual. *b.* Photographic.

III. **Methods of Working.**

a. Visual. *b.* Photographic.

IV. **Illustrations of Results Obtained.**

a. Features of surface printings.

α. Dies. *β.* Details, etc.

b. Watermarks.

c. Cancellations.

d. Papers used.

I. Description of the Microscope.

The ordinary microscope as used by a large number of workers is known as the compound microscope and consists of brass body tube which is fitted on to a stand of great rigidity.

Into the upper end of the body fits the eyepiece, which can range from 5 up to 10 times, and at the lower end of the body is screwed the objective, which can range from 4 inches to $\frac{1}{8}$ inch. In more elaborate forms draw tubes are fitted into the body tube, and thus extension of the tube is obtained.

The *body tube* is capable of being inclined vertically or horizontally if required. The *stage* for the examination of objects is placed below the objective and fitted with spring clips to hold the slide.

The *mirror* placed below the stage illuminates the object to be examined.

The body tube of the microscope is fitted with a coarse adjustment which enables the worker to arrive at a clear image as quickly as possible. In more elaborate microscopes a fine adjustment is found when high power objectives are used. Further information on this matter can be easily obtained in any of the text books on Microscopy.

II. Reasons for the Introduction of the Philatelic Microscope.

a. Visual.

As pointed out in my introduction, Philatelists make use of a hand-glass or pocket magnifier very largely, and observations of this kind are limited; besides, they only show up general details of the specimen examined.

By placing the postage stamp on the stage of the microscope, it can be examined with a 2-inch objective very easily, and if a lower objective is used, such as a 3 or 4-inch objective, the stamp is placed on the box side, and can be examined in the same way as with a hand-glass; the mirror must be removed in this case.

In the use of the 2-inch objective a magnification of 30 times can be obtained, with a 1-inch, a magnification of 60 times, and with a ½-inch 120 times, all being used in conjunction with a × 6 eyepiece.

With the 3-inch objective a magnification of 20 times can be obtained, with a 4-inch one of 15 times, using a × 6 eyepiece.

Using a × 5 eyepiece the following magnifications result: 2-inch objective = 25, 1 inch = 50, ½-inch = 100, 3-inch = 16·66, 4-inch = 12·50, and so on. So it must be admitted that visual work with a microscope is far ahead of the hand-glass, and will not only do the same work but carry it further if required.

Detail work can also be obtained and dealt with much more fully than has been done in the past.

By reversing the stamp examined and focussing a powerful light through the stamp by means of the mirror at the base, the watermark is clearly shown up in almost all cases.

By using very low magnifications, watermarks and the whole stamp can be examined; with higher magnifications various details of printings, such as overprints and surface printings, can be examined; also the texture of papers used in the manufacture of postage stamps.

b. Photographic.

Many illustrations have been published of postage stamps; some have been drawings, others photographed by an ordinary camera and then enlarged to bring any particular detail.

This has entailed a considerable amount of work and also had its limits.

I have found by using simple methods of photomicrography, that is, by removing the lens in front of an ordinary bellows camera and putting into the hole made the eyepiece end of the microscope, that all kinds of permanent records can be obtained.

When considering the application of Philately to Microscopy this was made the greatest feature and also will be seen to be of great advantage.

Considering the two reasons and advantages together as compared to the hand magnifier and bellows camera, I think all will agree with me that a microscope would do better, and an instrument specially designed for philatelic purposes would serve a long-felt want to all philatelists who have the study of postage stamps at heart. I feel sure if the microscope is used in this way that philatelists of all kinds will find the instrument to be indispensable for all classes of work in the science of Philately.

(*To be continued.*)

A Philatelic "Svastika."

By WILMOT CORFIELD.



THE stamp is a small thing created for big purposes, and it is only recently that its designers appear to have fully realized the possibilities of the watermark as a vehicle for the expression of the nature and object of the label it either adorns or disfigures. There has also been all along since stamp designing began a lamentable lack of decision to utilize every detail of the face design in the service of authority, public convenience, and beauty. Watermark devices have been of many sorts, but without any practical significance, often sentimentally appropriate perhaps, but usually almost meaningless. Garters, roses, crowns, stars, swans, and other pretty insipidities have abounded, scattered at the chance whim of irresponsible officialdom on the backs of many issues of many governments. It is only now that in England the Royal cypher has at last come to its own, and only of late years that the idea of the multiple watermark has materialized into permanent activity.

In looking through Mr. Castle's fine collection of the pence issues of Ceylon lately displayed at a meeting of the Royal Society, the fact that (with but few exceptions) the upper corners of the stamps were filled with nothing more significant than mere rosettes, came home to my mind with compelling force. What a waste of power! What an opportunity lost for indicating much for which a stamp stands! I need not labour the point.

It is no business of the stamp collector to design stamps; it is his business to collate and study them. So much attention has, however, been paid during the last few months to the subject of the "Ideal stamp," that I trust the suggestions I am now making may, under the circumstances, be not considered unacceptable to the readers of even a philatelic periodical.

Broadly speaking, all the countries of the world have entered the Postal Union. The Postal Union has as yet never been represented by an authoritative device of its own on any stamp. The adoption of such a device and the placing of it on both sides of all stamps issued everywhere, possessed of franking powers across the world under the Union's regulations, would add dignity to the stamps, and at the same time serve to distinguish them from sister stamps of a purely fiscal nature, and (more important still) from labels of restricted postal power, whether commemorative or local.

This device might be a monogram, or the Arms of Berne, or something to be hereafter thought of. I will assume that it will take the form of the well-known Eastern symbol, "The Svastika," the story of which was told by Sir George Birdwood in the *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts* on March 8th, 1912.

Briefly my proposals are these:—

The early fixing of dates by the Union for the issue of new postage stamps everywhere bearing the Union's "Svastika" (say, 1st January, 1916),

and for the demonetization of all "pre-Svastika" postage stamps (say, 1st January, 1917).

New postage stamps. On face. Top corners, a "Svastika." Lower corners, Royal (or other) cypher.
On back. Multiple watermark alternately "Svastika" and cypher.

Both "Svastika" and cypher would be hall-marks, or symbols, of authority, the reproduction of which in illustration of any colour would be forbidden by law.

In the case of fiscal stamps only used for fiscal purposes, multiple cypher watermarks, and four cypher corners.

In the case of postal-fiscal stamps, "Svastika" in upper corners, cypher in west lower corner, and a date in east lower corner. It is amazing that a regulation embodying so obviously wise a semi-safeguard for the authenticity of legal and accounting documents requiring a stamp as a date forming a feature of the design of the stamp has not always been insisted upon.

No additional cost of manufacture would be initially incurred were these proposals enforced, other than that involved by the insertion on fiscals of the date of their issue for sale to the public.

The "Svastika" would last while the Union endures, while the cypher would change with the reign.

Both symbols being legally unprintable, it would be necessary in illustrating catalogues, etc., to leave the stamp corners dead black. This would render illustrations harmless in the eyes of officials, and a settlement of the vexed question of stamp designs in philatelic publications the world over would be well on the way to being reached.

The symbols of authority being apparent on all Government labels of all classes, the words "Postage" and "Postage and Revenue" would become but needless encumbrances of the stamp's face. It would be as futile to print "Postage" on a stamp as it now is to paint "Omnibus" in large letters in the panels of public vehicles plying for hire, a custom shown in old views of London streets, but long since abandoned. The whole field of the stamps would thus be left available for the elaboration of design and expression of denomination. There are doubtless other advantages that will occur to readers of these remarks that might be expected from the effective extension of the ideas of the Union symbol and the dual watermark which I have ventured to promulgate.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of May 1st, Mr. H. J. Duveen will give a Display of the stamps of New South Wales, postponed from April 17th. On May 15th there will be a display, by members, of one issue of any country.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, request us to remind members and others that the last meeting of the season 1912–13 will be held on *May 15th.* Any stamps reaching Mr. A. C. Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C., later than the first post on the morning of Tuesday, May 13th, will be necessarily returned to the senders without being expertized.

The meetings will probably be resumed on October 16th, 1913.

PAST PRESIDENTS AND VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

IN view of the present changes in the officers of the Society, as referred to elsewhere in this number, consequent upon the regretted death of the Earl of Crawford, it has been considered an opportune moment to give the names of the past occupants of the Presidency and Vice-Presidency.

The Philatelic Society, London, was founded on April 10th, 1869, being created the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on November 28th, 1906.

Presidents:

Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart, F.R.G.S., etc., April 10th, 1869.
Fred A. Philbrick, Q.C. (afterwards His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C.), 1878.
The Earl of Kingston, May 20th, 1892.
H.R.H. the Duke of York, afterwards H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (now His Majesty the King), May 29th, 1896.
The Earl of Crawford, K.T., June 16th, 1910.
M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., April 3rd, 1913.

Honorary President:

H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh (afterwards H.R.H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha), December 19th, 1890.

Hon. Vice-Presidents:

H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G., afterwards His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales (and now His Majesty the King), March 10th, 1893.
M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., June 10th, 1904.

Vice-Presidents:

Fred A. Philbrick, Q.C. (afterwards His Honour Judge Philbrick, K.C.), April 10th, 1869.
V. G. Ysasi, May 29th, 1880.
T. K. Tapling, M.P., November 5th, 1881.
M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., May 29th, 1891.
The Earl of Crawford, K.T., June 10th, 1904.
M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., June 16th, 1910.
E. D. Bacon, April 17th, 1913.

NEW FORGERIES OF THE RARE INDIAN SURCHARGED FOR NATIVE STATES.

IT has been known for some time past that the Indian Surcharges have been extensively forged. It appears that there is a recrudescence of these dangerous forgeries from the following information supplied by Mr. W. T. Wilson :—

"Jeend.	½ a., 2 a., ordinary.		
Nabha.	Curved overprint, 2 a., ordinary.		
„	„	„	2 a., Service.
Puttialla.	„	„	1 a., ordinary.
„	„	„	2 a., Service.

"Messrs. Gelli and Tani, of Brussels, send the above for opinion—they are very dangerous forgeries said to emanate from Paris. They are too well printed, and all are on the wrong shade of colour."

DEATH OF MR. OLIVER FIRTH.

BY the death of Mr. Oliver Firth, which occurred last month, the Royal Philatelic Society loses one of its oldest and most respected Fellows. Mr. Firth was a Yorkshireman, and his visits to the South were of rare occurrence, hence it is possible that many collectors were unacquainted with him despite his thirty years' membership of the Royal Philatelic Society. One of the old style of collectors, a keen and energetic Philatelist, with consummate knowledge in many of the bypaths of Philately, Mr. Firth represented that very best class of stamp students who by their earnest and minute study of the science create numerous and appreciative followers. The death of Mr. Oliver Firth will be sincerely deplored, and from all quarters sympathy will be extended to his relatives. Philately is once more bereft of one of its oldest and most devoted followers, whose memory and example will, however, remain enshrined in our recollections.

DEATH OF DR. J. A. PETRIE.

THE name of Dr. James A. Petrie may not have a familiar ring to the twentieth-century collector, but to those who have "grown grey in the service" it bears a reminiscent note. Dr. Petrie, who expired on January 24th last (*pace* the *Metropolitan Philatelist*), was one of the very old school—pioneers of the pursuit—who are now rapidly being reaped in the harvest of

the grim mower. Born in 1844, Dr. Petrie was one of the first to collect stamps in the United States, and he acquired many very fine and, in fact, almost unique specimens.

In the seventies and early eighties Dr. Petrie travelled much in Europe, devoting his energies to the sale of his collection and acquisitions. He visited England on several occasions, and was personally known to all the leading collectors of that period. Mr. Tapling acquired many fine things from the doctor, and the writer also made large purchases, including collections of the rarer U.S. Envelope Stamp, Confederate Locals, etc. In the latter case the doctor's knowledge was "extensive and peculiar," and in view of latter-day knowledge of the Confederate issues, some of Dr. Petrie's swans have turned out to be geese only.

Dr. Petrie was an amiable and well-informed man, whom it was always a pleasure to meet, and his philatelic knowledge was of very wide extent. For many years past, however, the doctor had vanished from the scene, having, according to our contemporary, retired to his estate in Phillipsburg in 1884.

THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, 1913.

THE inauguration of this important Exhibition has now been definitely fixed for June 21st, remaining open until June 30th. The programme, which has now been circulated, contains full information for intending exhibitors, and indicates that every effort has been made for the benefit and amusement of intending visitors. The many attractions of "fair Lutetia" in June are too obvious to need recapitulation, and we are convinced that numerous Philatelists will cross the Straits to renew the very pleasant intercourse between the two nations that has always been so notable a feature in the relations of English and French Philately.

The Jury will consist of the following gentlemen: Austria, Captain E. Bayer; Belgium, Baron Raoul de Vinck de Winnezeele; France, Messrs. L. François, Geo. P. Grignard, M. Langlois, M. Picard, Comt. Aupècle; Germany, Messrs. J. Elster and F. Genth; Great Britain, Messrs. E. D. Bacon and L. L. R. Hausburg; Holland, Mr. H. P. Manus; Italy, Dr. E. Diena; Sweden, Mr. Nils Strandel; Switzerland, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld.

We summarize the Prospectus as follows:—

The "Philatelic Exhibition of Paris" will be held at the "Palais de Glace," Champs-Elysées. The entrance to the Exhibition will be free to all the philatelists on presentation of a card delivered by any stamp dealer or Philatelic Society. The exhibitors must forward their applications as soon as possible, and not later than the 1st of May next. A complete specification of the collections of stamps to be exhibited, and to name the class in which one wishes to compete, is recommended. The Exhibition rates are fixed as follows: 10 francs the square meter from 1 to 10 meters; 8 francs the square meter from 11 to 20 meters; above 20 meters, special conditions are made. Horizontal glass-case, 15 francs the meter. A collection in album will cost 20 francs. The rate for newspapers, books, libraries and empty albums, accessories, etc., will be 20 francs. Exhibitors must

insure their stamps against the risks of transport to the Exhibition and back. The Exhibition Committee will insure the collections exhibited against theft and fire at the rate of 2 fr. per thousand francs, to be paid by the exhibitor. In forwarding his stamps, the exhibitor must indicate the value he attributes to his collection; the insurance will be made on the amount of this declaration. Collections destined for exhibition must arrive free of expenses in Paris fifteen days before the date of opening. Sale stands will be reserved for the dealers at the Exhibition. Collections forwarded will be admitted duty free by the French customs. The Exhibition festivities will include feasts, banquets, excursions, to which all Philatelists are cordially invited. A programme is included in the regulations, and will be forwarded on demand addressed to the General Commissary, who will supply any additional information required.

SCHEME OF EXHIBITION.

Class I.—Four divisions.
Class II.—French Colonies. Four divisions.
Class III.—Division I. Five sections.
Division II.—English Colonies. Six sections.
Division III.—Three sections.
Division IV.—Three sections.
Division V.—Collections of one or more countries.
Division VI.—For junior collectors. Five sections.
Class IV.—Collections of rare stamps and entires. Four divisions.
Class V.—General collections in albums. Four divisions.
Class VI.—Entires of France and Colonies. Three divisions.
Class VII.—Collections of entires of one or more countries. Five divisions.
Class VIII.—Collections of mandates.
Class IX.—General collections of entires under specimens.
Class X.—Fiscals. Three divisions.
Class XI.—Collections of Telegraph stamps.
Class XII.—Collections of Municipal stamps, etc. etc.
Class XIII.—Essays. Four divisions.
Class XIV.—Collections of stamps on letters.
Class XV.—Reserved for dealers having stalls.
Class XVI.—Engravers of stamps. Two divisions.
Class XVII.—Philatelic literature. Two divisions.
Class XVIII.—Albums. Three divisions.
Class XIX.—Curiosities, etc. etc.
Class XX.—Collections of stamps commemorative of Exhibition and of charity.
Class XXI.—Philatelic accessories.
Class XXII.—Societies' services rendered to Philately, etc.

It will be seen that the scheme of exhibition is at once extensive and novel in some of its features. The efforts to encourage the collectors of Entires and of special philatelic work in making an exhaustive study of one

issue are especially to be recommended. The several sections and divisions into which each class is divided afford ample scope for every one, and with rich awards we are confident that they will ensure a wide competition.

It only remains to add that under the patronage of the Minister of the Colonies and of the Under-Secretary of State for the Postal Service, and with most influential Committees of Honour and Organization, there is every reason to anticipate a brilliant success for the Paris Exhibition.

A special and novel feature will be the Congress of Dealers as indicated in the following excerpts from the official circular :—

"An International Congress of Stamp Dealers will be held in Paris from June 23rd to June 28th next, organized by the Committee of the Paris International Philatelic Exhibition and the Chamber of the Stamp Dealers and Experts of Paris. Every important stamp dealer from France and abroad has been invited to join this Congress. For a fee of twenty francs there will be remitted to every Congressist a nominal card allowing him to take part in the programme of festivals, which comprises banquets, visits to the Philatelic Exhibition, to St. Cloud and Versailles, and to the State Printing Works. Full particulars as to dates, cost of tickets, etc., will be afforded by the Hon. Secretary on application. A badge will be given for free entrance to the Paris Philatelic International Exhibition and to the Stamps Exchange. The Congress card will also give certain advantages, i.e. discounts in some stores, reduced prices for theatres and concerts, and invitations for different exhibitions, museums, etc. All inquiries should be addressed to M. A. Coyette, 136 Boul. Magenta, Paris."

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, NEW YORK, OCT. 27–NOV. 1, 1913. UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR STAMP EXHIBITIONS, INC.

Officers of the Exhibition.—George H. Worthington, *Hon. President.* Ernest R. Ackerman, *Hon. Vice-President. Executive Committee.*—J. C. Morgenthau, *Chairman.* J. M. Bartels, *Vice-Chairman.* J. A. Klemann, *Secretary.* J. B. Chittenden, Eugene Klein, Julius Levy, John N. Luff, A. E. Owen, J. W. Scott. The prospectus of this important Philatelic Exhibition has been submitted to us, and we extract therefrom such portions as may be considered especially applicable to intending exhibitors from this country. It should be understood that the awards are most liberal and comprehensive, and we are confident that they will attract many fine collections from this country. Every information will be promptly afforded to applicants by the Hon. Sec., Mr. J. A. Klemann, 179 Broadway, New York. The Board of Directors and the Committee of Honour include nearly every name of note in the philatelic world on both sides of the Atlantic, and there can be no doubt that a brilliant and successful Exhibition at New York is foreshadowed in the coming autumn. The best wishes for its complete success will be tendered by all Philatelists in this country.

SUMMARY OF PROSPECTUS.

A competitive stamp exhibition will be held in New York City from October 27th to November 1st, 1913. This will be the first international

exhibition of stamps ever held in the United States. The Exhibition will be held in the Engineering Societies' Building, Nos. 25 to 33 West 39th Street, New York. This splendid structure, the princely gift of Andrew Carnegie to the Engineering Societies of America, is located in the heart of the metropolis, near the hotel, theatre, and shopping districts and convenient to many lines of public transit. The rooms at the disposal of the Exhibition Committee afford ample space for the display of exhibits under favourable lighting both by day and night. The building is of the most modern and careful construction, is thoroughly fireproof, and affords every convenience for the comfort of visitors to the Exhibition. Exhibitors may feel assured that every provision will be made for safeguarding the exhibits. All stamps will be shown in sealed or locked cases. Watchmen will be employed by day and night and every possible precaution will be taken to protect exhibits from loss or injury. Arrangements have been made for insurance against loss by fire or theft. For further particulars reference should be made to the accompanying rules and regulations. It is hoped that arrangements can be made to pass exhibits from abroad through the custom house, unopened, or at any rate, with as little handling as possible and for the examination to be made in the presence of a member of the Executive Committee. Postage stamps are not subject to customs duty in the United States.

SCHEME OF THE COMPETITIONS.

Class A.—Championship.

Section 1. United States.
Section 2. Any Country in Europe, including Great Britain.
Section 3. Any British Colony.*
Section 4. Any other Country.

Class B.—United States and Possessions.

14 Sections.

AWARDS.—Sections 1 to 5.

Class C.—British Empire.

Section 1. Great Britain.
Section 2. Any British Colony in Africa.
Section 3. Any British Colony in Europe or Asia.†
Section 4. Any British Colony in Australia or the Pacific.
Section 5. Any British Colony in the Western Hemisphere.

Class D.—Europe and Colonies.

Section 1. France.
Section 2. Germany and States.
Section 3. Italy and States.

* Here and elsewhere the word "Colony" implies either Colony or Protectorate.

† Either the Protected or the Feudatory States of India may be exhibited in this section as one group.

Section 4. Switzerland (including Cantonals).

Section 5. Austria, Greece, Netherlands, Russia and Finland, Roumania, Spain.

Section 6. Belgium, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Denmark, Hungary, Luxemburg, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Servia, Sweden, Turkey.

Section 7. Any group of Colonies of an European State except Great Britain.

Class E.—South and Central America, Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic and Hayti.

Section 1. Buenos Ayres, Colombian Republic (including the States), Mexico, Uruguay.

Section 2. Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Brazil, Chili, Dominican Republic.

Section 3. All other Countries in this class.

Class F.—Other Countries.

Section 1. Afghanistan, Japan, Shanghai, Siam.

Section 2. Abyssinia, China, Corea, Egypt, Persia, Liberia, Samoa.

Class G.—Single Issues Specialized.

5 Sections.

Class H.—Twentieth Century.

2 Sections.

Class I.—Collections started after October 1st, 1912.

2 Sections.

Class J.—General collections shown in Albums.

2 Sections.

Class K.—Juvenile Class

(*Limited to Exhibitors under 18 years of age*).

2 Sections.

Class L.—Miscellaneous.

Any collection not provided for in the foregoing classes.

Class M.—Philatelic Publications, etc.

4 Sections.

Class N.—For Engravers and Manufacturers of Postage Stamps.

Section 1. Stamps, proofs, essays, plates, etc. (limited to work done by the exhibitor, his firm or company).

Grand Prize.

In addition to the foregoing awards the Judges will be authorized to present a Grand Prize Cup or Trophy for the exhibit of the greatest merit, whether a single exhibit, a general collection or a group of countries displayed by one exhibitor.

Each visitor to the Exhibition will be given a ticket on which he will be requested to vote which exhibit he considers most interesting. A silver cup, to be known as the Visitors' Cup, will be presented to the owner of the exhibit receiving the largest number of votes. Contributions to the Expense Fund should be addressed to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. J. W. Scott, 36 John Street, New York. Communications about exhibits and other matters pertaining to the Exhibition should be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. John A. Klemann, 179 Broadway, New York.

Reviews.

By PERCY DE WORMS.

CAYMAN ISLANDS.*



EW years have elapsed since this group of islands first joined the list of stamp-issuing countries, but much literature already exists regarding the many emissions "necessitated by the increased activity of the Post Office." These issues were, no doubt, largely stimulated by philatelists, as evidenced by the revenue, which during the period covered by the provisional issues, exceeded three times the average of previous and subsequent years.

A multiplicity of overprints may be attractive at the moment, but soon become wearisome, and when produced in the manner described in Chapter XV, tend rather to the destruction than the advancement of Philately.

The book is in the usual excellent style of this series, which now reaches its seventeenth number.

THE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1911–12.†

During the period of less than two years since Messrs. Harrison and Somerset House became the printers, so numerous have been the changes introduced in design, perforation, watermark, and colour, besides such by-products as controls, cuts, books, and rolls, as to necessitate a volume of quite respectable proportions to include the varieties these changes have produced. The marginal varieties have been dealt with in Mr. Buckley's book, but this one more particularly describes the stamps themselves in full detail. Mr. Stanley Phillips's initial work is in every way thoroughly good, and one may feel certain that with a name so essentially philatelic, some production of standard authority has yet to appear under his name.

* *Cayman Islands.* F. J. Melville. 1912. The Melville Stamp Books, 47 Strand, London, W.C.

† *The Stamps of Great Britain*, 1911–12. Stanley Phillips. London, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, W.C. 1913.

ROMAN STATES.*

Commencing at the end, it becomes clear from the excellent bibliography that a fair amount of literature already exists relative to these very distinctive stamps, but it remained for the author to gather together the not very considerable amount of information contained therein and supplement it with a vast quantity of his own.

He shows the arrangement of types of all values, both originals and reprints, and most accurately describes the many flaws appearing throughout the whole series.

The work, originally published in the *Philatelic Record*, formed the basis of a paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society in December last, and illustrated by Mr. Fulcher's magnificent collection, both the subject matter and the stamps provided a meeting of unusual interest.

Following the author's example in embodying all he has to write in the smallest number of words, it is only necessary to add that the more one studies his work the more does his complete grasp of the subject become apparent.

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF THE PHILIPPINES.†

Beyond "Spain and Colonies," published by the Philatelic Society, London, in 1879, there appears to be only one other work in the English language on the postage stamps of these islands, the then Captain F. L. Palmer being part author with Messrs. Bartels and Foster. Since its publication in 1904, much information regarding the plates of the first issue has been rendered available, which the author quite fails to embody, thereby considerably detracting from the merit and interest of the volume. Far more attention has been devoted to the many details of the numerous surcharges, concerning which the average philatelist is mostly ignorant, but he now has an opportunity of making himself familiar with the many intricate points of the various issues under the Spanish dominion.

The now almost universal practice of providing a bibliography has not been followed, and despite the fact that much useful and original information is to be found amongst its pages, this monograph rather leaves the impression that the author has not quite done either himself or the subject full justice.

BRITISH POSTAGE PAID STAMPS.‡

This cleverly compiled work is closely allied to postmarks, for although the "stamps" denote the prepayment of postage, they are really the antithesis of Philately, since they demonstrate the means by which adhesive stamps can be superseded. The ingenious classification can be understood by reading the notes and referring to the illustrations, and the book should be most useful to students of the work of the Post Office.

* *Roman States.* L. W. Fulcher. Reprinted from the *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XXXIV. 1912.

† The Postal Issues of the Philippines. Major F. L. Palmer, 1912. J. M. Bartels Co., 99 Nassau Street, New York.

‡ British Postage Paid Stamps. W. Hartree, M.A., Cambridge. W. Heffer and Sons, Ltd. 1913.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Australia.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 2½d. and 4d. values of the new Kangaroo set, and the *Philatelic Record* chronicles the 9d. value.

Adhesives.

2½d., blue, wmk. Crown and A; perf. 12.
4d., orange ,, ,, ,,
9d., violet ,, ,, ,,

British Guiana.—The first stamp of the Georgian issue, the 6 c., is before us.

The King's head appears in an oval, with crown above, at the top of the left half of the stamp, with the value, in black, in a square *lined* label below. At the right half of the stamp, at top, is the inscription "British Guiana" in two lines in black on white ground. Between this inscription and "Postage and Revenue," also on white ground, appears the top of a palm tree. In a circle below "Postage and Revenue" a full-rigged ship is shown.

Adhesive.

6 cents, grey and black, multiple, ordinary; perf. 14.

British Levant.—We read in the *S.C.F.* that the 10d. Somerset House print has been overprinted "Four Piastres."

Adhesive.

4 pi. on 10d., purple and scarlet, Somerset House print.

India.—We have seen the 2, 10, and 15 rupee stamps of the Georgian set. They are of large size and same design as the 1, 5, and 25 rupee stamps previously chronicled, and were delivered by the printers early in April.

Adhesives.

2 rupees, yellow-brown and carmine.
10 ,, pink and green.
15 ,, pale olive and blue.

Indian Native States.—*Kishengarh.*—Mr. Ram Ghopal has shown us a further value (¼ a.) in the same type as the lithographed provisional listed last month; in this case the method of printing varies from that of the former stamp, only the central portrait-oval originating from a process-block, the frame being engraved, so that no spots of colour appear in the background. The paper used is a thick, very white chalk-surfaced wove.—*Monthly Journal.*

Typographed on thick chalk-surfaced paper.
Rouletted in colour.

¼ a., ultramarine.

Sudan.—The first value of a new series of the current type, but reduced in size, is reported.—*Smith's Monthly.*

Adhesive.

2 mils., green.

Victoria.—It is stated in the *Australian Stamp Journal* that the 9d. stamp recently issued on V and Crown paper has been received perf. 11.

Adhesive.

9d., rose, wmk. V and Crown; perf. 11.

EUROPE.

Austria.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us four more values of the 1908 designs, printed on ordinary *unsurfaced* paper.

Adhesives.

5 heller, yellow-green, unsurfaced paper; perf. 12½.
12 ,, scarlet ,, ,,
25 ,, ultramarine ,, ,,
35 ,, slate ,, ,,

Montenegro.—We have seen handsome sets of 12 stamps for ordinary postal use, four Postage Dues and one stamp with "A. R." in top corners, all bearing a fine portrait of the King. Large size and with inscriptions at top, values in figures and words at foot.

Mr. W. T. Wilson also sent all but the "A. R." stamp.

Adhesives.

1 para, orange.
2 paras, purple.
5 ,, green.
10 ,, rose-carmine.
15 ,, slate-blue.
20 ,, brown.
25 ,, blue.
35 ,, vermilion.
50 ,, pale blue.
1 perpera, light brown.
2 ,, violet.
5 ,, green.

Postage Due.

5 para, grey.
10 ,, mauve.
25 ,, slate-blue.
50 ,, plum.

"A. R." Stamp.

25 paras, olive.

No wmk.; perf. 14.

TURKEY.—A new set of ten stamps has appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King have submitted the 2 paras as sample.

We understand that the picture in the centre is that of the Central Post Office in Constantinople, and above it the thougra is shown on white ground in a circle. Figures of value in left lower corner and the Turkish equivalent at right.

Adhesives.

2 paras, olive, no wmk. ; perf. 12.
5 ,, ochre ,, ,,
10 ,, green ,, ,,
20 ,, rose ,, ,,
1 pia., blue ,, ,,
2 pias., black ,, ,,
5 ,, purple ,, ,,
10 ,, red ,, ,,
25 ,, green ,, ,,
50 ,, brown ,, ,,

The execution is very poor indeed.

We have since seen the full set, also four values overprinted "B" in Turkish, and two values for "Postage Dues."

Adhesives.

Overprinted ب

10 paras, green, carmine overprint.
20 ,, rose, blue ,,
1 p., blue, carmine ,,
2 p., black ,, ,,

Postage Due.

1 p., black on dark rose.
2 p. ,, ,,

AMERICA.

CHILI.—We have seen the new 14 c. stamp chronicled on page 65, and find the portrait to be of F. A. Pinto. We have also seen the new 40 c. and 60 c. stamps.

Adhesives.

40 c., purple and black, portrait of Prieto, no wmk ; perf. 12. [perf. 12.
60 c., blue and black, portrait of Montt, no wmk. ;

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports the addition of the ½ c. and 5 c. values to the current set.

Adhesives

½ c., orange and black.
5 c., blue and black.

ECUADOR.—We read in *Smith's Monthly* of a new 3 c. stamp, resembling that of 1907, but with the frame and inscriptions modified. The numerals of value are now in circles instead of ovals, and the word "CORREOS" is immediately under the word "ECUADOR".

Adhesive.

3 centavos, orange ; centre black.

HONDURAS.—The *Stamp Lover* states that the 1 c. stamp of 1911 has been overprinted locally "5 cts" in black.

Provisional.

5 cts, in black, on 1 centavo, violet, of 1911.

PARAGUAY.—*Mekeel's Weekly*, on continental authority, notes the issue of three new series, including regular postage, Official, and Postage Due stamps. The design is the same for the three sets, only colours, values, and inscriptions being changed.

Adhesives.

1 c., grey.
2 c., orange.
5 c., lilac.
10 c., green.
20 c , pale rose.
40 c., bright red.
75 c., blue.
80 c., yellow.
1 p., ultramarine.
1·25 p., light blue.
3 p., green.

Postage Dues.

1 c., maroon.
2 c. ,,
5 c. ,,
10 c. ,,
20 c. ,,
40 c. ,,
1 p. ,,
1·50 p. ,,

Officials.

1 c., grey.
2 c., orange.
5 c., lilac.
10 c., green.
20 c., pale rose.
50 c., bright red.
75 c., blue.
1 p., ultramarine.
2 p., yellow.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have the 4 c., red, and 20 c., lake, with the Waterlow overprint. *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the 5 c., blue, Postage Due stamp with the latest overprint.

Aahesives.

4 c., red, with Waterlow overprint.
20 c , lake ,, ,,

Postage Due.

5 c., blue, with Waterlow overprint.

CHINA.—*Russian Post Offices.—Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* has received the 2 kopeks, green, with *blue* instead of *black* overprint.

Adhesive.

2 kop., green, *blue* overprint.

LOURENZO MARQUES.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write: "In each sheet of the 2½ and 5 reis stamps of the current issue overprinted 'Republica' we have found an error, the top right-hand corner stamp being inscribed 'MARQUFS' instead of 'MARQUES'."

MAURITANIA.—We have seen a new set of sixteen values. Large oblong in shape, design for all values, three native merchants with oxen crossing the desert. "Mauritanie" appears at top, and "Afrique Occidentale Francaise" at foot on solid bands. The figures of value are shown each side at top on white ground in octagonal-shaped frames. Engraved by J. Puyplat from design by De La Neziere. No wmk., perf. 14 × 13½. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. also supplied a sample copy.

Adhesives.

1 c., dull purple and brown.
2 c., black and blue.
4 c., violet and black.
5 c., green and blue-green.
10 c., carmine and red.
20 c., brown and orange.
25 c., blue and ultramarine.
30 c., green and rose.
35 c., brown and violet.
40 c., grey and green.
45 c., orange and brown.
50 c., purple and rose.
75 c., blue and sepia.
1 fc., carmine and black.
2 fcs., orange and violet.
5 fcs., violet and blue.

PORTUGUESE INDIA. — The *Monthly Journal* adds two more varieties to the long list of bisected provisionals.

Provisionals.

1 real on half 5 t. on 2 t., No. 336.
3 reis ,, ,, ,,

SIAM.—To the set of new stamps chronicled on pages 21 and 43 must be added another value, 3 satangs, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a specimen.

Adhesive.

3 satangs, green, no wmk.; perf. 14.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1912–13.

President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. BACON.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD, M.V.O.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

W. W. CORFIELD.
D. C. GRAY.
T. W. HALL.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
F. J. PEPLOW.
FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
BARON P. DE WORMS.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE ninth meeting of the season 1912–13 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 20th February, 1913, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, T. W. Hall, L. E. Hall, R. B. Yardley, Wilmot Corfield, Captain G. F. Napier, I. J. Simons, A. C. Emerson, Captain C. G. S. Harvey, C. E. Fagan, C. R. Wickins, J. H. Barron, Captain A. S. Bates, C. E. McNaughtan, R. P. Croom-Johnson, E. D. Bacon, J. L. Green, J. A. Tilleard, B. D. Knox, C. A. Pocock (associate), G. Papier (associate), and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Mr. Castle referred to, and expressed the regrets of the Society at, the recent announcements of the deaths of M. Pierre Mahé, the eminent French philatelist; Mr. E. S. Gibbons, so well known in England as one of the earliest to devote himself to Philately, and for a number of years and up to a quite recent date a member of the Society; and Mr. W. T. Willett, also a former member of the Society.

The business of the evening consisted of a display by members of stamps on entires, or of pairs or blocks of stamps, in each case limited to twelve exhibits with descriptions and explanations as to the specimens shown. The display comprised a large number of very interesting stamps, including a selection contributed by His Majesty, the Patron. Amongst others the following may be noted:—

HIS MAJESTY THE KING.—*India.*—An entire sheet of the first ½ anna (nine arches). *South Australia.*—Blocks of proofs of the first 2d., 4d., and 2s. values, and a strip of the 2s., perf. 11½ × 12½, printed on both sides. *St. Helena.*—A block of fifty-eight 1s. stamps, Crown CA, perf. 14, of which forty-three have double overprint, and a block consisting of two vertical strips of

ten stamps, Crown C C, perf. 12½, with double overprint in the fifth row, the overprint being omitted in the tenth row. *Turks Islands.*—The fifteen types in one block of the scarce setting of the ½d. on 1d., and a similar block of the rare setting of fifteen types of the same value on the 1s., prune. *Great Britain.*—Pairs of the 6d. (King Edward) "I.R." Official stamps, and of the 2d., magenta, intended to be issued in May, 1910.

MR. M. P. CASTLE.—*Victoria*, 1850.—An unused pair of the 3d., close printed, showing retouch; a pair of 1s., octagonal, rouletted, on original, and imperforate strips of four 2s., imperf. *New South Wales.*—The 8d. laureated with Victoria (butterfly) postmark; a record block of fourteen used 1d., wmk. numeral, and a block of ten unused 1d., orange (1854), imperf., showing engraved scroll on the sheet edge.

CAPTAIN G. F. NAPIER.—*Brazil.*—A proof sheet (two panes of fifty stamps each) of the 200 reis of 1894, in black and rose, believed to be the only sheet known.

MR. C. E. MCNAUGHTAN. — *South Australia.*—Pairs of the first 1d. (London print) on original, and a fine pair of the same value of the Colonial printing, imperf.; several blocks, pairs, and strips of the 1d. value, rouletted, perforated and rouletted, perf. 11½ (early 1868 and late 1873), and perf. 10, all fine, well centred copies; strips of four and three of the 2d., imperf., London printing, and a strip of seven, blood-red, Colonial printing; a strip of three 6d., imperf., of the London printing, and a pair of the Colonial printing of the same value.

MR. R. B. YARDLEY.—*New South Wales.*—A series of stamps, including a complete pane of one of the Centennial values, overprinted "O.S.," illustrating the differences in the types of overprint and the varieties and flaws, etc., to be found.

MR. C. R. WICKINS.—*Mexico.*—A fine series of the lower values of the first issue on entires, many in pairs, and all picked copies in fine shades.

MR. T.W. HALL.—*Buenos Aires.*—"Ship" issue, on entires, and a partly reconstructed sheet of the first 5 c. stamp of Bolivia, including a large unused block.

THE tenth meeting of the season 1912–13 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 6th March, 1913, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: E. D. Bacon, L. W. Fulcher, F. J. Peplow, W. Sandars Fiske, J. L. Green, R. P. Croom-Johnson, Wilmot Corfield, J. C. Sidebotham, I. J. Simons, W. St. A. Warde-Aldam, J. R. Laing, A. Chilver, B. Pinner, A. Stern, J. H. Barron, J. R. M. Albrecht, R. Frentzel, C. R. Wickins, C. Stuart Dudley, Franz Reichenheim, Lance E. Hall, T. W. Hall, A. C. Emerson, C. McNaughtan, Captain G. F. Napier, Baron de Worms, L. A. B. Paine, Captain R. N. W. Larking, B. D. Knox, J. A. Tilleard, C. A. Pocock (associate), and two visitors.

In the regrettable absence of the Vice-President through continued illness, the chair was taken by Mr. E. D. Bacon, who expressed the hope of the meeting that Mr. Castle might soon be restored to health and able to resume his duties.

The announcement of the death of Mr. Oliver Firth, whose membership dated from 1882, was received with very great regret.

Mr. Bacon reported the gift of the late Lord Crawford's Philatelic Library to the British Museum, and the information was received with great satisfaction by the members present.

A ballot was taken for two candidates for membership, Mr. Arnaud Jan de Beaufort, proposed by Mr. J. H. Berly and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, and Captain Reginald N. W. Larking, proposed by Mr. W. Sandars Fiske and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, and both candidates were declared duly elected Fellows of the Society.

Mr. J. A. Tilleard then gave a display of the stamps of Fiji, graciously lent for the occasion by His Majesty, the Patron.

The collection, which is probably the best collection of the issues of this colony in existence, was very greatly admired by those in attendance. It is contained in two large volumes, and is practically complete, nearly everything being represented, both in unused and used condition. A large number of the *Fiji Times* Express stamps were shown, including a reconstructed sheet of the variety on *quadrillé* paper, in which only one stamp is missing, and a complete reconstructed sheet of the stamps issued on laid *bâtonné* paper, nearly all the stamps in both sheets being unused, and each sheet containing some large unsevered blocks. In the regular issues an interesting series of proofs and essays and unissued varieties were shown, as well as a large number of complete or partially reconstructed panes of the several values, including the stamps overprinted on the change of currency, as well as those overprinted "V.R.," the whole of the rare varieties, with one or two exceptions only, being represented. The later issues were shown in the same comprehensive manner, and formed a most instructive study of these interesting stamps.

On the conclusion of the display, the following resolution, moved from the chair and seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, was carried by acclamation, viz.: "That the humble thanks of the Fellows and Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, be, and the same are hereby dutifully tendered to the Patron for the great privilege and pleasure afforded them of inspecting the collection of stamps of Fiji graciously sent by His Majesty for display at this meeting; and further, that their respectful congratulations be offered to His Majesty on being the possessor of the most complete and perfect collection of Fiji stamps known to the Society."

Herts Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary—
H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

THE sixth general meeting of the season 1912–13 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, March 18th, 1913.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), Messrs. W. A. Boyes, T. H. Harvey, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, J. R. Laing, Percy Ashley, Baron de Worms, Messrs. W. G. Cool, T. G. Wayman, A. H. Harris, Wilmot Corfield, T. E. Sansom, G. E. Barber, J. E. Booth, D. Field, A. J. Sefi, S. R. Turner, H. J. Bignold, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and two visitors.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on February 18th, 1913, were read and signed as correct.

Mr. W. Busch and Captain H. F. Murland were elected ordinary members of the Society.

For the Society's collections, forgeries were presented by Mr. W. T. Standen, and an envelope posted at Richmond and franked with a Transvaal 1d. stamp by Mr. W. A. Boyes.

Several presentations to the Library were reported by the Hon. Librarian.

All these donations were duly acknowledged.

Proposed by the President and seconded by the Vice-President, the Hon. Secretary was requested to write to Mrs. Castle to express the sincere regret of the members at her husband's serious illness, and to express their hopes for his speedy recovery.

The President announced that the Second Edition of the Library Catalogue would be ready for distribution by the next meeting, and referred to the great assistance rendered to him by Mr. W. A. V. Neill in compiling the same.

The Vice-President then gave a display of his collection of the stamps of Hungary. Probably this is the most complete and best arranged specialized collection in existence. Nothing is lacking, and all the retouches from the 1874 issue onwards, were explained by specially prepared skeleton types on which the numerous retouches are marked in red ink. As a monument of research, industry and completeness, it stands unrivalled, and the members greatly appreciated the opportunity of examining such a collection.

The Vice-President also exhibited the 1913 Commemoration Issue of Russia and Russian Levant stamps, single and in blocks.

At the conclusion of the displays, Mr. Percy Ashley gave a brief but most interesting lecture on the Romanoff Dynasty.

The President proposed, and Mr. Wilmot Corfield seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to the Vice-President and Mr. Ashley for their courtesy in instructing and entertaining the members. Carried with acclamation. The votes were modestly responded to, and a most enjoyable evening was brought to a close at 8.15 p.m.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—THE LONDON PHILATELIST *will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of* 6s. ($1.50). *Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

INDIAN TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—*The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of British India*, the most authoritative work on the subject, was published in 1907, and I feel sure that a supplemental article by one of its authors (Sir C. Stewart-Wilson or Mr. Hausburg—Mr. Crofton having died shortly after its appearance) would be welcomed by your readers. It should be easily possible now to complete the published record to the end of the late Emperor's reign.

The official abolition of separate Indian Telegraph stamps was decreed as from 1st April, 1908 (*vide L.P.*, 1908, p. 97), but the following stamps issued later than the Handbook may, perhaps, be briefly noted again in your columns with advantage. They are embossed on telegraph forms.

4 as., blue; 1 r., grey; 2 rs., orange (*vide* my letter in *L.P.*, 1908, pp. 182–83, for further particulars).

On page 97 of *L.P.* already referred to, the fact of Service Postage stamps having been made use of for State telegrams is mentioned, and in various journals I have seen it repeated that certain Telegraph stamps were also officially adapted for State

purposes. I fancied from the statements made that the overprint was "On H.M.S.", but from a note in the *P.J. of I.* for March, 1913 (p. 58), it would appear that there is no full stop after each of the initial letters, and that the correct overprint is

O
H S
M

The set is composed of

As. 2 . . .	(510 sheets)
„ 5 . . .	(125 do.)
„ 10 . . .	(30 do.)
„ 25 . . .	(25 do.)
„ 50 . . .	(10 do.)
	(710 sheets)

The number of sheets given in brackets is added by me from a note I made at the time of the appearance of the stamps as follows: "See S. Govt. Ptg., No. 1932, S df. 28.9.08." I am assuming that I am right in connecting up my mems. with the paragraph in the March *P.J. of I.* received from India to-day.

The surviving stamps of these 710 sheets will be remarkable among collectors for their elusiveness, as the overprint appears only on the *lower* section of the Telegraph stamps of 1904.

Yours faithfully,
WILMOT CORFIELD.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of March 4th and 5th, 1913.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black, block of 4, slightly worn plate*	5	7	6
Switzerland, Zurich, 6 r., horizontal lines, Type 2,* thinned	2	5	0
Ceylon, 1861, Star, 9d., deep brown, block of 4, mint . .	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., lilac, ditto, ditto	3	5	0
India, 1856–64, no wmk., 2 a., yellow, strip of 4, mint . .	2	0	0
British Central Africa, 1892–3, Three Shillings on 4s., pair, mint	2	4	0
British East Africa, 1897, 50 r., mauve, on piece	5	7	6
Rhodesia, 1896, Three Pence on 5s., orange, pair, mint . .	2	15	0
Seychelles, 1893, 3 c. on 4 c., carmine and green, inverted surcharge, block of 4, mint .	4	0	0
British Columbia, perf. 12½, $1, green, pair, mint . . .	3	3	0
Ditto, perf. 14, 50 c., lilac, block of 4, ditto	2	14	0
Newfoundland, 5d., purple, block of 4, mint	2	2	0
U.S. America, Periodicals, 1879–85, $48, ditto	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, $60, ditto .	2	15	0
Dominica, C C, perf. 14, 4d., blue, block of 4, ditto . . .	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green, ditto, ditto	2	10	0
Jamaica, Pineapple wmk., 6d., purple, pair, ditto . . .	2	0	0
Ditto, 1900, Two Pence Halfpenny on 4d., orange-brown, a vertical block of 6, the top four stamps having double surcharge, mint . . .	3	10	0
St. Kitts, C A, 4d., blue, mint .	2	0	0
Trinidad, 1859, pin-perf. 14, 1d., rose-red, pair, mint . .	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., brown-lilac, ditto, ditto . . .	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., yellow-green, ditto, ditto . . .	2	14	0
Ditto, 1860, clean-cut perfs., 1d., rose-red, ditto, ditto . .	2	12	0
Ditto, 1882, C A, 4d., grey, ditto, ditto	2	4	0
British Guiana, 1875, perf. 15, 4 c., blue, ditto, ditto . . .	2	2	0
Chili, Postage Due, 1896, 40, 50, 60, 80, and 100 c., red on yellow, in a strip, *se tenant*, mint	6	0	0
Mexico, 1867–8, Gothic overprint, 8 r., green on brown . .	3	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate 1	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo, Plate 2	2	10	0
South Australia, 1855–9, imperf., 1s., orange, pair . . .	6	10	0
Collection in Lallier's, 1450 . .	36	10	0

Sale of March 18th and 19th, 1913.

Great Britain, 1878, 10s., grey, wmk. Cross,* no gum, off centre	4	17	6
Oldenburg, 1852, $\frac{1}{10}$ th., black on yellow,* with gum, close at right and thinned . . .	3	5	0
Wurtemberg, 1865–8, 18 k., orange,* no gum . . .	2	2	0
India, "ON H.M.S.," 1909, 25 rupees, blue and chestnut* . .	2	0	0
Federated Malay States, 1910, $25, green and orange * . .	2	4	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Somaliland, O.H.M.S., 1905, 1 r., green*	2	2	0
East Africa and Uganda, 1903–4, 50 rupees, grey and red-brown*	4	4	0
Natal, 1908–9, £1, purple and black on red*	2	14	0
Sierra Leone, 1893, Half-penny on 1½d., violet, an entire pane showing the "Pfnny" error, and other varieties, 60*	2	8	0
Ditto, 1897, 1d., lilac and green, an entire sheet of 60*	1	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 3d., lilac and green, ditto, 60*	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 6d., lilac and green, ditto, 60*	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another ditto, 60*	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, an entire sheet; the top left-hand stamp has been skinned on the face before being surcharged, 60*	29	0	0
Ditto, 1904–5, £1, purple on red*	2	2	0
Swazieland, 1889, 10s., fawn*	4	15	0
Argentine Republic, 1910, 20 pesos, blue and black	4	0	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of March 7th, 1913.

Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black, an entire reconstructed plate of 240 arranged in pocket album	14	0	0
Ditto, another entire reconstructed plate of 240 mounted on cards	13	13	0
Ditto, 1d., black, an unsevered block of 8 in two horizontal rows of 4, with red postmarks, lower row creased	6	10	0
Ditto, 1d., black, block of 4 and two pairs, used together on entire, black postmarks	4	0	0
Ditto, 1d., black, a block of 4 on entire, red postmarks	3	10	0
Ditto, another block of 4 on entire, with red postmarks	4	7	6
Ditto, 2d., blue, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, 2d, blue, a horizontal strip of 6 on entire	2	8	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, horizontal strip of 5 in the pale shade, with late cancellation	3	17	6
Ditto, 2d., blue, a block of 4, used on piece, with red postmarks, one clipped at corner	2	4	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1887–92, £1, green	3	15	0
Ditto, 1901, 1s., green and carmine, pair	3	15	0
Ditto, King, 2½d., bright blue, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, "R.H. OFFICIAL," King, ½d. and 1d., both mint	2	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 1861, Star, perf., 9d., deep brown, block of 4, mint	4	10	0
India, 1854, 1 anna, red, Die I, block of 20,* slightly creased	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 a., deep green, block of 12,* with side margin, a little creased	5	15	0
Ditto, 4 a., blue and pale red, horizontal pair, with blue dividing line, on entire	2	2	0
British East Africa, 1st issue, set of 3, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1891, hand-stamped in dull violet and initialled "A.B." in black on 4 as., brown	6	5	0
Ditto, on Zanzibar, 1897 provl., 2½ in red on 1 a. blue and red, S.G. 137, horizontal strip of 6 on entire	3	0	0
Newfoundland, 1860, 2d., orange-vermilion	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d., ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., ditto	2	12	6
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., black on deep blue	8	0	0
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., pearls	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., crossed ovals	3	3	0
Peru, 1858, ½ peso, orange-yellow	2	0	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue	2	0	0
Victoria, 1856, Queen on Throne, 1d., green, strip of 3, mint	2	5	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, a reconstructed plate of 240 with red postmarks, including varieties, worn plates, etc.	13	10	0
Ditto, 1d., black, block of 8, red postmarks, lower row creased	6	5	0
Ditto, 1d., black, block of 4 and 2 pairs, black postmarks on entire	5	10	0
Ditto, 1d., black, block of 4, red postmarks on entire	4	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 10d., brown, Plate 3, pair, mint	10	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange	2	15	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1d., lilac, overprint inverted, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., rose	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1892, £1, green	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1901, 1s., green and carmine, pair	3	5	0
France, 1st issue, 1 fc., red-brown,* thinned	3	0	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1864, 1¼ sch., blue,* S.G. No. 54	2	2	0
Finland, 1856, vert. laid paper, 5 k., blue,* thinned	3	3	0
Ceylon, 1861, 9d., deep brown, block of 4, mint	4	10	0
British East Africa, 1891, 1 a. on 3 a., in MS., V.H.M., pen-cancelled	2	8	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, thinned	4	10	0
Newfoundland, 2d., orange-vermilion	2	2	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-vermilion	3	0	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., dull red	4	4	0
St. Vincent, 1863–6, 6d., deep green, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1869, 1s., indigo, mint	2	0	0
New Zealand, 1862, Star, serrated perfs., 6d., black-brown	3	0	0
Collections: Lallier, 463	10	10	0
Imperial, 1810	11	15	0
Ideal, 4600	11	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of March 13th and 14th, 1913.

	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1841, 2d., blue, reconstructed plate of 240, including 45 pairs and strips	2	6	0
Ditto, Large Crown, perf. 14, 2d., blue, plate 6, reconstructed plate of 240, many pairs and strips	2	8	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue, cut into on left	3	15	0
Ditto, 1863, 2s., blue, block of 4*	3	3	0
Ditto, 1872, CC, 14 × 12½, 2 c. and 4 c., both mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1890, "FLVE" c. on 15 c., inverted, mint	4	5	0
India, 1854, *Reprints* of the 4 a., head *inverted* £2 12s. 6d. &	4	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., dull blue, on piece	3	5	0
Orange River Colony, V.R.I., level stops, 6d., carmine; no stop after "V", mint	3	7	6
Argentine, 1899–1900, 20 pesos, mint	2	0	0
St. Vincent, Feb., 1877, 1s., vermilion*	2	2	0
Ditto, 1881, 4d., bright blue, mint	3	3	0
Trinidad, 1860, 1d., red, block of 4, mint	3	3	0
New Zealand, 1860, pelure, perf., 1d., vermilion,* slight stain	6	15	0
Ditto, 1864, "N.Z.", rouletted bottom and sides, 1d., carmine-vermilion*	15	0	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of March 31st and April 1st, 1913.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British East Africa, 1890, 1 rupee, mint, pane of 60	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 rupees, ditto, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 rupees, ditto, ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 ditto, ditto, ditto	5	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 5 ditto, ditto, ditto	6	10	0
British South Africa, 1d. on 4s., mint, pane of 60	100	0	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1882, CC, ½d. on 3d., hor. strip of 4	12	5	0
Gambia, 1874, CC, 4d., imperf., pair, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., ditto, ditto, ditto	3	10	0
Ditto, another pair, *used*	3	10	0
Ditto, 1880, 6d., blue, mint, sheet of 15	10	10	0
Gold Coast, 1889, 1d. on 6d., mint, sheet of 60	56	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, green and red, mint	8	0	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," Queen, 5s., rose	4	17	6
Ditto "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 1s., green and carmine	4	6	0
Lagos, 1884, 10s., purple-brown, pair, pen cancellation	9	10	0
Ditto, 1904, single CA, 10s., mint	7	0	0
Mauritius, Post PAID, 2d., blue, "PENOE"	7	0	0
Orange Free State, 1896, ½d. on 3d., double surcharge, one being inverted, mint	2	2	0
St. Helena, CC, perf. 14, 1s., sheet of 240, mint	8	7	6
Sierra Leone, 1872, 3d., saffron-yellow, mint	2	4	0
Transvaal, 1903, £5, orange-brown and violet, mint	8	10	0
Zululand, 1894, £1, purple on red, pair, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, £5, purple and black on red, postally used	6	15	0
Western Australia, 1854, 1s., brown, pair, mint	2	0	0
St. Vincent, 1881, 1d. on 6d., bright green, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ½d. on half 6d., bright green, pair, mint, one stamp variety no fraction-bar	10	0	0
Ditto, 1883, perf. 12, 1s., orange-vermilion, mint, block of 4	3	10	0
Ditto, 1886, 4d., brown, sheet of 30, mint	5	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., violet, mint, block of 4	2	7	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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Auctions at Berlin.

THE fashion of philatelic auctions, so firmly established in London and Paris, has spread to the German capital. It cannot be said that the recent Berlin auctions were the actual first, as some twelve years back two or three were held by Herr Ph. Kosack. They were not, however, of first-class importance, but in the recent instances of the sales of Herr H. Koehler and Herr M. Kurt-Maier the contrary is evident both in the large number and importance of the lots negotiated.

In the case of Herr Koehler's sale, April 23–26, the amount of interest evinced was such as to render the task of inspection painful and tedious, owing to lack of space and the number of visitors (as stated in the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*), but *en revanche* all this was apparently splendidly recompensed for at the actual sale, where the arrangement, attendance, and record of prices seem to have left nothing to be desired. Herr Koehler informs us that the total amount realized was 47,000 marks—nearly £2400—which is assuredly a good augury for the future success of the Berlin auctions. The careful editing and illustrating of his catalogue have no doubt largely contributed to Herr Koehler's initial success. The catalogue has about 300 illustrations of the stamps sold, which were all of German origin, and although apparently executed in an inexpensive manner, fully answered the desired purpose. Some of the prices attained were remarkable: e.g. Bergedorf, 4 sgr., used, 363 m.; Bavaria, 1 k., black, strip of 3, 495 m. 18 k., red, strip of 3, 154 m.; Bremen, 7 gr., perf., used, 418 m.; Lübeck, ½ sch., strip of 3, with a 2½ on letter, 825 m.; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, ¼, used on letter, 511 m.; Oldenburg, ⅓, black on green, 610 m., ⅓, moss green, 451 m., etc. Most of the old defunct states issues were largely represented in fine used state, and attained—what seem to us here—abnormal prices, which frequently ignored catalogue quotations. In the case of the German Colonial issues, £10 and even £20 seemed quite an ordinary bidding! There is one point, however, that must be taken into consideration as regards these Continental

sales, i.e. whether all the lots are bona-fide sold and not bought in as not attaining the reserve. This is occasionally, but, we believe, quite infrequently the case in this country. In a recent instance of a Continental auction bids for several stamps were sent from this country, which were all below the reserve up to which the lots were driven by the auctioneer.

Herr Kurt-Maier has lost no time in following Herr Koehler's lead, his sale being held at Berlin, in the Architekten Haus, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th of this month, but we have not as yet full information as to the results, which we believe were, however, on a similarly successful scale to that recorded the previous month. A pleasing innovation in Herr Kurt-Maier's system is shown in the catalogue. This is a neat little artistic oblong book about six inches by four, with the illustrations on the left hand, immediately facing the descriptions of the respective lots. The illustrations are both numerous and excellent, and this little catalogue is pleasant to the eye and convenient to the hand. There is, however, one defect, i.e. no space is left for inserting the prices attained, for which purpose a couple of columns should be inserted.

There can be little reason to doubt that the auctions have come to stay in Berlin as in Paris, despite the onerous Government tax of ten per cent. that is levied in both capitals. There can, moreover, be also no reason to doubt that in some ways the Continental auctioneers are far more up-to-date than our own.

The conditions of sale are no doubt widely different in London. The amount of stamps that, for various reasons, is placed on the market at home each season far transcends in quantity that of any other philatelic centre in the world. Large quantities of medium stamps, wholesale lots, small collections, and collectors' duplicates form the nucleus of many of our sales, and, as in the cases of furniture and bric-à-brac, constitute what we believe are characterized by professional bidders as "bread and butter sales." These sales afford a practical and prompt means for transferring the ownership of the ordinary class of article, whether in stamps or any other movable property. In the picture and art world there are, however, other sales in which the auctioneers accept only the choicest lots, and in such cases the attendances and prices realized are on an entirely different level. While, therefore, we fully recognize the absolute necessity for a continuance of the present methods of auction as regards the bulk of the stamps to be sold—and we give cordial and hearty testimony to the straightforward way in which our auctions are carried on—the question arises in our mind whether—besides these ordinary sales—there is not room also for a few auctions of choicer material. In the case of the leading Continental sales we know that only a high class of stamp is accepted, and we suggest to our own auctioneers that a venture on a similar scale might have as successful results as those on the Continent. In a word, we advocate an occasional sale *de luxe*, in which the catalogues, copiously illustrated, should be circulated at least six weeks before the sale, and the lots should include nothing but really choice and rare specimens. There is much outcry to-day that the catalogues do not reflect the true market value in many instances, and such a sale would afford an excellent test of this important matter. We allude

more especially to the British Colonial issues, whose market price is set in this country, the stamps of Europe and America being but relatively little affected by transactions in Great Britain. We have an idea that there are many quotations of British Colonial stamps in really fine condition that would be rudely upset by such sales, and we confidently hope, therefore, to see the Continental system partially adopted in our own metropolis.

The Fifth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain.

By BARON PERCY DE WORMS.



ON April 22nd there forgathered at the Balmoral Hotel, Edinburgh, a large number of delegates from all parts of the kingdom, preparatory to the annual Congress, which opened at 10.30 on the following morning at the Royal Arch Hall in Queen Street, under the chairmanship of Mr. W. Norfor, President of the Scottish Philatelic Society, the Congress being held under the auspices of this Society in conjunction with the Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland and the Dundee and District Philatelic Society.

The next day, half an hour before the commencement of business, delegates were allowed access to the special post office set up at the hall by permission of the P.M.G. with the kind assistance of Mr. W. G. C. Kirkwood, the Souvenir stamps and Special Postmark proving so great an attraction that a considerable quantity of matter was mailed at the office.

The Chairman having welcomed Bailie Chesser in a few well-chosen words, called on him, in the absence of the Lord Provost, to open the Congress, which Bailie Chesser in an admirable and humorous speech then proceeded to do. Major Evans proposed a vote of thanks, and after a hearty address of welcome from the Chairman the Congress settled down to work.

A letter to Lord Stamfordham was sent containing special proofs of the Congress stamps and programme for His Majesty's gracious acceptance, a reply expressing His Majesty's gratitude for the same being received before the delegates returned home.

The good wishes of the Vienna Philatelic Society, conveyed by Mr. Bellamy, evoked much applause.

Mr. Reichenheim then submitted his report, the chief points being the necessity of deciding "What is a Philatelic Society," and the election of nine instead of five members of the Permanent Congress Committee. This proposal was adopted, and after ballot Messrs. Bacon, Castle, Corfield, Darlow, Hollick, Phillips, Reichenheim, Yardley, and Major Evans were elected.

Messrs. Cool and Darlow, as the re-appointed auditors, reported an increased balance in hand over 1911–12.

Mr. Bellamy next brought forward a resolution with the object of providing an accurate and permanent report of the Congress, which after considerable discussion was postponed until the next session.

On the motion of Major Evans, the Congress voted that the definition of a Philatelic Society should be "A body whose chief aim is the study of stamps, and which holds meetings at which papers are read or discussions take place upon subjects connected with stamp-collecting."

Punctually at 10.30 on the 24th the Congress resumed, and first passed a vote of condolence with Mr. W. Oxley, who had been elected a delegate for the Leeds Society, in his severe illness.

It was then suggested that delegates present at the Congress should be asked to sign an Attendance Book, this met with general approval, and was consequently adopted.

The postponed discussion on the question of a permanent record being re-opened by Mr. Darlow, it was eventually decided to appoint him and Mr. Bellamy as joint recorders to edit the report in verbatim form, and on the following morning Mr. Darlow informed the Congress that the Report would be printed and sold at 2s. 6d. per copy, and be in the hands of the delegates soon after the close of the Congress.

After a brief report by Major Evans of the Forgery Sub-Committee and several generous subscriptions to its funds, the Congress proceeded to the discussion of Mr. Wilmot Corfield's paper on the steps that should be taken to continue the Tapling Collection. Mr. Bishop seconded the motion which, being well supported, resulted in a National Collection Committee being appointed to take any desirable steps, with instructions to report to the next Congress.

A resolution was also passed deploring the fact that the Dunbar Collection at Edinburgh has not received the attention it deserves and recommending its re-arrangement for public use and enjoyment.

In the absence through illness of Mr. J. A. Leon, the report of the National Philatelic Association Sub-Committee was read by Mr. Reichenheim, it being eventually decided not to re-appoint this Sub-Committee.

At the final session it was also resolved not to re-appoint the Postal Museum and Central Philatelic Rendezvous Committee. The audited accounts having been approved and adopted and a vote of thanks to the auditors passed, the Chairman called on Major Evans for his closing address. Though in the words of the Major it partook of the nature of a "funeral oration," the address was in reality far more jocular than solemn.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, to which he briefly responded, brought a most successful Congress to a close.

To the many attractions of their beautiful capital the inviting societies added a small but select philatelic exhibition at the Royal Arch Hall. Noticeable pieces were several curious essays of Great Britain, many splendid copies of the Sydney Views, very fine Cape Triangulars, but the *pièce de résistance* was a *pair* of 4d. and 1d. woodblocks in blue.

The delegates were shown round many of the interesting buildings, museums, etc., in the city, and Mr. F. J. Melville kindly presented a silver cup for competition amongst the delegates and members of the inviting societies, which by courtesy of the Lothianburn Golf Club was competed for on their links on the 24th April. The next afternoon a motor excursion left the Balmoral Hotel for the Forth Bridge, where the delegates crossed under

the bridge to North Queensferry, and returned by train over the bridge to Dalmeny Station. On the way home a sumptuous tea was most generously provided at the Barnton Hotel, and an excellent photograph taken by Mr. Moffatt.

The Congress festivities closed with the banquet, for which all delegates were presented with a complimentary ticket, the presence of many ladies lending additional charm to the gaiety of the evening.

Round the tables were Bailie Chesser, Sir Edward and Lady Redford, Major, Mrs., and Miss Evans, Mr. E. D. Bacon, Mr. Reichenheim, and about eighty other guests, who witnessed the presentation of Mr. Melville's golf prize to Mr. Norfor by Lady Redford. There were, of course, the usual toasts befitting such an occasion and an excellent musical programme; in fact, the whole function proved so enjoyable that the company only dispersed at midnight.

Under the most able secretaryship of Mr. R. W. Findlater, the excellent chairmanship of Mr. W. Norfor, and the whole-hearted good-fellowship of the Congress members, the fifth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain was voted a thorough success.

The "Half-length" Series of Victoria.

A Paper read before a Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on the 2nd January, 1908.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

(*Continued from page* 79.)



IT has been stated in other notes on this subject that many other alterations were made, but a careful comparison of the impression from the plate in its present condition, with sharp impressions of the first state of the die, seems to show that the variations noted are probably due to bad printing.

The plate is still in such a good state of preservation that the only excuse for the most inferior productions of Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson can be the unsuitableness of the design for lithographic work, unless the operation of printing was carried out with extraordinary care.

It is possible that there were frame lines in the first state of the die of the 3d., and specimens are known; you will see it in one of the block of three in the collection, which shows traces of what look like the vertical lines of the frame. All traces, however, seem to have been removed from the die. The vertical lines of the frame that were afterwards added actually cut into the curved lines of the border in several places on the left-hand side.

Like the 2d., the second printing of the 3d., after the die had been retouched, was also either without the frame lines, which were added to both these values before the third printing in which the stamps were so close together as to touch in some cases, or else the frame lines were cut off before placing the transfers on the stone.

The three states of the die of the 3d. are as follows:—

(1) Diagonal lines of shading only, between orb and right hand, white band round orb unfinished, and generally without traces of frame.

(2) Vertical lines of shading added between orb and right hand; band round orb completed, and generally without traces of frame.

(3) As last, with frame added.

In all the copies of the 2d. and 3d. in the first state of the dies in which traces of frame lines are to be found, they are vertical lines only. The frame that was afterwards engraved completely surrounded the designs.

The order to engrave the plate was given on the 13th December, 1849, and it was to be handed over on the 29th of the same month to Mr. Daniel Reddin, who had been appointed to supervise the printing of the stamps. The stamps were to be on sale by the 1st January, 1850, so that there was very little time for printing the first supply.

Stamps were actually on sale on that day, and some were sold on the 3rd January, but at present it is uncertain whether they were Victorian stamps or Sydney Views; a supply of the latter had apparently been obtained for the purpose.

At present the earliest copies of the 1d. and 3d. are on an entire dated the 10th January, 1850. The 1d. is in the *orange-vermilion* shade.

The contract was completed in July, 1850, and the following numbers had been delivered by that date:—

1d., 570,840.
2d., 604,560.
3d., 630,000.

Unfortunately the monthly returns are not complete, but we have those for January, February, and March, 1850.

Receipt of Stamps.

1850.	1d.	2d.	3d.
January . . .	62,040	61,560	46,800
February . . .	—	18,000	60,000
March . . .	—	54,000	—
	62,040	133,560	106,800

Issue of Stamps.

January . . .	10,097	19,998	5,312
February . . .	5,834	12,038	3,630
March . . .	7,650	12,210	4,310
	23,581	44,246	13,252

Ham's first printing of the 1d. is generally without traces of the border lines; the stamps are very clearly and carefully printed, and are spaced about 1 mm. apart. There are two distinct shades—orange-vermilion and brown-red, of which the former appears to be the earlier.

The frame or border lines were possibly added to the die before the second printing, in which the impressions are so close together that in some

cases they almost overlap; at any rate, they always appear on specimens of this printing. These stamps were not nearly so carefully lithographed, and the lines of the background are often blurred and indistinct, though it is possible to find specimens so clearly printed that they are very similar to those from the first state of the die, but only in the brown-red shade.

The presence of the frame lines is, however, a sufficient test for the clearly-printed stamps of the close setting, and the shade is never quite the same. The stamps of the first setting are of considerable scarcity, though at present this is hardly appreciated even in a used condition. Unused, they are of the greatest rarity.

Altogether, Ham printed 570,840 of the 1d. value, and of these 62,040 were printed in January, 1850, and none in February or March. Possibly the whole of the 62,040 were from the first state of the die, though the number seems rather large, considering how scarce the stamp is, and the remainder 508,800 were the close-printed setting with frame lines.

The shades of the latter are brown-rose and orange-red, the latter being apparently from the later state of the stone.

There seems to have been another setting of Ham's printings in the last shade. The impressions are about 1 mm. apart, and are not very clear. At present it is not possible to distinguish them from the close-printed stamps, unless in pairs or with sufficiently large margins; but they seem to have flaws peculiar to them and quite distinct from those of the close-printed setting.

The earliest copy of the 2d., after the background was re-engraved, at present known is dated the 27th January, 1850. The number of 2d. stamps issued in that month was 19,998, so that it is possible that 15,000 of that number were the "fine background and fine border."

61,560 were printed in January, 1850, 18,000 in February, and 54,000 in March, so that, judging by the relative scarcity of the first type and the "fine border and coarse background," without and with frame, I venture to suggest there may have been 49,560 of the latter without frame and 69,000 with frame. This accounts for the 133,560 printed up till the end of March, when it is supposed the borders were re-engraved, out of a total of 604,560, leaving 471,000 as the number of the "coarse background and coarse border."

Of course, these figures are mere speculations, but speculations have a certain sort of fascination for some people.

It may be sufficiently interesting to see how these figures agree with the actual numbers in a collection. They are as follows:—

(*a*) Fine border and fine background.			12 specimens.
(*b*) „ „ „ coarse „	without frame	22	„
(*c*) „ „ „ „ „	with frame	36	„
(*d*) „ „ „ „ „	„ „	131	„

or roughly in the proportion $2\frac{1}{2} : 4\frac{1}{2} : 7 : 26$.

The estimated numbers printed of each are—

(*a*) 15,000: (*b*) 49,560; (*c*) 69,000; (*d*) 471,000,

or roughly in the proportion $1\frac{1}{2} : 5 : 7 : 47$.

In this particular collection allowance must be made for the fact that the owner has always considered that the first three printings are considerably undervalued, but, at any rate, there is a certain degree of similarity between the proportion of each variety in the collection and that in the case of the estimated numbers.

The shades of the various printings are more or less continuous, that is to say, we do not find that a new colour was used as soon as a new transfer was made. Perhaps the easiest way to illustrate this is by means of a table.

2d. (*a*) Fine border and fine background, without frame, lilac, brownish lilac.

(*b*) Fine border and coarse background, without frame, lilac, grey-lilac, brownish lilac.

(*c*) Fine border and coarse background, with frame, grey-lilac, brownish lilac, reddish brown, yellow-brown.

(*d*) Coarse border and coarse background, with frame, brownish lilac, dark brown, grey-brown, yellow-brown, cinnamon.

With regard to the 3d., if we assume that there were 46,800 printed from the first state of the die and 60,000 from the second state with the vertical lines of shading added between the orb and the right hand and with the other retouches already mentioned, but without the frame, there would remain 523,200 of the total of 630,000 of Ham's printings, for the variety in the second state of the die with frame and printed close together.

According to Mr. W. R. Rundell, in the *Australian Philatelist*, Vol. VI, page 32, there were only 9600 of the 3d. printed before the alteration to the die. The stamp in the first state is undoubtedly scarce, but hardly as rare as these figures would indicate. As a matter of fact, the variety in the second state of the die, without frame, is very nearly as scarce, if not actually scarcer than the stamp in the first state.

Both varieties are very clearly printed, and there are hardly any shades; it is possible perhaps to make two, dark bright blue and bright blue.

Like the corresponding setting of the 1d. value, the close printed 3d. is not nearly so carefully lithographed as the early ones. The lines of the background are nearly always blurred and indistinct, and sometimes the shading of the veil or shawl over the head almost disappears from both sides of the neck. The stamps of this setting vary considerably in shade, from a dark to an almost milky blue.

According to the terms of Ham's contracts all these stamps were printed in sheets of 120. There appear to have been two panes, and at any rate as far as regards the 1d. and 3d. closely printed, as you will see in the collection, there was an intermediate stone for each value with twelve transfers in two rows of six. In order to make up the pane of sixty there would have to be five transfers from the intermediate stone. These stamps on the latter have been plated by means of flaws which are constant on the stone, and it has been proved by means of vertical pairs that this block of twelve was repeated. Up to now I have not been able to complete the plating either of the earlier settings of these values, or of the various settings

of the 2d.; but judging from what has been done it is fairly safe to assume that intermediate stones were used for them, and that there were two panes of sixty, though in the case of the first printings of the 1d. and 3d. the intermediate stones may have contained as many as sixty impressions.

In addition to the transfer varieties or flaws, several of the stones became worn in parts and were retouched. Up till now I have not seen or heard of any retouches to the stones of the first or second printings of the 1d., of any except the last state of the die of the 2d., the "coarse background and border," or of the first printing of the 3d., with the exception of a few minor ones, although cases are known of all these in which impressions are defective, owing to the transfers being cut too close or from other causes.

The chief retouches in the case of the 2d. ("coarse background and border") are:—

(1) "VI" and whole of upper left corner redrawn.
(2) "RIA" „ „ right „ the "R" looks like a "P."
(3) "R" and background below "R" redrawn.
(4) "VI" and cross in left upper corner redrawn.
(5) Crown and background above the crown partly redrawn.

Perhaps the most remarkable variety in this value is that known as "Value omitted." The whole of the value label has been damaged, so that none of the letters are visible, and the letters "CE" of the stamp on the left have also disappeared. This variety is found both in grey-lilac and brown-lilac.

The stone of the second setting of the 3d. was retouched heavily in several places.

(1) Upper right-hand corner of background under "A" and border.
(2) „ „ „ "RIA" „
(3) „ border under the cross in the corner.
(4) Lower „ corner and border.
(5) Upper left-hand „ under "V".
(6) Lower „ border over corner.
(7) Right-hand border just above elbow.

The third setting with stamps close together also required retouching generally marginal stamp).

(1) "A" of "VICTORIA" and most of the right-hand border (marginal stamp).
(2) The lower part of the left border (marginal stamp).
(3) The lower half „ right „ („).
(4) The right border at the top, bottom, and just above the elbow (marginal stamp).

(*To be continued.*)

The Application of the Microscope to Philately.

By W. HAROLD S. CHEAVIN, F.R.M.S., F.N.P.S., ETC.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, November 21st, 1912.

(*Continued from page* 83.)

III. Methods of Working.

a. Visual.

MY methods of procedure are very simple and can be carried out by any philatelist who uses care in the manipulation of a microscope. The postage stamp to be examined is placed between two glass slips measuring 3 × 1 inches, and a rubber band is slipped over each end of the glass slips to hold them together. For larger stamps, glass slips can be obtained 3 × 1½ inches in size, and so on if still larger sizes are to be examined.

The glass slips are then placed in position on the stage of the microscope and held there by means of the spring clips.

The mirror is then adjusted to throw as much light as possible through the stamp for examination of watermarks, etc, or removed and placed in one of the holes on the stage when super-illumination is required.

The coarse adjustment of the microscope is moved backwards and forwards till the focus required is obtained, and the stamp can be examined very easily as a result.

For very low magnifications when examining the whole stamp, by removing the mirror and placing the stamp on the box, the former can be examined on envelopes, etc.

I found that an eyepiece × 5 or × 6 and objectives ½-inch—4 inches covered all the ground necessary for philatelic purposes.

Thus it will be seen by these simple methods a considerable amount of good work can be carried out by any worker who wishes to follow up my investigations.

b. Photographic.

The methods used for visual work all apply in this case, except that the mirror is removed entirely, and the microscope is inclined horizontally, and is combined with an ordinary bellows camera with the lens removed.

The junction between the microscope and the camera can be made light proof very easily by wrapping round several times a dark cloth.

The stamp to be photographed is focussed on the ground glass found at the back of the camera, and when this has been carried out satisfactorily the photograph can be taken. A piece of card is placed between the microscope and source of light and the slide containing the photographic plate is put into the back of the camera instead of the ground glass. The sheath is drawn, the card removed, and the exposure made, and subsequently the photographic plate is removed and developed. I found by experiment that

photographic plates of low sensitiveness were much better than fast plates of high sensitiveness.

For details on postage stamps an average exposure of 20 seconds on an ordinary plate of 40 H and D was sufficient.

For watermarks and cancellations photographed under low magnifications an average exposure of 10 seconds on a process plate of 15 H and D was sufficient.

A light of great intensity gave more satisfactory results in the case of watermarks shining direct through the stamp, the latter being reversed. In the case of details on the surfaces of postage stamps, two Osram electric lamps of 32 c.p. each were arranged one on each side of the body tube of the microscope and well behind the objective.

It is better for photographing watermarks to use a reversed condenser 3–4 inches size between the source of light and the postage stamp, thus concentrating the light only on the stamp or part of the stamp. The plates were all developed with metol-quinol developer, and no faking was used in any of the results which I put before you.

Let me say at this point that I had many failures at first, but later all my results turned out satisfactory after a very short period.

IV. Illustration of Results Obtained.*

a. Features of Surface Printings.—a. Dies.

Using a 2-inch objective and ×6 eyepiece, I obtained the following results at a magnification of 18 diameters :—

SOUTHERN NIGERIA, 1907–10.

1d., carmine.

a. *Head King Edward VII*, Die I. (32 S.G.)
Shading about eye, lines on face very thick and rough, the divisions of lines narrow.

1d., bright carmine.

b. *Head King Edward VII*, Die II. (32a S.G.)
Shading about eye different, lines on face thinner, more defined and broken, division between lines broader.

a. 1d. value, Die I.
Figure "1" short, the "D" small, markings on crown narrow, top of Orb badly engraved.

b. 1d. value, Die II.
Figure "1" longer, the "D" larger, markings on crown wider, top of Orb clearer.

a. Word "NIGERIA," Die I.
Letters not so sharp, spacing background run into middle of letters, rosette badly engraved, thick black line above.

b. Word "NIGERIA," Die II.
Letters sharp, more defined; spacing background does not run into middle of letters, rosette more defined, thin black line above rosette.

* NOTE.—Some of the differences are, of course, well known to collectors, and in other cases the comparisons seem to create variations that are not generally accepted.—ED.

a. Word "ONE" *at base*, Die I.
Five white lines above word "ONE," thick white line below.

b. Word "ONE" *at base*, Die II.
Six white lines above word "ONE," thin white line below.

New Zealand.

1d. Universal Penny Postage. 1901, Die I. 1902, Die II.

a. 1901. *No watermark*, Die I. (233 S.G.)

α. *Head of figure* badly engraved, hardly any definite lines, background very dark.

b. 1902. *Wmk. N Z and Star*, Die II. (258 S.G.)

β. *Head of figure* more defined and better engraving, definite thick black lines, background lighter.

a. 1901. *No wmk.*, Die I.

α. *Sceptre* badly defined and background with lines, whitish look on background.

b. 1901. *Wmk. N Z and Star*, Die II.

β. *Sceptre* well defined, wings sharp and coiling much clearer, background has no lines and is darker, pedestal globe very plain.

a. 1901. *No wmk.*, Die I.

α. *Steamship* indistinct, background very white, ropes on mast very indistinct.

b. *β*. *Steamship* very clear, funnel broader, background with lines, mast with ropes and derrick clearer, sea more distinct.

New South Wales.

a. 1897. 1d., rose-carmine, Die I. (393 S.G.)

α. First pearl of crown on left side is merged into arch, lines above crown touch each other, Orb without distinct lines, fleur-de-lis very badly defined.

β. "S" in "WALES" narrow in outline, more open, and "E" is also narrow and more open.

b. 1897. 1d., scarlet, Die II. (394 S.G.)

α. First pearl of crown circular, vertical shading under fleur-de-lis, clear, lines above crown separate, black line under pearls distinct, shading on Orb clearer, fleur-de-lis well defined.

β. "S" in "WALES" more closed, broader in outline, and "E" is more closed and broader.

a. 1897. 2½d., bright purple, Die I. (398 S.G.)

α. Twelve radiating lines in star and very thin, and only two touch the circle; lacework very broad.

b. 1897. 2½d., deep blue, Die II. (399 S.G.)

α. Sixteen radiating lines in star, thicker lines, and all touch circle except four; seven lines do not touch top of star, lacework narrower.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Committee Room, at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, June 5th, at 6 p.m.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, 1913-4.

THE Committee who are entrusted with the formation of the programme for next season's work are now actively engaged thereon. It is especially hoped by the Council that some of the younger Fellows of the Society will either read a paper or make a display, and we are requested to invite communications with this object, which should be addressed either to the editor of this journal or to Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, Heathside, Weybridge.

NEW YORK INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION, OCTOBER 27TH TO NOVEMBER 1ST, 1913.

THE following have been added to the list of the Honour Committee: Hamburg Altonaer Briefmarken Sammler Verein—C. Ott, Altona; George A. Kunz, New York. Medals have been donated as follows: *Gold Medals*—Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Judge F. Spiegelberg, Jos. S. Rich, Thomas L. Wells, C. F. Waldron, T. E. Steinway, L. W. Charlat, Burger & Co., J. M. Bartels. *Silver Gilt Medal*—Lawrence B. Mason. *Silver Medals*—J. B. Chittenden, C. F. Waldron, Jos. S. Rich, E. B. Power, S. Singer, A. E. Owen. A donation of £1 5s. has been received from Baron Erik de Leijonhufvud, Bournemouth. The Association for Stamp Exhibitions has presented a grand gold medal to the Paris Exposition Philatelique Internationale.

AN INNOVATION IN AUCTION CATALOGUES.

THE catalogue issued by Mr. E. Klein (Inc.), of Philadelphia, for his sale of the 21st of this month is notable for a new feature. The illustrations which have in all previous cases been printed on separate paper are, in the present instance, interspersed in the text immediately over the respective lots that they refer to. There can be no doubt that this system presents several advantages. It obviates any chance of mistaken numbers of the illustration, it clearly calls attention to the important lots, it is very convenient for reference, and it renders the catalogue more artistic and interesting. These illustrations are, of course, not *facsimile*, but are done by the "fine grain process," and being printed on excellent surface paper practically afford all that is necessary as a guide to the purchaser. The extra expense of this superior paper and the possible additional weight and postal rate are, of course, considerations to be taken into account; but the effect is certainly very pleasing, and collectors would be glad to think that Mr. Klein's pleasing innovation should lead the way for others to follow.

THE WILL OF THE EARL OF CRAWFORD.

PROBATE has now been granted of the will of the twenty-sixth Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, Baron Lindsay and Baron Balniel and Baron Wigan, K.T., V.D., LL.D., F.R.A.S., F.R.S., V.P.S.A., of Haigh Hall, Wigan, and of Balcarres House, Colinsburgh, Fife, and of 2 Cavendish Square, W., Premier Earl of Scotland, hon. colonel of the Grenadier Guards and the Manchester Regiment, chairman of the Wigan Coal and Iron Co., Ltd., and of the Birmingham Aluminium Casting (1903) Co., Ltd., a director of the London Electric Supply Corporation, Ltd., and Great Steward of Scotland at the Coronations of King Edward VII and King George V.

Lord Crawford left unsettled property of the gross value of £436,279, of which the net personalty has been sworn at £321,509. The duties on the property at this valuation will amount to about £56,000. Testator stated that, with the exception of the Haigh Estate at Wigan and a very large number of shares in the Wigan Coal and Iron Co., which are entailed upon his eldest son, all of his possessions were in his free disposal, but he had no desire in any way to hamper or tie up the property, his desire being that the son who should succeed him in "the honours of Crawford" should also be his heir in whatever he might leave behind, so that he might be able properly to maintain the dignity of his peerage.

A number of other bequests relating to personal bequests are contained in the will (for the details of which we are indebted to the *Daily Telegraph*), but Lord Crawford's carefully thought-out bequests as regards his philatelic library will be regarded with a wide and respected interest by all philatelists. The following sentences referring to this are obviously in the late Lord Crawford's own words (the will being throughout in his own writing) and have a pathetic interest to us all :—

"During the last few years I have given much attention to the formation of a collection of books and papers dealing with or treating on Philately, and as I consider this collection of philatelic literature to be the most complete in the world, I am anxious that it should remain intact, and that it shall be of the greatest use for reference.

"I have learnt from my son, Lord Balcarres, that this subject has little or no interest to him in so far as the general library is concerned. It is, therefore, my intention to present this collection shortly to the Trustees of the British Museum, but retaining the use and custody of the same during my lifetime, thus insuring the keeping up and growth of the collection to the latest date.

"These books are kept in my house, 2 Cavendish Square, and can easily be identified by means of the special catalogue compiled by my friend Mr. E. D. Bacon, and printed as one of the volumes of the general catalogue of the Bibliotheca Lindesiana, being known as the Philatelic Section thereof.

"Should this my intention not have been carried out before my death, I now formally bequeath the collection to the Trustees of the British Museum.

"It is, however, to be clearly understood that this bequest to the nation does not include any postage stamps or volumes or collections of postage stamps of any parts of the world that I have formed."

BRITISH UNPAID LETTER STAMPS.

IN accordance with the speech of the Postmaster-General, in introducing the Post Office vote in the House of Commons, the early adoption of unpaid letter stamps in this country is foreshadowed. Mr. Samuel said in his speech: "We are introducing a system which prevails in almost every other post office, of collecting the charges for unpaid or underpaid letters by means of unpaid letter stamps, in place of the present rather primitive method of writing or stamping the figure, a penny or twopence, on the envelope or card. The matter is still before the Treasury, and I have not yet got Treasury sanction, but I hope to obtain it before long. The public then will know that the charge made to them is authorized, and I hope to effect some saving in the counting arrangement by this change."

This system has been in vogue in many countries for periods ranging from half a century, and must have obvious advantages to account for its long existence. We cannot, however, as Philatelists say that we welcome this addition to our already overburdened albums. The collector of new issues, who secures a far greater accumulation of "unconsidered trifles" than the veteran Philatelist will, however, doubtless assimilate this new series, and we shall probably have Harrison and Somerset House prints thereof, control numbers and so on. We have ourselves always held the opinion that as unpaid letter stamps do not denote prepayment of letters and have therefore no franking power, they are not postage stamps, but the catholicity of tastes in stamp collecting is proverbial!

ALLEGED FORGED ONE POUND STAMPS OF KING EDWARD VII.

A VERY important case bearing upon Philately in various ways is now *sub judice*. George Lowden, trading as George Ellis, stamp dealer, Leicester Square, was, at Bow Street, before Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, recently charged, on remand, with obtaining £830 by false pretences from Mr. Jonas Lex, a diamond broker, of Holland Park Gardens, it being alleged that the money was paid for a number of King Edward VII £1 stamps which proved to be counterfeit. Mr. Harry Wilson, who appeared for the prosecution, stated that charges under the Stamp Act would be preferred against the prisoner.

Mr. Alexander Scott Roberts, of Somerset House, deposed that the watermarks in the alleged forged stamps were produced by a totally different process from those in genuine stamps. The difference between the two was chiefly noticeable by the crown and the hair on the King's head. In reply to Mr. Harry Myers, who defended, witness said used £1 stamps were somewhat rare, and he believed a well-known firm of dealers sold them at 18s. each. These forgeries were fairly good imitations, but he could not understand an experienced dealer being deceived by them.

Mr. Lex, giving evidence in support of the opening statement already reported, said he agreed to buy 2683 used £1 stamps at 7s. 9d. each, and prisoner assured him they were genuine. When he discovered that the stamps were spurious he told prisoner that he expected to get his money back.

In cross-examination, prosecutor said he was not a stamp dealer, and

had never sold any stamps. He had been collecting for about twelve months. He did not know whether prisoner had seen the stamps in question until the parcel containing them was opened in the presence of witness and another gentleman. Prisoner was again remanded on the same bail as before.

We refrain from comment for obvious reasons, but cannot accept the prosecutor's evidence as to his status. We never yet heard of a "young collector" of "twelve months' experience" who required 2683 stamps all alike!

Reviews.

By M. P. CASTLE.

JUBILEE BOOK OF THE BERLIN PHILATELIC CLUB.*



S one of the oldest foreign members of the Berlin Philatelisten Klub—my membership dating back to 1889—the year following its foundation—I rejoice to see that its high philatelic reputation is fully sustained, as evidenced in the appearance of this Jubilee Book, issued in commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of its foundation. The Berlin Club, founded by Judge Lindenberg, has always maintained a high standard of philatelic knowledge, and is unsurpassed in prestige and reputation by any Society on the Continent. These traditions are successfully carried onwards in the instance of the volume in question, which is replete with articles of interest and importance contributed by its members. The following are perhaps the most important, but all are excellent: "Essays of Roumania," by G. B. Duerst; "Diligencia Stamps of Uruguay," by Louis Hanciau; "Service Entires of New Zealand," by Dr. F. Sachs; "3 pf. and 20 pf. Stamps—Originals and Reprints—of Heligoland," by Dr. P. Pirl; "The Legal Protection of Belgian Postage Stamps against Forgeries to Defraud Collectors," by Judge Pauli; "The Arrangement of the Sheets of the French Issues," by F. Reichenheim; "The Roulettes of Hanover," by E. Hoffman, etc.

An elaborate and comprehensive history of the Club is given by Dr. Kalckhoff and Herr Ed. Sachse, which includes very ample statistics and forms a complete record of the Club from its beginning. Interesting chapters also deal with the Lindenberg Medal, the Club Library, and many other matters of philatelic moment. The full-page half-tone portraits of the past Presidents of the Club are superb: the articles are, moreover, copiously illustrated, and this handsome book with its 323 pages of paper *de luxe* and its fine typography forms a handsome work that should be an acquisition to any philatelic library. The issue is limited to 350 copies, so that it will inevitably become a much-desired work. Its intrinsic merits are, however, of so high an order that it reflects the greatest credit upon its joint-editors, Doctors F. Kalckhoff, P. Pirl, and E. Stenger, and will assuredly form a lasting memento of the Berlin Philatelisten Klub. I cordially congratulate

* *Festschrift zur Feier des 26 jaehrigen Bestehens des Berliner Philatelisten Klub.* Dr. E. M. Stenger, 73 Wilhelmsdorfer Street, Charlottenburg, Berlin.

my fellow-members thereof upon the sound philatelic work that they have always achieved since the foundation of the Club, and on behalf of the Royal Philatelic Society I wish them continued prosperity and success in the future.

THE LIBRARY OF THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.*

I cannot refrain from expressing my astonishment coupled with congratulations to the Herts Philatelic Society on the remarkable progress made in the formation of their library as evidenced by the catalogue thereof which has been recently issued. When it is remembered that this Society has had no especial donations of literature, and has, moreover, not expended large sums of money, it is nothing less than remarkable that it should have already accumulated a library that necessitates fifty pages of a catalogue, and is probably of an extent that is only surpassed, in this country, by that of the Royal Philatelic Society. The Herts Society rejoices in energetic and capable leaders, and is vastly indebted in this and other matters to the zeal and enterprise of its President, Mr. Franz Reichenheim, ably supported by the Vice-President, Mr. H. L. Hayman, the Hon. Sec., Mr. H. A. Slade, and the Hon. Librarian, Mr. J. C. Sidebotham.

The expenses of the previous issue were borne by the President, and for the present edition only a nominal charge of 6d. is made.

I have only to add that the indexing by cross references is thoroughly up to date, and that this accurate catalogue redounds greatly to the credit of its compiler, Mr. Franz Reichenheim, who, with the assistance of Mr. W. H. V. Neill, has produced an excellent and useful handbook.

BRIDGER AND KAY'S CATALOGUE.†

This catalogue is issued at intervals, and owing to the abnormal demand the period elapsing since the last edition is shorter than usual. In several cases of the old imperforate issues the publishers have been compelled to advance prices "owing to the great demand." Without pretending to be an exhaustive list, this catalogue represents faithfully the actual stock at the time of issue of the publishers, and it will be seen that it represents practically everything unused and used in the postal issues of the British Empire.

The catalogue is ably compiled and well printed, and may be safely recommended to all collectors of stamps of this country, its colonies, and the several dominions of the empire.

A JAPANESE PHILATELIC JOURNAL.

There can hardly be any one who is not aware that Japan moves with the times, but as far as Philately is concerned it may not be considered to be fully abreast of European conditions. I was therefore pleased to receive from the editor, Mr. H. A. Ramsden, of Yokohama, the initial number of a *Numismatic and Philatelic Journal of Japan*, in which both text and illustrations fully represent the required modern standard of excellence. The

* *Catalogue of the handbooks, journals, etc., in the library of the Herts Philatelic Society on 31st March, 1913.* 29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.

† *Price List of British Colonial Postage Stamps.* Bridger and Kay, 71 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

interesting feature of this journal is constituted in its bi-lingual printing—Japanese and English—which form a quaint contrast. Mr. Ramsden's paper is the official organ of several clubs in the Far East, and we cordially wish it an extended success, which is amply deserved by the merits of the opening number, obtainable, I should add, through Messrs. Spink and Son, Ltd., 17–18, Piccadilly, London.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

*We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—*i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Australia.—The *Australian Philatelist* states that the 5s., 10s., and 20s. stamps, in bicolours, of the Kangaroo type, have been issued, leaving only the 40s. value yet to appear.

The kangaroo is printed in the second colour.

Adhesives.

5s., chrome-yellow and grey.
10s., pink and grey.
20s., blue and brown.

India.—We have seen the new stamps of 1, 2, 5, 10, and 15 rupees overprinted "Service" in large sans-serif caps. in black, supplied about the 25th April.

Officials.

1 rupee, green and carmine.
2 rupees, yellow-brown and carmine.
5 ,, violet and bright blue.
10 ,, pink and green.
15 ,, pale olive and blue.

We have also seen a set of seven *King Edward Stamps*—3 pies, 2, 2½, 3, 4, 8 annas, and 1 rupee overprinted "C.E.F.", which appear to be a *reissue* of the stamps of 1904–11, the colours only varying slightly in shade.

Jaipur.—The ¼ a. and 4 annas of the "Chariot" type—*printed locally* and *perforated* 11—are reported by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesives.

¼ anna, greenish yellow, perf. 11, locally printed.
4 annas, red-brown ,, ,, ,,

EUROPE.

Greece.—Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff has very kindly sent us specimens of the 3 and 5 lepta Commemorative Postage Stamps referred to on page 305, Vol. XXI.

The 3 lepta shows an eagle flying off with a snake, and the 5 lepta a white cross in the centre. Both have the inscriptions at top "ΕΛΛΑΣ" and at bottom "ΕΚΣΤΡΑΤΕΙΑ 1912." Figures of value in each corner at foot, in white on lined ground for the 3 lepta and in colour on white plain ground for the 5 lepta with the value ΛΕΠΤΑ between on a white band.

The 5 cent stamp also has the inscription over the Cross, "ΕΝ ΤΟΥΤΩ ΝΙΚΑ."

Adhesives.

3 lepta, orange-brown, no wmk., perf. 13½.
5 ,, green ,, ,,

Mr. Mertzanoff writes later as follows:—

"I read the following item in an Athenian paper dated the 8th inst.:—

"New Postage Stamp for the New Countries.

"The *Official Gazette* has published in yesterday's paper the Royal decree by which it authorizes the circulation of a new type of postage stamp for all the countries administered in the name of the King of Greece.

"The values 2, 3, 25, 40 lepta and 1, 3, 10 dr are printed in the type of the Olympian Zeus's eagle flying over Olympus and holding in his mouth a big snake. Those of 1, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 l. and 2, 5, and 25 dr. are of the type of the cross, which was the dream of Constantin le Grand, with the words ΕΝ ΤΟΥΤΩ ΝΙΚΑ (Be victorious in this).

The cross stands over the view of Athens. In the upper part is written the word ΕΛΛΑΣ (Greece), in the lower ΕΚΣΤΡΑΤΕΙΑ 1912, (Campaign *or* Expedition, 1912).

"The dimensions of stamps are 24×31 centimetres, and the shades as follows: 1 brownish, 2 fire-red, 3 orange, 5 green, 10 red, 20 violet, 25 blue, 30 grey-green, 40 black-blue, 50 dark blue, 1 dr., reddish, 2 dr., grey-brown, 3 dr., blue-grey, 5 dr., grey, 10 dr., red, and 25 dr., black-grey.

"The use of this new stamp will only commence after the exhaustion of the surcharged ΛΗΜΝΟΣ and ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΚΑΤΟΧΗ."

HOLLAND.—We have seen seven values of the current set overprinted "ARMENWET" in sans-serif caps in black at top of the stamps.

Adhesives.

1 cent, red.
1½ ,, blue.
2 ,, brown.
2½ ,, green.
3 ,, green.
5 ,, rose.
10 ,, grey-lilac.

ITALY.—Three of the reissued Cinquantenario series of 1911 chronicled on page 18 have come to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. On the 5 and 10 cents. values the figures "2" are in black and on the 15 cent stamp the figures "2" are in rather larger type and in bright purple or violet colour. The inscription "Valevole per le stempe—CMI" does *not* appear.

RUSSIA.—Mr. A. Scheindling writes us as follows: "A new issue which replaces the pictorial jubilee stamps is now in preparation and will be put into use on the 1st July, Russian style. The stamps are of the same size as the pictorial stamps, but instead of bearing the heads of the Emperors it shows the figure of the Rossija (figure of a Russian woman in Russian dress). The reason for which the different heads have been withdrawn from the stamps is because the Russian people strongly object to injure the heads of their Emperors by cancelling the stamps.

"Besides this figure issue, an entirely new issue, which serves to replace the 1908–12 issue, is now contemplated, as the plates of the 1908–12 stamps are now becoming wearing off."

SWEDEN.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 5 krone Official Stamp, watermark Crown, which we chronicled on page 328, Vol. XX., but they give the colour as *brown* on yellow, whereas it is catalogued as carmine on yellow.

AMERICA.

HONDURAS.—The 1 cent. stamp of 1911, surcharged "2 Centavos" in black caps., has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Provisional.

2 centavos in black caps. on 1 centavo, violet, of 1911.

NICARAGUA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* states that the 35 c. value has become unnecessary, owing to the advancing of the foreign postage rate from 35 cents. to 50 cents., and that it has been surcharged "Vale 15 cts—Correos 1913" in two lines in black. We have since seen this stamp, and find the surcharge to be in violet.

Provisional.

15 c. on 35 c., green and chestnut, as above.

URUGUAY.—The 2, 4, and 5 c. lithographed stamps have received the overprint

"Centenario
DE LAS
Instrucciones
DEL
AÑO XIII"

in black, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us copies.

Adhesives.

2 c., red-brown, lithographed, with above overprint.
4 c., orange, lithographed, with above overprint.
5 c., blue, lithographed, with above overprint.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—The 10 cent stamp with the red Waterlow overprint has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

10 c., blue, red Waterlow overprint.

LEVANT.—*German Post Offices.*—The *Stamp Lover* reports the issue of the 15 piastres on 3 marks, printed on watermarked paper.

Adhesive.

15 piastres on 3 marks, violet-black; watermarked Lozenges.

PERSIA.—We read in the *Stamp Lover* of the issue of three current stamps overprinted locally "Mohamed Ali Shah Agadjar" in Persian characters in black, for use in territory occupied by supporters of the ex-Shah.

Adhesives.

3 chahi, grey and green, white wove; perf. 11×11½.
6 chahi, grey and carmine, white wove; perf. 11×11½. [perf. 11×11½.
9 chahi, brown and indigo-lilac, white wove;

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.

Council for the Year 1912-13.

President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. Bacon.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

W. W. Corfield. J. R. Laing.
D. C. Gray. F. J. Peplow.
T. W. Hall. Franz Reichenheim.
L. L. R. Hausburg. Baron P. de Worms.
R. B. Yardley.

The eleventh meeting of the season 1912–13 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 3rd April, 1913, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present:—M. P. Castle, T. W. Hall, Herbert R. Oldfield, Baron Percy de Worms, Wilmot Corfield, J. R. Laing, A. C. Emerson, Alfred Stern, I. John Simons, J. L. Green, Lance E. Hall, B. D. Knox, C. R. Wickins, J. H. Barron, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, F. J. Peplow, J. A. Tilleard, G. Papier (Associate).

The chair was taken by the Vice-President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 6th March, 1913, were read and signed as correct.

The Honorary Secretary reported to the members that, by a unanimous vote of the Council, the Vice-President, Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., had been elected President of the Society, and that such election had been made with the full approbation of the Patron of the Society.

A letter was read from Mr. Giwelb enclosing for the inspection of members the following varieties of uncatalogued stamps.

French Colony.—15 c., imperf., in the colour of the 75 c.
Egypt.—1 p., imperf., used, and printed on both sides.
Canada.—Specimens of the 1897 issue on blued paper.
New Zealand.—Strip of 3, New Zealand Stamp Duty—specimen of the value of 3s. 4d., used, and imperf. vertically.

The Honorary Secretary was requested to convey the thanks of the Society to Mr. Giwelb for the opportunity afforded of inspecting these stamps.

A ballot was then taken for the election of Mr. John James Darlow, proposed by Mr. Franz Reichenheim, seconded by Mr. H. A. Slade, and he was declared duly elected a Fellow and member of the Society.

Mr. T. W. Hall, on behalf of Captain G. F. Napier, then gave a display of the stamps of Brazil, commencing with the issues of 1899.

Attention was called to the fact that, although these stamps do not possess the same interest as the old figure issues, they offered a wide field for study and research.

Unused copies were difficult to obtain of the issues from 1900 to 1905, owing to the fact that very few of these stamps had been stocked by dealers. As a result, several varieties of perforation were not known unused, although by no means uncommon in a used state.

Amongst other stamps the 100 reis value of the 1899 issue was noticeable, Type 5, black and rose, perf. $9 \times 11\frac{1}{2}$. Also the rare compounds of the $5\frac{1}{2}$, 7 perf. compounded with 11.

Attention was called to a new discovery by Captain Napier, namely, the 200 reis, black and orange, perf. $5\frac{1}{2}$, 7, *and also* 11 all round, being a similar variety to the 9d. of South Australia, which is known both perf. and rouletted all round.

Captain Napier also sent for inspection some Die Proofs of an unadopted design for the First Postage Due stamps. Also a sheet of ten stamps, being a First Transfer of the nine values from 10 reis to 1000 reis, the tenth stamp on the sheet being without any value in the centre, and also a Plate Proof of similar values in black, some of them being in pairs.

Captain Napier also sent two reconstructed sheets of the 1890 to 1891 issues of newspaper stamps in reference to which some notes of his have been published in the *Philatelic Journal of India* of the 8th March last.

At the conclusion of the Display, a vote of thanks to Captain Napier for sending the stamps, and to Mr. Hall for kindly showing the same, was moved by the new President, Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. Wilmot Corfield, and unanimously carried, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

The twelfth meeting of the season 1912–13 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 17th April, 1913, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present:—M. P. Castle, R. B. Yardley, Herbert R. Oldfield, T. W. Hall, Baron P. de Worms, Wilmot Corfield, B. Goodfellow, G. R. T. Upton, W. Barnard, I. John Simons, J. L. Green, C. R. Wickins, Captain G. F. Napier, J. H. Barron, J. R. Laing, Franz Reichenheim, E. D. Bacon, R. P. Croom-Johnson, C. NcNaughtan, J. A. Tilleard, B. D. Knox, G. Papier, C. A. Pocock (Associates), one visitor.

The chair was taken by the President (Mr. M. P. Castle), and the minutes of the meeting held on the 3rd April, 1913, were read and signed as correct.

The President reported that Mr. E. D. Bacon had accepted the position of Vice-President of the Society, to which he had been elected by the unanimous vote of the Council.

A ballot was then taken for the candidate for membership—Mr. John William Hall, proposed by Mr. R. P. Croom-Johnson, seconded by the Honorary Secretary—who was declared duly elected a Fellow and member of the Society.

The Honorary Librarian reported the presentation to the Society by Mr. F. Reichenheim of the new Catalogue of the Herts Library, and the gift was acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. Yardley then showed part of a collection of South Australia consisting of used and unused stamps, with a few incidental notes.

The collection was arranged in groups, the first containing the large stamps—1d., 2d., 6d., and 1s.—London prints—including an unused pair of the 1d., and a mint specimen of the 1s., violet, never issued.

Mr. Yardley pointed out that the head of Queen Victoria on these large stamps was the same as on the large square Diadem stamps of New South Wales.

Mr. Yardley also showed an exquisite indian ink sketch of the head of Queen Victoria used for the 9d., and also for the St. Lucia Perkins Bacon stamps, the background as well as the head being identical with the finished dies of the 9d. and the said St. Lucia stamps.

Mr. Yardley referred to the local perforating machines. Besides the so-called roulettes there were during the period from 1867 to 1890 only two perforating machines—(1) a single-line or guillotine—gauging from $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $12\frac{1}{2}$, and then $11\frac{1}{2}$, so that these gauges occurring on the stamps of the period 1867–1899 are due to one and the same machine. (2) The rotary machine gauging 10. This is established through the researches of Mr. Hausburg and Mr. Blockey of Adelaide. With this knowledge it is according to modern ideas desirable to simplify the list of perforations by running together all $11\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ varieties.

A strip of five 6d. stamps was shown in which the horizontal perforation of the first four stamps was $11\frac{1}{2}$ and of the remaining stamp $12\frac{1}{2}$. These remarks apply to the large-hole perforations of 1895, produced by the same machine after the fitting of new pins—the old bed plate being retained.

The next group comprised the local printings which exist imperforate—also normal stamps of shades which exist imperf. or rouletted.

The third group comprised the stamps of the same type, also the 3d., 4d., 9d., 10d., and 2s., on the Large Star paper, and the varieties of the 10d. on Crown S A paper, Type I, and the 4d. on Crown paper either rouletted or machine perforated or perforated and rouletted.

These were arranged as follows :—

The stamps of the same value were grouped together and arranged according to shades—varieties of perforation being included on the same page.

Attention was paid to dated copies of the used stamps, and an endeavour made to arrange the shades in chronological order. The 6d. in this respect gives rise to difficulties—owing to the apparent revival of old shades.

Among rouletted specimens shown were:—

The 2d., perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$, $12\frac{1}{2}$, used, a fine mint block of twelve of the same value in dull red rouletted. The 1d. Colonial print imperf., unused; a 6d. rouletted, Prussian blue, printed on both sides, one overprinted "C.S.," the 6d., Prussian blue, rouletted, unused; the 6d., pale blue, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$–$12\frac{1}{2}$, unused; the 6d., indigo, perf. 10, mint; the 4d., perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$–$12\frac{1}{2}$, rouletted, unused; the 4d., on Crown and V paper, printed on both sides, a fine specimen of the 3d., Prussian blue, and a superb copy of the error in ultramarine, without surcharge, used; several specimens used of the 2s., rose-carmine, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$–$12\frac{1}{2}$; the 10d., blue, on 9d., yellow, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$–$12\frac{1}{2}$, unused, and the 1d., light yellow-green, perf. $11\frac{1}{2}$–$12\frac{1}{2}$, mint.

Time did not admit of the display of more than a small part of the collection.

At the conclusion of the display a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Yardley was moved by Mr. Castle and seconded by Mr. McNaughtan, and after some remarks in support by Mr. Bacon, the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

Herts Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary—
H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

THE seventh meeting of the session 1912–13 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, April 15th, 1913, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), H. R. Oldfield (Hon. Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. A. Boyes, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, J. R. Laing, W. G. Cool, J. J. Hoddinott, F. Read, L. H. Boothby, Rev. G. E. Barber, Messrs. D. Field, A. J. Séfi, E. W. Arnold, T. E. Sansom, M. Weinberg, E. H. Collins, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), and one visitor.

The minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday, March 18th, 1913, were read and confirmed. Messrs. Maurice Picard and Mr. C. L. Bagnall were duly elected ordinary members of the Society. The President informed the meeting that Mr. W. H. Peckitt had consented to act as one of the delegates of the Society to the Philatelic Congress in place of Mr. H. A. Slade, who was unavoidably prevented from attending. For the Society's Collection stamps were presented by the President, and Forgeries by Mr. Rayley Owen. The President passed round for the

inspection of the members, Mr. S. Chapman's work on *The Eagle and Maximilian Stamps of Mexico* and *Festschrift zur Feier des 25 jaehrigen Bestehens des Berliner Philatelisten Klub*, which he presented to the library, and the Hon. Librarian reported several other presentations to the library during the last month. All these donations were acknowledged with thanks. The President laid on the table copies of the second edition of the Catalogue of the Society's library, and referred to the great help which he had received from Mr. W. A. V. Neill in compiling the same.

The Vice-President proposed, and Mr. J. R. Laing seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to the President and Mr. Neill for compiling the Catalogue; this was passed with acclamation.

At the conclusion of formal business, Mr. H. R. Oldfield (one of the Hon. Vice-Presidents) proceeded to give a display of his collection of the stamps of Bosnia, accompanied by most interesting and instructive notes on the various types and perforations of the issues from 1879 to 1900. The notes and the collection aroused the greatest interest, and the Vice-President echoed the feelings of the members in proposing a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Oldfield for his kindness in reading his notes and in giving the display of his wonderful collection. Mr. W. T. Standen seconded the resolution, which was passed unanimously.

Mr. Oldfield, in returning thanks for the way in which his notes and display were received, presented a copy of his book on *The Stamps of Bosnia, 1879–1900* (of which only twenty-five copies have been printed) to the library of the Society. This donation was received with applause.

An interesting meeting closed at 8 p.m.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

THE President, Mr. Rundell, took the chair at the monthly meeting held on the 16th January. There was again a fine attendance of members, although at this time of the year many members are away on holidays.

Messrs. N. R. James and J. S. Nelson were elected members of the Society.

After the business of the evening had been concluded, a very successful sale of stamps by tender was held.

As the Society attains its majority this year, to be exact on the 7th July next, the Secretary proposed that some celebration or other should be held in honour of the occasion, such as a dinner, theatre party, motor excursion or river picnic. It was decided to call for suggestions.

The President then addressed a few remarks to the meeting on the subject of the new Commonwealth stamps.

For several years after federation nothing was done with the question of providing a series of stamps for Commonwealth use, and it was not until the 1st April, 1907 (ominous date) that the Press first stated that a board was to be appointed to report upon the question of having a uniform stamp for Federal use. This board sat, and duly issued its report on the 2nd December, 1907.

Time being of no particular interest to the powers that be, designs were asked for, to be submitted not later than 31st March, 1911, artists and others of that ilk being considerately given over three years to think the matter over thoroughly.

A board was appointed to judge the designs, one of the three members being one of our members, Mr. Whelen. The winning designs were selected in May, 1911, and an exhibition of all those sent in was held in the following July.

To every one's astonishment, all the designs were rejected by the authorities, and the Postmaster-General, with the help of a brother "artist," drew up the weird "Lone Kangaroo" stamp.

The remainder of the evening was spent in putting the forgery collection into order, but a lot more still requires to be done.

S. ORLO SMITH, *Hon. Secretary.*

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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INDIAN TELEGRAPH STAMPS.

The Editor The London Philatelist.

DEAR SIR,—The set of 5 stamps referred to in my letter given on p. 100 should read Rs. 2, 5, 10, 25, 50. By a misprint they are said to be of the "As." denomination.

Yours faithfully,

WILMOT CORFIELD.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of April 1st and 2nd, 1913.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Brunswick, 1853–6, 3 sgr., black on rose, block of 4	2	7	6
Benin, 1892, 01 in red on 5 c., green, block of 6	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 75 in red on 15 c., blue, pair	2	12	0
Madagascar, 1896, 25 c. on 4 c., plum, on piece	2	0	0
Great Britain, 1847–54, 10d., brown,* with gum	2	5	0
Ditto, wmk. Cross, £1, brown-lilac	2	2	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	3	0	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1d., lilac, inverted overprint, pair, mint	30	0	0
Ditto, Levant, 1906, 1 p. on 2d., green and carmine	9	10	0
Modena, 1859, 80 c., orange-brown, *used*, close at top, heavily cancelled, with Dr. Emilio Diena's opinion	10	0	0
Afghanistan, Shahi, black, Plate 4, a complete reconstructed plate with the exception of No. 6, including five pairs,* two slightly stained	3	10	0
Ditto, 1875–6, Sanar, abasi, ½ and 1 rupee, yellow-brown *	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, abasi, purple *	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, black *	5	0	0
India, Service, 1883–99, 1 a., brown-purple, inverted overprint on piece	2	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 1d., brick-red on *bleuté*, block of 4	3	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., scarlet	5	10	0
Mauritius, 1859, Small Fillet, 2d., blue, early	2	4	0
Ditto, 1859–61, imperf., 1s., yellow-green, pair, mint	2	5	0
Niger Coast, 1893, One Shilling in vermilion on 2d., mint	2	2	0
Sierra Leone, 1893, Half Penny on 1½d., lilac, an entire sheet of 60 showing the error "PFNNY" and other varieties, many with additional pen-and-ink bar or bars across value	2	6	0
Ditto, 1897, 1d., lilac and green, an entire sheet of 60	1	14	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 3d., lilac and green, a ditto	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 6d., lilac and green, a ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another ditto	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 2s., lilac, a strip of 3, Type A, mint	7	0	0
Zanzibar, 1895, ½ a., green, "Zanzidar," mint	2	5	0
Canada, 1858, perf. 12, 6d., grey-purple, one perf. missing, off centre	3	12	6
Newfoundland, 1s., orange, cut close	7	0	0
New South Wales, Laureated, no wmk., 3d., emerald-green on bluish,* no gum	5	2	6
Collection of Colonials, 1378, mounted on sheets	35	10	0

Sale of April 15th and 16th, 1913.

Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed sheet of 240	13	0	0
Switzerland, Winterthur, 2½ rappen	3	3	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr., deep purple,* no gum	4	12	6
Natal, 1857–8, 1d., rose	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., buff, 21 × 27½ mm., on piece	5	10	0
Ditto, 1869, Postage in tall caps, 3d., blue, pair	2	2	0
Ditto, 1875, 1s., green, double overprint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1877–9, 1d. on 6d., dull rose, surcharged 4 times, mint	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, double surcharge, one inverted, a severed pair	2	2	0
Ditto, 1891, Two Pence Half Penny on 4d., brown, with double surcharge, and normal type, *se tenant* vertically, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, Two Pence Half Penny on 4d., brown, with *inverted* surcharge, used with two others on small piece of original	9	5	0
St. Helena, 1864–7, perf. 12½, thin bar, 1s., green, block of 4, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1865–8, perf. 12½, thick short bar, 1s., green, pair, mint	2	4	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	15	5	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet,* small margins	4	15	0
Ditto, 1s., orange, thinned and poor in colour	9	0	0
Barbados, 1858, imperf., 1s., black, pair, mint	2	14	0
Bermuda, 1875, One Penny on 3d., buff, a block of 4 showing 4 varieties of full stop, mint	2	0	0
St. Lucia, 1864, 1s., pale orange, pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1892, Die I, one half-penny on 3d., lilac and green, block of 4, mint	3	17	6
Tobago, 1880, 6d., stone, pair, mint	3	12	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydney, Plate 2, 1d., carmine, on laid, strip of 3, one without clouds, cut into at right, other two heavily cancelled	11	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., dull blue, Plate 1, early	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., pale blue, re-engraved	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue on laid	3	3	0
Ditto, Diadem, imperf., 2d., blue, pair, one retouched	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, perf., 3d., green, wmk. 6, pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1888, 5s., dull purple, pairs, mint £2 and	2	7	0
South Australia, 1867-70, perf. × roulette, 1d., blue-green, pair, mint; no roulettes to left	2	14	0
Tasmania, 1852, 1d., blue	3	10	0
Ditto, 1855, 2d., green, wmk. Star, pair	2	10	0
Ditto, 1857-70, imperf., 2d., sage-green, pair, mint	2	2	0
Victoria, 1850, 2d., grey-lilac, fine border, block of 3 on entire	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., deep blue, strip of four, close printing	3	0	0
Ditto, 1860, wmk. words, 1d., green, pair, mint	2	5	0
Collections: Imperial, 5c91, £67; Lallier, about 500	12	15	0

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of April 18th, 1913.

Great Britain, Admiralty, Die I, set of 6, mint	2	5	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1s., brown, Plate 14, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1901, 1s., green and carmine, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d., mint	2	10	0
Bergedorf, 1861, ½ sch., deep blue, expertized by Thier	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1½ sch., yellow, ditto	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 sch., black on brown, ditto, pin hole	6	0	0
Mecklenberg-Strelitz, 1864, ¼ sgr., orange-red	7	15	0
Saxony, 3 pf., pale red,* thinned	7	5	0
St. Vincent, 1863-6, perf. 11 to 12½, 6d., deep green, mint	2	2	0
New South Wales, "O.S." 1885-98, 10s., violet and carmine, on piece	2	10	0

Sale of May 2nd, 1913.

Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed plate of 240	12	10	0
Ditto, 1841, 2d., blue with voided bottom corners, an entire sheet of 12, including the variety with hair line through value	4	0	0
Great Britain, £5, orange	2	12	0
Ditto, 1911, £1, green, strip of 4, on piece	2	10	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set of 7, mint	4	12	6
Ditto, 2nd issue, ditto, ditto	2	6	0
France, 1872-5, 15 c., bistre on rose,* thinned	8	0	0
Hanover, 1861, 10 gr., olive-green	3	17	6
Wurtemberg, 1858-60, 18 kr., blue, imperf.	2	7	6
Modena, 1852, 40 c. on *pale* blue*	3	15	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, imperf., short at right	2	12	6
India, Scinde, 1852, ½ a., scarlet, on piece	2	8	0
Labuan, CA sideways, 2 c., blue-green*	3	0	0
North Borneo, 1891-2, 6 c. on 8 c., inverted surcharge*	2	12	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black*	2	15	0
Ditto, 5s., blue, mint	5	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, early, 1d., vermilion, short at left	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, intermediate, 2d., blue	2	18	0
Niger Coast, 1894, "½" in red on half 1d., blue	2	0	0
Transvaal, overprinted "C.S.A.R.", 1902, 1d., black and scarlet, vertical strip of 3,* each with double overprint	5	0	0
British Columbia, 1st issue, 2½, rose, imperf., mint	3	0	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-vermilion	16	15	0
United States, Providence, 1846, 10 c., black*	3	10	0
Ditto, Petersburg, 1861, 5 c., red	2	0	0
Barbados, 1858, 6d., rose-red, imperf.*	4	10	0
Ditto, 1873, Large Star, 6d., orange-vermilion, imperf., hor. pair*	2	15	0
British Honduras, 1888-9, 50 c. on 1s., grey, mint	2	2	0
Nevis, 1878, litho, 6d., grey*	2	4	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 4d., yellow, hor. pair, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, 1880, 5s., rose-red, Star*	10	10	0
Trinidad, 1859, pin-perf., 12½, 1s., purple-slate	2	12	0
Bolivia, 1867, 9 Stars, 500 c., black	3	5	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., red, Plate II, hor. pair, Nos. 16 and 17	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake, Plate II	4	5	0
Tasmania, 1856, no wmk., pelure paper, 1d., brown-red, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 1869, 1d., carmine, wmk. "2," pen cancelled	3	0	0
Western Australia, 1879, 2d., *mauve*	17	0	0
Collection: 1648, British and Colonials only	17	0	0
Ditto, Lallier's, 736	13	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of April 10th and 11th, 1913.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue,* with gum	2	8	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, "F.K."	3	5	0
Ditto, 1873, 8d., purple-brown, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, "R.H. OFFICIAL," ½d. and 1d., both mint	2	2	0
Ditto, Admiralty, type 1, 2½d., blue, block of 4,* top pair creased	3	0	0
Ceylon, 1861, rough perfs., 2s., blue	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d, brown, pair, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1863, 2d., yellow-green	4	4	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blue, 1d., brick-red, block of 4	2	12	6
Ditto, 1855, 4d., blue, block of 4, on piece	2	2	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange-red on yellowish, worn plate	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on bluish, worn plate	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on bluish, very late state of the plate	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, "PENOE," heavy postmark	2	4	0
Ditto, March, 1859, 2d., deep grey-blue, on piece	2	8	0
Barbados, 1870, 6d., orange vermilion, mint	2	12	6
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 10 c., blue	2	8	0
Canada, 7½d., green	3	10	0
Cayman Islands, Nov., 1907, ½d. on 5s., double surcharge, on piece	2	6	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 2d., scarlet-vermilion	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6½, scarlet-vermilion*	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., ditto, pair, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1860, 4d., orange-vermilion*	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., deep orange-vermilion	6	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red on yellowish, Plate 2	2	4	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	3	15	0

Sale of April 23rd to 25th, 1913.

Bavaria, 1849, 1 kr., black, strip of 3, mint	7	10	0
Bremen, 1861, percé, 5 sgr., rose, pair, imperf. between, mint	7	0	0
Cyprus, 1880, 1s., green, pair, mint	3	5	0
France, 1872–5, 15 c., bistre on rose, with 10 c.. *se tenant*,* 10 c. has few perfs clipped	6	0	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1902, 5s., carmine, damaged	6	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Monaco, 1885, 5 fcs., carmine on green	3	10	0
Naples, Cross, ½ t., blue	8	0	0
Oldenburg, 1855, ⅓ gr., on entire	5	0	0
Ditto, 1859, ⅓ gr.,* thinned	7	0	0
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., probably thinned £7	7	15	0
Zurich, 4 r., red postmark	13	10	0
Tuscany, 1851, 2 soldi	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 60 crazie, cut into at top	6	0	0
Wurtemberg, 70 k., mint	5	7	6
Ceylon, 1857, 4d., rose, deep colour	10	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, minute defect	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, small margins	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown, used with pair of 1s. on piece	7	5	0
Ditto, another copy of the 9d.	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green*	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	5	0	0
Ditto, 1851, clean cut, 4d., dull rose	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d.	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., brown	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs, 1s. 9d., green, mint	4	15	0
Labuan, 1880, 8 on 12 c., carmine*	4	0	0
Bechuanaland Protectorate, Fourpence on ½, ver., Gibbons' No. 67*a*	4	15	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a. on 2 as., "A.D.," violet surcharge	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 2 as., "A.B." on entire	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a. on 3 as., "V.H.M.," ditto	4	10	0
Lagos, 1884–6, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., blue, ditto	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., purple-brown, ditto	12	0	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red, earliest state, defect in left margin	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, earliest state	17	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, earliest state, cut into at bottom corner	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, medium early, apparently*	9	10	0
Sierra Leone, C A, 4d., blue*	3	0	0
Swazieland, 1889, 10s., mint	6	10	0
Transvaal, 1877, 1d., red on blue, surcharge inverted, S.G. 206	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., blue on blue, ditto, S.G. 209	11	0	0
Ditto, 1905–9, 1d., red, Cabled Anchor watermark.	16	0	0
Argentine, 1864, imperf., 15 c., blue, two tiny tears	4	5	0
Barbados, 5s., rose, mint	2	6	0
British Columbia, 1865, 5 c., rose, imperf., cut into at left	5	5	0
British Guiana, 1862, 4 c., blue, with roulettes	9	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New Brunswick, 1s., bright purple, thinned	6	0	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet,* thinned	5	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, pair, one creased	4	5	0
Ditto, 1s., purple	12	0	0
St. Vincent, 1881, 4d., bright blue, mint	3	5	0
Tobago, CC, 5s., slate, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, mauve, ditto	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., stone	2	8	0
Ditto, CA, 6d., stone*	5	0	0
Trinidad, 1852, litho, 1d., blue, early £5 10s. and	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., deep blue, thinned	4	15	0
Ditto, 1860, ditto, 1d., slate	4	15	0
U.S.A., Justice, 90 c., purple, mint	4	5	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate I, 1d., rose, pair	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, earliest state	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., Gibbons 37 and 37*b*, on piece	8	0	0
South Australia, 10d. on 9d., printed both sides, Gibbons No. 50	6	15	0
Ditto, OS on 1d., green, printed both sides, Gibbons No. 512	4	5	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, strip of three	10	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., golden-bronze, full lustre	6	0	0

* * *

Mr. G. Gilbert.

Sale of March 12th to 15th, 1913.

* Unused.	Fcs., including 10% payable by buyers.	Sterling ex. 25.25. £	s.	d.
France, 1853–60, 1 fc., carmine, pair	fcs. 121	4	15	10
French Colonies, 1872–7, 4 c., grey, pair	c. 259⁶⁰	10	5	7
Western Australia, 1854–7, 1s., chocolate*	133¹⁰	5	5	5
Ditto, ditto, 1s., red-brown*	254¹⁰	10	1	3
Brazil, 1844, 300 reis,* with gum	244²⁰	9	13	5
Buenos Ayres, 1858, 2 p., blue	174⁹⁰	6	18	6
Canada, 6d., deep violet, perf. 12	123²⁰	4	17	7
Cape Triangular, blued paper, 6d., grey-violet,* rare shade, with gum	123²⁰	4	17	7
Ceylon, 1864, CC, 2d., yellow-green	135³⁰	5	7	2
Ditto, 1885, CA, Five Cents on 24 c., violet-brown*	490⁶⁰	19	8	7
United States, Justice, 90 c., violet*	129⁸⁰	5	2	10
Hawaii, 1863, 2 c., black on deep azure,* Type IX	151⁸⁰	6	0	3
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion, thin paper, slightly thinned.	1101¹⁰	43	12	2
Ditto, March, 1859, 2d., blue, 1 première gravure	247⁵⁰	9	16	0
Ditto, another copy, large margins	176	6	19	5
Ditto, 1856, "Four Pence" on 4d, green	129⁸⁰	5	2	10
Mexico, 1884, error, 1 c., blue*	150⁷⁰	5	19	4
Nova Scotia, 1d., red-brown, pair	254¹⁰	10	1	3
New Zealand, 1855, blue paper, 1s., green	138⁶⁰	5	9	9
Philippines, 1863, I.R., violet,* with gum	199¹⁰	7	17	8
Ditto, ditto, 2 r., blue,* ditto	183⁷⁰	7	5	6
Newfoundland, 6½d., vermilion*	338⁸⁰	13	8	4
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., on entire	483²⁰	19	2	9
Ditto, ditto, another, ditto	465³⁰	18	8	6
Ditto, ditto, another,* with gum	365²⁰	14	9	3
Ditto, Geneva, right half of the double stamp, on entire	278³⁰	11	0	5
Ditto, ditto, cut square, 5 c., envelope, on large piece	496¹⁰	19	12	11
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., without rose lines, Type I*	498³⁰	19	14	8
Ditto, ditto, 4 r., Type III, hor. lines	496¹⁰	19	12	11
Ditto, ditto, 4 r., Type V, ditto	467⁵⁰	18	10	3
Ditto, ditto, 4 r., Type II, vert. lines	550	21	15	8
Ditto, ditto, 4 r., Type V, ditto	532⁴⁰	21	1	8
Ditto, Vaud, 4 c. on entire	992²⁰	39	5	11
Ditto, ditto, another, ditto	968	38	6	9
Ditto, ditto, another used copy	834⁹⁰	33	1	4
Ditto, ditto, two copies on piece	2179¹⁰	86	6	0
Ditto, Neuchatel, 5 c. on entire	150⁷⁰	5	19	4
Ditto, ditto, another used copy	196⁹⁰	7	16	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r.	162⁸⁰	6	9	0
Ditto, ditto, vertical pair	363	14	7	6
Ditto, ditto, another pair	400⁴⁰	15	17	2
Ditto, ditto, another pair, on entire	242	9	11	8
Ditto, ditto, block of 4, on piece	895⁶⁰	35	9	4
Ditto, Poste Locale, 2½ r., without frame to Cross, pair, on entire	513⁷⁰	20	6	11

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The National Philatelic Collections.

ATTENTION has once more been called to the deplorable manner in which the superb collection of stamps bequeathed to the nation by the late Mr. T. K. Tapling has been allowed to stagnate, by the able paper read before the recent Philatelic Congress at Edinburgh by Mr. Wilmot Corfield. We cordially endorse many of the remarks on this subject made by Mr. Corfield, and in fact have long urged in the Society's journal the advisability of continuing and bringing up to date this valuable collection.

The conditions on which the Tapling gift was bequeathed and the regulations and requirements of the British Museum practically render any extension of the existing collection impossible. There is, however, no reason why a supplementary collection should not be formed at South Kensington or elsewhere. This and the appointment of a curator need cost the Government nothing, as the moderate funds required could easily be provided by an occasional sale (by auction or tender) of surplus or withdrawn stocks. Mr. Corfield's suggestion "to form a society to work on the lines suggested, a National Collection Committee might still be brought into being for the purpose of building up a collection to consist of all stamps *not in the British Museum Collection*," is one worthy of consideration, and if this were done in conjunction with the appointment of a philatelic curator, the continuation of the collection for all time would be relatively simple.

The following paragraph, taken from the *Metropolitan Philatelist* of May 31, shows that the American nation is more alive to the true necessities of the situation than we are:—

"WASHINGTON, May 21.—The National Museum wants a philatelist to overhaul and arrange the collection of stamps now in storage in the Museum, and the Civil Service Commission announces that an open competitive examination to fill the office will be held on June 23. Competitors will not be required to appear for examination, but will be rated on statements of their qualifications contained in blank forms to be furnished to them on

application. The position will pay $1,200 a year, but there is no certainty of its permanency. 'Practical experience as a postage stamp dealer* is a prerequisite for consideration for this position,' says the Civil Service Commission in its notice."

The value of the collection of stamps and literature donated to the country by the past President and Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society will assuredly—within a short time—be not less than £150,000, and the acceptance of such magnificent bequests surely entails some corresponding liability on the side of the recipients.

No country in the world possesses such fine philatelic collections as Great Britain, and no country could more assuredly secure a curator worthy of the task; hence we sincerely trust that the Government may find a way to make such an appointment.

The "Half-length" Series of Victoria.

A Paper read before a Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on the 2nd January, 1908.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

(*Continued from page* 111.)



IN October, 1853, the Postmaster-General reported that the supply of stamps was getting low, and asked for further supplies of half a million each of the 1d. and 3d., and two millions of the 2d. In these notes we are only concerned now with the two former values, as the 2d. had been discarded owing to an injury received some time previously. Two tenders were received, one from Messrs. Stringer and Mason, successors to Mr. Ham, and the other from Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co., of Melbourne. The latter was accepted; the bond was dated the 19th December, 1853, and the contract was completed on the 10th May, 1854, so that these stamps were probably issued first in January or February, 1854.

Unfortunately no mention is made of the size of the sheets, and as the 2d. value of the "Queen on Throne" type was lithographed in sheets of fifty, it might be supposed that the 1d. and 3d. were in sheets of fifty, or perhaps one hundred.

For many years I have been collecting strips and blocks of these stamps and noting the various flaws, endeavouring to ascertain which were constant.

It is fairly certain now that the 1d. and 3d. were printed in sheets of ninety-six, consisting of four panes of twenty-four in four rows of six stamps. Each pane is identical, and must have been transferred from an intermediate stone, which it will be noticed contained just twice as many impressions as those used in Ham's printings.

In the case of the 1d., this intermediate stone seems to have served for the whole of this and the remaining printings, as I have never seen a stamp

* Presumably "or collector."

not belonging to either of Ham's printings that could not be identified with one of the twenty-four of the intermediate stone.

There are, in addition, various other flaws and retouches, which are peculiar to the various transfers from this stone.

The fact that the latter was used for all the printings subsequent to Ham's is of very great service. Up till now the setting to which a stamp belonged had to be decided either by the presence or absence of the frame-lines, or by the distance from the next stamp. The latter test was not always available in the case of specimens without much margin, and the former was not always reliable, owing to the disappearance of the frame lines when the stone became worn.

The printing to which any specimen belongs can now be ascertained by means of the lithographic flaws.

The stamps of Messrs. Campbell and Co.'s printings were spaced unevenly, from 2 mm. to 3 mm. apart horizontally. Some day I hope to be able to illustrate the reconstructed panes of the various settings of the three values.

The shades of the 1d. are given in the following list—brown-red, dull brown-red, deep orange-red, pale orange-red, dull lake, rose, dull rose, pink.

Many varieties due to different causes have been noted from time to time; some are permanent lithographic flaws on the intermediate stone; some are flaws which appeared on the stones after they had been in use for a certain time, which in the most serious cases were retouched; and others were due to the transfer paper being creased or cut too close.

It will probably prove of the greatest importance, when further studying these stamps, to note that only the first mentioned varieties, namely, the permanent flaws on the intermediate stone, are constant in all the shades.

Most of the brown-red and orange-red stamps are fairly well lithographed, the lines of the background being usually sharp, and up to now very few, except the permanent flaws, have been discovered in these shades, and it should be noticed particularly that those that have been seen do not occur in the lake, rose, and pink stamps.

It is possible then that the former shades, which from the evidence of dated copies are the earlier, were the printings of Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co.'s contract, while the latter were those of Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson's contract, which is mentioned later.

The principal flaws seen up to now in the brown- and orange-red stamps are given in the following list :—

(1) Transfer cut too close under value.
(2) Long foot to "E" of "ONE."
(3) Thick white line across upper right corner.
(4) "N" of "ONE" and "PE" of "PENNY" defective.
(5) "E" of "PENNY" missing.
(6) First "N" of "PENNY" missing.

There is also a variety with the letter "C" in the margin outside the design almost touching the upper left corner. Possibly this stood for "Campbell."

There are many varieties in the lake, rose, and pink stamps, and in these printings of the 1d. there are several flaws due to creases in the transfers. These usually occur in the upper or lower labels. Some of the most noticeable are:—

(1) "TORI" of "VICTORIA" flattened.
(2) "TO" „ „
(3) "VICT" „ depressed.
(4) "O" flattened and "RIA" of "VICTORIA" depressed.
(5) Both ends of "VICTORIA" curved down.
(6) "RIA" of „ „
(7) "ENNY" of "PENNY" flattened.
(8) "PE" of „ „
(9) "NN" of „ „ and raised higher than "Y".
(10) "ONE PE" „ and raised.
(11) "E PE" flattened.
(12) "EN" „ and "ENNY" raised.
(13) "ENNY" „ and "ON" of "ONE" raised.

There are also several very important retouches:—

(1) The word "ONE PENNY" entirely redrawn.
(2) The letters "VICT" entirely redrawn, and the background below retouched. This stamp is immediately below (1) on the stone.
(3) The "Y" of "PENNY," the lower right-hand corner and the border above them up to the level of the shoulder, redrawn.
(4) The "ONE" redrawn.
(5) The whole of the left border roughly retouched, so that the "V" of "VICTORIA" has disappeared.
(6) The upper half of the left border retouched.
(7) The lower left corner and "O" of "ONE" retouched.
(8) The lower left-hand corner defined by a heavy vertical line.

Some of the most important flaws, not constant to the intermediate stone, but caused by injuries to the large stone, are given in the following list:—

(1) The letter "TORIA" blotted out, and the background above the head and the lower right-hand corner defective.
(2) "NY" and the right-hand lower corner blotted out.
(3) "ON" blurred over.
(4) "PE" and orb replaced by white spot.
(5) "ONE PENNY" defective owing to transfer being cut too close.

The 3d. of Messrs. J. C. Campbell and Co.'s contract was also printed from stones made up of four transfers of twenty-four from an intermediate stone, each stamp of which can be identified by means of a constant lithographic flaw. The impressions in the case of this value were not spaced so far apart, about 1½ mm. to 2 mm., as the corresponding 1d.

Three impressions on the large stone appears to have been retouched along the outer line of the right-hand side.

The next contract was obtained by Messrs. Campbell and Fergusson, formerly Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co., and was dated the second of June, 1854. This was for 4,000,000 1d. and 2,000,000 3d.

The same intermediate stone was used for the 1d., so that no further description of this is necessary, as all the retouches and flaws have been included among the stamps of the former contract.

There was, however, another intermediate stone for the 3d., on which the impressions were more widely spaced, 2 mm. to 3 mm. apart, than before. The 3d. stamps of this contract are generally very heavily printed, but in almost every case the flaws peculiar to the intermediate stone can be easily detected.

At present I have not seen any specimens belonging to this transfer which has been retouched; and there are no very important flaws, except perhaps the one in which the "O" of "VICTORIA" and the background immediately below have disappeared.

For some considerable time it has been known that in the case of the lithographed 2d. stamps of the type known as "Queen on Throne," pairs exist showing varieties of lettering, that is to say, pairs in which one of the stamps was from a transfer belonging to another position on the stone, for example, "SW.GM" instead of "FL.GM."

Perhaps one of the most interesting results of plating the "Half-Length" stamps is the discovery that a similar thing took place. You will see a pair of the 1d., rose, in which the types are Nos. 6 and 13, and a strip of three, consisting of types Nos. 6, 5, 6. In the 3d., spaced about 2 mm. apart, Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co.'s printing, there is a horizontal pair, Nos. 24, 7, a vertical pair, Nos. 24, 18, and a vertical strip of four, Nos. 1, 19, 13, 7. No doubt other varieties exist. Such monstrosities are great stumbling-blocks when plating, and of course upset the whole plate until an explanation can be found for their existence. It is probable that either the stone became more worn in one particular part, or had been defective from the first, and was repaired with a new transfer, which was cut from any part of a spare transfer. Pairs, both vertical and horizontal, and strips and blocks of all three values in all the printings are sometimes found with abnormal spacing, and this is due to the varying distances between the panes on the stone.

None of the 2d. appear ever to have been perforated or rouletted, and it is fairly obvious that none are likely to have been. The 3d. which is known both rouletted and perforated, is the printing of Messrs. J. S. Campbell and Co., which was only commenced towards the end of December, 1853, while the whole of the 2d. of the same type were exhausted by the end of November, 1852.

The 3d. is known

(1) Rouletted all round.
(2) Rouletted horizontally and imperforate vertically.
(3) Perforated.

The 1d. has been catalogued as rouletted in the rose shade, which is one of the Campbell and Fergusson colours, but it is believed that the only ones

genuinely rouletted at the time of issue are in the orange-vermilion shade of the close-printed setting of Thomas Ham. It is not known perforated.

I feel very diffident about giving you these notes; there is so much that is merely theory. My chief hope is that they will be the means of encouraging the study of these most interesting stamps, and in time lead to the solution of some of the problems of their existence.

The illustration of the plate on which are engraved the dies of the three values has been unavoidably held over for the present.

Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

FOR THE SEASON 1912–13.

By J. A. TILLEARD, Honorary Secretary.



N commencing the preparation of my nineteenth annual report dealing with the work of the Society and the events of the season 1912–13, I am reminded that I am writing on the birth-day of our Patron the King. Although the Annual General Meeting will not be held until two days later, I feel sure that it will meet with the approval of all the Fellows and Members of the Society if I venture, in their name, humbly to express our loyal and sincere congratulations and good wishes to His Majesty on the happy anniversary. For this purpose I borrow the words of greeting placed by the immortal bard in the mouth of the Archbishop of Canterbury at his first audience with the King in the play of *Henry V*, "God and His angels guard your sacred throne, and make you long become it."

The period that has elapsed since my last report has been one of some anxiety in view of the increased number of deaths occurring in our ranks.

Seeing that the Society has now entered upon the forty-fifth year of its existence, the inexorable laws of nature render it inevitable that many of those who joined in the early days should be taken from us. The last survivor of the original founders of the Society passed away two seasons ago, and we have now to deplore the loss during the past year of eight fellows, many of whom had been members for upwards of twenty years.

Those removed from our midst by the hand of death are the Earl of Crawford, Lieutenant L. Schwartz (who was recognized as one of the leaders of Philately in Austria), Mr. H. J. Crocker (who held a similar position in the United States of America), Messrs. O. Frith, J. F. Sparrow, J. G. Tolhurst, P. J. Torrie, and the Rev. W. N. Usher.

In this sad list one name stands out more prominently than all the rest. I refer, of course, to that of our late beloved President, The Earl of Crawford. His loss is so recent and so much has been said and written

of his remarkable attainments and of the great personal charm by which he endeared himself to all who knew him, that no words of mine are needed to emphasize the fact that in him we had an ideal President, whose memory will not easily fade away however long the Society may endure.

A fitting memorial to remind future generations of members of all he was to us exists in the valuable library with which he so generously endowed the Society.

The great loss we have sustained is shared by the whole world of Philately, and eloquent testimony of this is borne in the letters received from most of the principal Societies and from leading philatelists in all parts of the world, conveying their sympathies with our Society in the irreparable loss occasioned by the death of one who was universally recognized as the foremost philatelist of the day.

All that he did so excellently for the Society and for Philately may some day be fully recorded; but, as was said of Coleridge, "the pages of the record should be bound in pure gold."

In the period under review eleven fellows have resigned their membership, whilst the names of two others have been removed from the register under the regulations of the Society.

The resigning members have been Messrs. Frank Allen, C. M. Ams, H. Chaplin, C. J. Daun, E. S. Gibbons, S. Keyser, M. H. Lombard, F. W. Riggall, S. U. Sharpe, H. L. Tidy, and E. C. Wigglesworth.

The following new fellows have joined the Society during the season, viz. Captain R. N. W. Larking, Lieut. H. K. Hamilton-Wedderburn, and Messrs. A. H. Berly, E. B. S. Benest, A. J. de Beaufort, W. J. Cochrane, R. P. Croom-Johnson, Niall D. Campbell, J. J. Darlow, J. W. Hall, J. H. Hope-Chamberlain, J. W. Kayton Schofield, I. J. Simons, and A. Stern, together with one new associate, Mr. C. A. Pocock.

The result of the losses and gains of the year is a net loss in membership of six, the total number on the register of members at the present time being 269, as against 275 at the end of the previous year.

Fifteen meetings have been held during the season, and the average attendance has been from twenty-one to twenty-two, exclusive of visitors, of whom one or more have been present on most occasions. This is a slight advance on the average of previous years, and I have reason to hope that it may be further increased in the coming year.

Papers have been read by the following fellows, viz. by Mr. E. D. Bacon, on the "1895 Plate Impressions on Card of the U.S. Stamps," accompanying the beautiful display of these stamps given by the late President; by Mr. M. P. Castle, "The Pence Issues of Ceylon"; by Mr. C. L. Pack, "The 100 Reis Stamp of Brazil, 1894," this paper constituting a wonderful display of energy and patience over such a limited subject as one stamp; by Mr. L. W. Fulcher, "The Stamps of the Roman States"; by Mr. Yardley, "Notes on South Australian Stamps"; and by Mr. F. J. Peplow, "Notes on the Stamps of Japan." In each case a display was given of the stamps dealt with in the papers. At one of the meetings Mr. James Dunbar Heath, of the well-known firm of Perkins Bacon and Co., read a most interesting paper on the subject of "The Surface Printing of Stamps from Steel Plates," while

on another occasion Mr. Harold S. Cheavin, F.R.M.S., contributed a paper on "The Application of the Microscope to Philately." The kindness of these gentlemen in assisting at our deliberations, and in giving to the Society the benefit of their experience on the subjects to which their energies are devoted, was very highly appreciated.

Several displays of stamps, in addition to those above referred to, but unaccompanied by papers, have also been given, viz. "The Stamps of Fiji," by His Majesty the King as Patron of the Society; a general collection, formed on the old lines, by Mr. Wilmot Corfield; "The Stamps of Brazil from 1899," by Captain G. F. Napier; and "New South Wales," by Mr. H. J. Duveen. Two evenings were devoted to general displays by members, one consisting of stamps on entires or pairs and blocks of stamps; and the other of the stamps of "one issue of any country." At each of these some seven or eight exhibits were shown, and on each occasion His Majesty the King was graciously pleased to send stamps for inspection by the fellows and members attending the meetings.

These general displays are the means of introducing novelties and interesting varieties, and if, as I hope will be the case, they are again made a feature of the programme for the next season, I trust that a larger number of members will make an effort to contribute to the success of the displays. It should be possible for almost every member who has a collection to find amongst the stamps to which he devotes his studies something of sufficient interest to be considered, the nature and number of stamps to be shown by each contributor being purposely limited in extent, one of the chief objects aimed at being to enable attention to be called to new discoveries and to varieties not generally known as distinct from stamps merely of great rarity or value.

On the resignation of Mr. C. N. Biggs and Mr. T. Wickham Jones from their seats on the Council early in the season, Baron P. de Worms and Mr. Wilmot-Corfield were elected in their place. The death of the late President necessitated further changes in the Council, and Mr. M. P. Castle was elected to fill the office of President, Mr. E. D. Bacon being chosen to succeed Mr. Castle as Vice-President. The choice in each case has commended itself to the fellows as a fitting recognition of work well done and of the great services rendered to the Society and to Philately by the new President and Vice-President over a very long series of years, and it is universally felt that the reputation and prestige of the Society is safe in their hands.

The vacancy in the general body of the Council, caused by Mr. Bacon's promotion, was filled by the election of Mr. J. R. Laing.

As no notice has been given of any nominations of others as officers or members of the Council, the present holders of office and the existing Council are, under the regulations of the Society, automatically re-elected for the ensuing season.

A considerable sum has been voted during the year for the requirements of the Library, and numerous additions have been made by way of gifts from members and others. The Society's collections have also been considerably increased by donations received from fellows and, as in previous years,

His Majesty the Patron has been graciously pleased to present large numbers of all modern issues.

The present Earl of Crawford has most kindly given to the Society, in memory of the great interest taken by his father in its work, a valuable microscope specially adapted for philatelic purposes, and, amongst other interesting objects recently acquired, special mention may be made of the original die of the first 2d. stamp of South Australia, presented by Mr. H. J. Duveen.

The financial position of the Society, as will be seen by the accounts of the Honorary Treasurer and the Report of the Auditors to be submitted to the meeting, continues to be thoroughly satisfactory.

It will be remembered that at the invitation of the Society, the sixth Philatelic Congress is to be held next year in London, and your Council have already appointed a strong sub-committee to make the necessary arrangements in connection with the Congress, well in advance of the date at which it will be held. They have been fortunate enough to enlist the valuable services and experience of Mr. Franz Reichenheim as Honorary Secretary of the Committee. The aid and assistance of all fellows and members, in the endeavour to make this, the first Congress held under the management of the Society, a thorough success, is cordially invited.

I may be permitted, as usual, to refer to a few matters not immediately connected with the Society, but of interest to all of us as philatelists.

Attempts have been made during the past year to improve upon the two postage stamps, first issued at the time of the Coronation, which on their appearance met with such general disapproval. Slight alterations were at first made in the designs, but very little improvement was effected, and subsequently a new design was prepared and brought into use for the 1d. value. It must, however, be confessed that we are still without a stamp that can be considered in any way satisfactory.

It would seem almost impossible under present conditions for those responsible for their production to provide suitable stamps by surface printing, although in many of the Colonial issues, of which a very large number with King George's head have now appeared, a greater measure of success has been attained by the manufacturers to whom this work is entrusted by the Colonial authorities.

A few of the further values of the new stamps of the present reign for home use have been issued, and it is understood that some, at least, of the four high value stamps will be forthcoming in a very short time. I have seen rough proofs of some of these, which, as has already been announced, will be produced by recess-printing, the work being entrusted, not to the present contractors for the other values, but to other manufacturers having a large experience in the art of recess-printing from steel plates.

In this connection reference may be made to the newly invented machines employed by the Government of the United States of America which, as claimed by the Director of the Bureau of Printing of the Treasury Department, enables recess-printed stamps for the first time to be printed on dry paper, at a much greater speed, and at a very great reduction of cost as compared with the process hitherto employed, and are said to be capable of

producing work comparing most favourably with the best results hitherto attained by the older methods. This is high praise, indeed, and if all that is claimed for the new process be established, and it should commend itself to our postal authorities, it is still possible to hope that we may again, some day, see stamps worthy of representing our own country as the first to introduce postage stamps to the world.

It has recently been announced that for the first time in our postal history, although for a long period the system has been in vogue in some foreign countries and is largely employed in our Colonies, it is proposed to introduce the use of fee stamps to denote money to be collected for letters posted without being stamped or insufficiently stamped. This innovation, although perhaps not of much philatelic moment in view of the general attitude of collectors towards such stamps, is deserving of a passing notice.

No further advance appears to have been made in regard to the contemplated reforms in the postal arrangements between Great Britain and France, to which I have on former occasions called attention. In the Post Office Budget, introduced by the Postmaster-General, in April last, it was stated that strenuous attempts had been made to arrange for a reduction of postage rates between the United Kingdom and the Continent, and it is with some surprise that we read that the failure of the Postmaster-General's efforts in this direction is due to the refusal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the score of expense, and notwithstanding the boasted profits of £5,000,000 derived from the Postal Administration, to give his consent to the beneficial objects desired to be secured.

The long-expected stamps of the Australian Commonwealth have at last arrived. After the long delay since the inception of the issue, and in view of the widespread announcements of the measures said to have been taken to ensure success, we were certainly entitled to entertain great expectations and hopes for the appearance of a stamp worthy of commemorating so important an event as the joining of forces by our great Australian colonies. It has, however, been a case of *parturiunt montes*, etc., with the difference that the "ridiculous" creature ultimately produced by the travail of the States is a caricature of a kangaroo that has elicited a chorus of disapproval from philatelists throughout the world.

Many of us are old enough to remember the historic events of the period which saw, first, the formation of the North German Confederation, and ultimately the birth of the German Empire.

These events were the more firmly impressed on our memory by the incidental withdrawal of the stamps of the various German States, including those of Hanover, which had a special interest for us from the fact that that kingdom was formerly for so long an appendage of the British Crown. The happy and romantic termination of the long-standing feud between the Houses of Brunswick and Hohenzollern, by the Royal Wedding recently solemnized in Berlin, has consequently had for us an additional interest beyond that which we must all have felt as Englishmen, and our King and Queen obeyed a very natural and legitimate impulse in attending to offer in person their congratulations to the young Prince and Princess, both of whom have the blood of His Majesty's own ancestors in their veins.

The most sensational philatelic discovery of the year has been that of the original plate containing the 1d. and 2d. "Post Office" stamps of Mauritius. This valuable and interesting object was shown at the Exhibition in London, inaugurated by the Junior Philatelic Society in October last, and it is understood that it was acquired by an English collector, in whose hands it is confidently hoped and expected that it will be safe from any improper use.

The discovery of a number of 3d. "Sydney View" stamps, unused and with full gum, comprising a block of 13 with a pair and a strip of 4, and together making up nineteen out of the twenty-five types forming the plate, has also been an important feature of the past season, and our fellow member, Mr. H. J. Duveen, who exhibited these stamps at a recent meeting, was very heartily congratulated on having become the possessor of what is probably the most interesting and valuable acquisition ever known to collectors of Australian stamps.

The wonderful find in Philadelphia of a large quantity of St. Louis postmaster's provisional stamps, amongst which the rare 20 c. stamp was plentifully represented, is a further matter that deserves to be recorded in the philatelic events of the past year.

A curious incident occurred in regard to the issue of the new Russian stamps, which for the first time bore the heads of Emperors of that country. The spell of the Tsar's image proved too much for the Russian postal officials, and their reluctance to apply obliterating marks to the heads of their Sovereigns caused the abandonment of the stamps.

The withdrawal of a large quantity of American stamps of the Panama Canal may also be noted, the cause in this case being a wrong description of a view depicted on the stamp.

I am frequently told, by those who scoff at our cult, that the claim that lessons in contemporary history are often to be learned from stamps is absurd. I would call the attention of such to the stamps used in the conquered districts in the recent Balkan war. Who can doubt that future generations of philatelists, in handling these stamps, will learn or have their attention recalled to the events which have changed the map of Europe in this present year of grace?

Of the contemplated exhibitions referred to in my last report, the venture of the Junior Philatelic Society was duly carried out with a large measure of success, an interesting feature of the show being a model stamp factory, enabling visitors to see and study the processes employed in the production of postage stamps under modern conditions.

The Paris Exhibition is to be held in the present month, and the Exhibition in Durban next month should give a much-needed fillip to philatelic affairs in South Africa, where things have been so quiet that two out of the three philatelic journals published there appear to have dropped out of existence.

The New York Exhibition will take place in the month of October next, and arrangements are now being made for the show to be given in Cassel in the coming year.

By gift to the trustees of the British Museum the unrivalled Philatelic

Library of the late Lord Crawford has found a worthy home, where it will form a fitting complement to the "Tapling" collection of stamps held by the Trustees in trust for the nation.

As has happened in our own ranks, death has been busy with the older generation of philatelists, and several pioneers of Philately have passed away during the past year. Amongst these may be mentioned Dr. Legrand, who attained the great age of ninety-two, and has been aptly called the "Grand Old Man" of Philately. He commenced writing on philatelic subjects as early as 1862, and, under the appropriate *nom de plume* of Dr. Magnus, contributed largely to philatelic literature, being also for some time editor of the *Timbre-Poste*. Dr. Alfred Moschkau was also writing in 1868, and throughout his life held a very prominent position in the philatelic world.

By the death of Dr. A. Houison, in August last, Australia has lost one of its best known philatelists, and France has lost another of the old school in M. Pierre Mahé; while at home Mr. E. Stanley Gibbons, so long and favourably known to philatelists, has passed away, having only survived by a very short time the severance of his connection with our Society. Mr. H. L'Estrange Ewen, although of a much younger generation, had done much useful work, and was a good friend to the Society, as a generous contributor to our library and collections.

The Fifth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain was held in Edinburgh towards the end of April last, under the auspices of the Scottish Societies. It was largely attended by delegates, including four fellows specially appointed for the purpose of representing our Society.

The visit to Edinburgh was greatly enjoyed by those privileged to attend, and the arrangements made for the entertainment of visitors at the Congress were highly appreciated.

Amongst other matters of importance dealt with at the Congress was a proposal for steps being taken to continue the "Tapling" collection, and a committee was appointed to deal with the proposition.

The success achieved at stamp auctions on the Continent has led to their introduction into Germany, where very high prices have been realized, and notably for fine copies of British Colonial stamps.

In concluding my report, it is with great satisfaction that I am able to record my opinion that the general interest in Philately has been well maintained, and that there are no signs of any likelihood of abatement in the popularity and prosperity of the pursuit in the coming year.

3rd June, 1913.

Royal Philatelic Society, London.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Balance 31st December, 1911.			
Cash at Bankers 101 9 1			
Deposit Account 128 19 5			
	230	8	6
1912.			
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees	350	3	0
Sale of Works, Library Duplicates, etc.	44	16	2
Dividends and Interest on Deposit Account	23	15	5
	£649	3	1

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Exhibition Trust Account	293	14	8
Subscriptions paid in advance	13	12	6
Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	1570	8	8
	£1877	15	10

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent and Office Expenses	187	6	0			
Contributions to *London Philatelist*	70	0	0			
Printing, Postage, etc.	55	7	11			
Sundry Payments	14	12	5			
				327	6	4

INVESTMENTS.

£75 Consols	56	15	6			
Exhibition Account, £10/6/6, Cape 3½%	10	3	4			
				66	18	10
31st December, 1912.						
Cash at Bank				132	8	7
Deposit Account				122	9	4
				£649	3	1

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Cash at Parr's Bank	132	8	7
Deposit Account	122	9	4
Consols, £530 3s. at cost	439	3	3
Cape of Good Hope 3½% £304 9s. at cost	293	14	8
Library, Furniture, Pictures, Stock of Society's Works, etc.	890	0	0
	£1877	15	10

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING

Council for the Year 1913–14.

President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.

Vice-President—E. D. BACON.

Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD, M.V.O. | *Hon. Assistant Secretary*—H. R. OLDFIELD

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN | *Hon. Librarian*—L. W. FULCHER

W. W. CORFIELD, D. C. GRAY, T. W. HALL, L. L. R. HAUSBURG, J. R. LAING, F. J. PEPLOW, FRANZ REICHENHEIM, BARON P. DE WORMS, R. B. YARDLEY

FELLOWS.

	Elected.		Elected.		Elected.		Elected.
J. H. Abbott	1892	W. W. Corfield	1899	Rev. H. A. James, D.D.	1906	B. Pinner	1908
E. R. Ackerman	1894	F. R. Cornwall	1908	Mrs. Hella Jones	1909	H. Quare	1895
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Adamson	1893	W. Cowland	1890	Mrs. Walter Jones	1910	F. Ransom	1887
A. L. Adutt	1907	R. P. Croom-Johnson	1912	T. Wickham Jones	1889	A. W. Rawcliffe	1892
J. P. M. Albrecht	1908	G. E. V. Crutchley	1912	J. E. Joselin	1896	H. J. Reckitt	1911
J. Anderson	1911	R. Dalton	1905	W. R. Lane Joynt	1889	Franz Reichenheim	1899
P. J. Anderson	1885	J. J. Darlow	1913	Dr. F. Kalckhoff	1890	E. Renier	1911
O. Andreen	1907	J. S. Davis	1908	Hon. L. J. Kershaw	1910	Baron A. de Reuterskiöld	1892
E. D. Bacon	1880	H. F. Deane	1889	H. M. L. M. Key-Aberg	1910	W. R. Ricketts	1905
C. L. Bagnall	1908	H. E. Deats	1893	Dr. J. N. Keynes	1892	F. M. Rideout	1908
G. B. Bainbridge	1907	H. Dickson	1907	G. Kirchner	1904	J. C. Rix	1907
Dr. E. Barclay-Smith	1907	Dr. E. Diena	1895	L. H. Kjellstedt	1911	Vernon Roberts	1887
W. Barnard	1893	J. Dimsdale	1907	B. D. Knox	1895	W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S.	1907
H. W. Baron	1907	H. Djurling	1907	J. K. N. Koning	1910	A. Rosenberg	1896
J. H. Barron	1911	T. P. Dorman	1894	J. R. Laing	1905	G. F. Rotherham	1907
A. R. Barrett	1883	C. Stuart Dudley	1906	Capt. R. N. W. Larking	1913	G. B. Routledge	1893
G. B. Barrington	1894	H. J. Duveen	1895	I. L. Lee	1912	Hon. F. G. Hamilton Russell	1903
A. T. Bate	1892	Willy Ehrmann	1907	Philipp La Renotiére	1891	H. Schacke	1911
Capt. A. S. Bates	1910	E. A. Elliott	1887	Baron R. Lehmann	1902	Karl Schmidt	1904
Capt. Eugene Bayer	1912	A. C. Emerson	1884	Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud	1909	J. W. Kayton Schofield	1912
A. J. de Beaufort	1913	L. C. Ernst	1907	E. Lentz	1892	Lieut. R. C. F. Schomberg	1907
W. D. Beckton	1892	Major Evans	1875	E. Lewis	1897	W. Scott	1887
W. Beckwith	1892	T. D. F. Evans	1892	C. Lindenberg	1892	C. E. Severn	1909
O. Beeby	1910	P. Fabri	1892	E. Loewy	1896	J. C. Sidebotham	1903
F. A. Bellamy	1908	C. E. Fagan	1908	A. S. Mackenzie Low	1908	I. J. Simons	1912
E. B. S. Benest	1912	A. D. Ferguson	1905	H. H. Lyman	1896	J. Skinner	1911
Humphry Bennett	1903	W. S. Fiske	1904	D. J. Macfie	1893	H. A. Slade	1906
F. G. Bepler	1888	W. C. Fox	1908	R. R. Mabson	1907	A. H. Stamford	1897
A. H. Berly	1912	R. Frentzel	1897	E. W. Mann	1910	A. Stern	1913
E. Beveridge, LL.D.	1892	L. W. Fulcher	1901	H. P. Manus	1910	W. M. Steuart	1881
C. N. Biggs	1880	L. Gibb, J.P.	1884	J. N. Marsden	1891	Hon. Sir C. Stewart-Wilson	1895
A. Bishop	1909	J. W. Gillespie	1892	C. F. D. Marshall, M.A.	1895	W. C. Stone	1895
Col. John Bonhote	1904	O. Gillett	1899	Sir D. P. Masson	1899	Capt. J. S. Summers	1907
Louis E. Bradbury	1901	B. Goodfellow	1911	E. M. Marx	1908	W. H. Tarrant	1907
H. S. Bridgwater	1907	D. C. Gray	1907	C. W. Matthes	1910	Dr. R. S. Taylor	1892
Mrs. A. H. Bridson	1907	W. M. Gray	1903	W. Matthews	1907	J. J. Terry	1911
P. F. Bruner	1900	J. L. Green	1912	T. Maycock	1887	J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O.	1887
Dr. T. J. W. Burgess	1896	H. Grey	1891	C. E. McNaughtan	1896	G. L. Toppan	1894
M. Burnett	1877	L. E. Hall	1911	F. H. Melland	1905	O. K. Trechmann	1909
Lieut.-Col. St. L. Burrowes	1892	T. W. Hall	1895	L. L. Mercer	1907	C. J. Tyas	1894
J. R. Burton	1907	J. W. Hall	1913	R. F. Mertens	1903	G. R. T. Upton	1907
H. R. Calvert	1907	W. A. Hamilton	1907	E. J. Mertzanoff	1910	J. Walker	1891
N. D. Campbell, J.P.	1913	Lieut. H. K. Hamilton-Wedderburn	1912	R. Meyer	1887	J. Walker, jun.	1907
Wm. Canning	1910	Col. F. H. Hancock	1910	Dr. G. Michelsen	1881	Lieut W. St. A. Warde-Aldam	1910
Miss A. Cassels	1907	Hans M. Hansen	1905	V. Miles	1908	A. J. Warren	1904
M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.	1879	J. S. Hardy	1910	W. V. Morten	1903	Oscar Wassermann	1902
A. W. Chambers	1883	W. A. Harmer	1910	Rev. J. Mursell	1909	A. H. Weber	1907
S. Chapman	1909	Capt. C. G. S. Harvey	1910	Albert Naish	1905	L. S. Wells	1893
Dr. A. Chiesa	1912	L. L. R. Hausburg	1892	Capt. Geo. S. F. Napier	1902	A. Weinberger	1912
A. Chilver	1907	E. Hawkins	1887	J. A. Nix	1892	A. E. L. Westaway	1891
C. D Choremi	1905	J. E. Heginbottom	1899	W. Nordheimer	1905	E. W. Wetherell	1907
Major G. Churcher	1893	H. M. Hepworth	1910	H. R. Oldfield	1892	H. J. White	1897
H. L. Churchill	1912	J. S. Higgins, jun.	1907	J. S. O'Meara	1897	H. L. White	1908
Sir James R. Andrew Clark, Bart.	1896	D. H. Hill	1890	C. Lathrop Pack	1905	C. R. Wickins	1912
H. R. G. Clarke	1893	F. C. Hill	1893	L. A. B. Paine	1910	Rev. F. J. Williams	1903
Capt. J. R. P. Clarke	1907	H. S. Hodson	1910	Prince Doria Pamphilj	1897	A. H. Wilson	1878
Capt. E. S. Clarke	1912	Rev. W. H. Holman	1893	Julian Park	1907	W. T. Wilson	1882
W. J. Cochrane	1912	J. M. Holt	1910	A. D. Park	1896	H. Winckmann	1892
A. J. Cohen	1907	J. H. Hope-Chamberlain	1913	A. Passer	1891	T. A. Wise	1906
Chas. Cohen	1905	M. H. Horsley	1901	W. Patterson	1892	H. Woodlands	1909
W. P. Cohen	1907	F. E. Horton	1893	T. W. Peck	1912	Baron de Worms	1887
G. Coles	1907	C. A. Howes, S.B.	1904	W. E. Peebles	1896	Baron P. de Worms	1892
F. O. Conant	1893	A. F. Basset Hull	1887	Col. S. P. Peile, C.B.	1904	G. H. Worthington	1894
Capt. M. W. K. Connolly	1895	Rev. D. J. S. Hunt	1907	F. J. Peplow	1907	R. B. Yardley	1901
F. S. Cook	1907	Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, I.M.S.	1900	Col. G. E. Petty	1902	Major F. Young	1909
Fleet-Surg. E. Cooper, R.N.	1893	Gordon Ireland	1905	H. B. Phillips	1908		
F. de Coppet	1901			D. Pick	1911		
				W. Pimm	1893		

ASSOCIATES.

Geo. Papier ..... 1911 | C. A. Pocock 1913

The Paris Philatelic Exhibition.

By M. P. CASTLE.

THIS important Exhibition was inaugurated with commendable punctuality at half-past two o'clock on Saturday the 21st, the opening proceedings being marked by very little ceremony. The Director-General of the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs having declared it open, the numerous visitors at once betook themselves to the examination of the many philatelic treasures housed in the Palais de Glace. I have not—at the time of writing this—had sufficient opportunity to mentally digest all the contents of the Exhibition, but it is safe to say that the exhibits, both for extent and importance, stand upon a very high level. Among the most notable of the exhibits—many of which are, of course, already well known to readers of this journal—I might mention those of H. J. Duveen, L. L. R. Hausburg F. Reichenheim, H. L. Hayman, Barons Eric Leijonhufvud and A. de Reuterskiöld, H. Ahrens, S. J. Rodriguez, H. M. Grey, Senator Ackerman, Capt. Napier, C. L. Pack, A. J. Warren, W. de Polansky, V. Beaujeux, Commandant Aupècle, and Count Durrien, with many others.

Owing to the facts that many exhibits are at the time of writing not available for inspection and that the Exhibition remains open until the 28th of the month, it will be impossible to include in the present issue of the *London Philatelist* a full account, and the final list of exhibits with the awards of the Jury will be given in the next number of this journal.

For accessibility, vastness of area, and excellent lighting the Palais de Glace could hardly be bettered—the amount of space available for the exhibits being unprecedentedly large. I cannot, however, say that the general arrangements were pleasing to the eye, little having been done in the shape of decoration, while the subsidiary arrangements for judges' accommodation, lounges, seats, or refreshments for visitors, smoking or retiring rooms, and other matters calculated to enhance the comfort of visitors and participants were far below the level that one has been accustomed to in other philatelic exhibitions.

As usual, the final arrangements of the objects shown was far behind on the opening day, and some dissatisfaction thereat was naturally felt, nor do I think that the frames were satisfactory, many stamps being too high to admit of proper inspection.

This was mainly due to the fact that the hoardings used for a previous display of water-colour drawings was used for mounting the frames. These frameworks displayed a large amount of unfinished deal plank, and no attempt had been made to conceal this, nor indeed to give a *tout ensemble* pleasing to the eye. The one exception to this was the room set apart for the display of the fine collection of Señor Rodriguez, which was tastefully decorated and formed a pleasing contrast to the bareness of the main building.

As I am not a member of the Jury, I feel free to express my feelings of regret that so little was done for their convenience, comfort, or entertainment. It should be remembered by all promoters of Philatelic Exhibitions that these gentlemen—selected for their celebrity in Philately—mostly come from long distances at very considerable outlay of time and money, and therefore everything possible should be done in return as evincing a grateful appreciation of valuable services rendered. I should, however, mention that the Jury were entertained by the Committee at a *déjeuner*, and that there were other social festivities.

However, most of the drawbacks I have referred to were ultimately mitigated and the difficulties smoothed over by the Committee, labouring under Mr. A. Coyette's leadership. To this energetic and amiable gentleman a large portion of the success of the Exhibition is assuredly due, as upon his shoulders has fallen the burden of the work, and I cordially congratulate him and his confrères upon the magnificent philatelic display which has resulted upon their protracted labours.

The attendance of visitors has not apparently been very large, on the part of the general public, and I have heard complaints that sufficient publicity has not been given, but this will doubtless be remedied before the Exhibition closes. On Sunday, the 22nd, Madame Poincaré, the wife of the President of the Republic, made a visit, and under the guidance of the Committee made an extensive tour of the exhibits. This pleasing episode, coupled with the gift of a beautiful Sèvres vase by the President, are happy omens of the interest taken in high quarters in French stamp-collecting, and can hardly fail to induce beneficial results in the future.

The attendance of collectors and dealers from all parts of Europe has been remarkable. There seemed to me, particularly among the dealers, hardly a well-known name absent, and the leading English firms were particularly well represented. In a word, the attendance of all those who are prominent in the pursuit was as remarkable as satisfactory to the promoters of the Exhibition, but whether the visitors who are supposed to attend these functions with a view to being converted to Philatelists were sufficiently numerous remains a very moot point.

In any case, our esteemed and amiable friends across the Channel cannot complain that the English-speaking nations have, as Philatelists, failed to live up to the standard of the *entente cordiale*. The displays made by England and America undoubtedly formed a very large part of the attractions of the Exhibition. There were such a number of magnificent displays that I hesitate to say what was the *clou* at the Palais de Glace, but I think that the honours may be divided between Mr. Rodriguez's collection, Mr. H. J. Duveen's Mauritius, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg's New South Wales, and the several fine exhibits of French stamps.

Occasional Notes.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, request us to remind members and others that the last meeting of the season 1912–13 was held on *May 15th.* All stamps that have reached Mr. A. C. Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C., later than the first post on the morning of Tuesday, May 13th, have necessarily been returned to the senders without being expertized.

The meetings will probably be resumed on October 23rd, 1913.

ARTICLES POSTPONED.

OWING to the pressure on our columns by the publication of the Annual Report of the Royal Philatelic Society and the Notes on the Paris Exhibition, we are compelled to hold over several items, including the further instalments of Mr. Cheavins' interesting paper on the use of the microscope for philatelic purposes.

*THE AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION.**

THE many details of preparation for the great Exhibition to be opened in the Engineers' Building in New York the last week of October are being attended to by the various sub-committees who have these matters more particularly in charge.

Many inquiries have been received from foreign collectors in regard to the rules and regulations of the United States Customs governing exhibits. No packages addressed to the Exhibition will be opened at the New York Custom House. All such packages will be opened at the headquarters of the Exhibition Committee, and in the presence of at least one member of the Committee. In this way the greatest care will be taken to protect exhibits. The Committee will shortly send out a printed label to be attached to the packages containing exhibits. While these labels will not be necessary, they can conveniently be used by exhibitors, and will save all chances of error or mistake in making shipments by post or express. It is expected that most foreign packages will come by registered post.

Nothing has so far been said in regard to the great banquet of philatelists which will be held at one of the famous restaurants of New York in connection with the Exhibition. This banquet will exceed in importance any similar gathering of stamp collectors in this country—certainly within the memory of those at present interested in stamps. No pains will be spared to make this a memorable occasion for those who are so fortunate as to be able to be present. More details in regard to the banquet will be sent out, no later than September. The price of the banquet will be reasonable

* Communicated by one of the leaders of the Exhibition, New York.

within the reach of all, and at the same time it will be a most brilliant affair.

Many distinguished philatelists from abroad will attend. A number of these have already been heard from, but have requested that their names be not made public at present. All who attend the Exhibition and banquet will have an opportunity to meet those gentlemen who names are household words in the philatelic world.

There has been some talk that the Committee might be obliged to secure other quarters for the Exhibition owing to the prospects for so large a number of exhibits, but after thoroughly reconsidering the subject it was decided to stick by the first choice. As previously announced, the Exhibition will therefore be held in the building of the Engineers' Society, located at 29 West Thirty-ninth Street. This is one of the most beautiful structures in New York City. It was built by Andrew Carnegie for the allied engineers' societies of New York, and is the home of the Engineers' Club, a body which is more particularly interested in the advancement of engineering as a science. To that end, a portion of the building was especially constructed for exhibition purposes. The space of any single floor will not be large enough in area, and it will likely be found necessary to utilize two floors. This slight inconvenience will be more than offset by the beauty, dignity, and refinement of the exhibition rooms as compared with the cheap appearance of a large exhibition building like the Grand Central Palace. The light will be of the best, and the building is strictly fireproof. It has every convenience and facility for the holding of a stamp exhibition, and its location is most excellent, in easy access from all parts of New York City.

Mr. John N. Luff and the Committee are now at work on a second edition of the prospectus and scheme of competition. This will show a number of changes from the first edition that was issued the latter part of the winter. No stamp exhibition has ever provided better facilities for the average collector, and particularly for young collectors. It is expected that this class will be unusually well filled.

A new class has been added to the list of competitions. This new class provides for original research work. Much satisfaction is felt by a number of philatelists in the adding of this class. It will simplify the entries in the class for specialized single issues and make the competition more interesting in both.

The medals for the Exhibition have not yet been struck, but the design has been made and approved of. Cuts illustrating this design have been prepared, and will give an excellent idea of the character and importance of the medals to be awarded under the direction of the Jury of Awards.

Speaking of the Jury of Awards, American collectors will be greatly interested in knowing that some of the most prominent foreign philatelists, who are authorities on stamps, will consent to act as judges. It is a long trip for any man to take for this purpose, and the Exhibition Committee and all concerned feel greatly gratified by the outlook in this respect. It is certain that some of the most distinguished philatelists of Europe and of Canada will be seen in New York in October. No American collector can afford to be absent. The interest in the event is growing very rapidly.

No arrangement has been made for a philatelic club in connection with the Exhibition, but it is expected that the Collectors' Club and other clubs of New York where philatelists gather will keep open house for visiting collectors. It is also expected that a number of our best known American philatelists will spend the week of the Exhibition in New York at one of the hotels in the vicinity of the Engineers' Building. It is quite probable that they may club together to have hotel parlours as a club room in common. If this is done, it will, no doubt, become the Mecca for most visiting philatelists.

We hear that in some classes there will be very interesting competition, and unless some change takes place, there will be shown some of the best collections in the world of the stamps of the Danish West Indies. We hear of one and possibly two collections that are coming from Europe, and of at least two that will be shown by American collectors. The same is true of other classes. There will be interesting competition, and a wonderful display worth going far to see.

Mr. E. Klein has also kindly supplied us with the following additional information :—

The following have been added to the Honour Committee : The Philatelic Society of New Zealand, Wellington; International Sammler Verein, Hamburg; F. A. Lucas, Director American Museum Natural History, New York; William Homan, New York; Harry Wennberg, Stockholm, Sweden; A. G. Dahlberg, Buenos Ayres; Cortlandt F. Bishop, New York; Leon de Raaij, Amsterdam; and Charles H. Stone, Cambridge, Mass.

Further Medals Donated.—The following are the latest : Gold.—J. Philipp Benkard, New York; H. F. Colman, Washington; E. R. Ackerman, Plainfield, N.J.; and the United Stamp Company, Chicago. Silver gilt.—D. Field, London (two medals); Julian Park, Buffalo; and the United Stamp Company, Chicago. Silver.—Economist Stamp Company, New York; Walter S. Scott, New York; Charles Gregory, New York; Adolf Weinberger, Brunn, Austria (two medals); and the United Stamp Company, Chicago.

Applications for exhibition space are coming in from all parts of the world, one collection alone reserving five hundred square feet. Work on the the official exhibition catalogue has begun, and advertising rates for stamp dealers who are members of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions were fixed as follows : Whole page, $35.00; ½-page, $20.00; ¼-page, $12.50. These rates are exceedingly low considering the large circulation which the catalogue will have, and also its permanent advertising value. Send application for advertising space and copy to Eugene Klein, Chairman, Publicity Committee, Empire Building, Philadelphia.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S COLLECTION: APPOINTMENT OF A NEW COMMITTEE.

By M. P. CASTLE.

In the *London Philatelist* of January, 1910 (following an announcement in the previous month), I detailed at some length the arrangements then recently made for the carrying on of the Reference Collection of the

Royal Philatelic Society. The functions of the sub-Committee appointed were necessarily of a temporary nature, and it is with pleasure that I now record the definite appointment by the Council, at its meeting on June 5, of a new, smaller and strong permanent working Committee to carry on this important branch of the Society's operations. The re-arrangements involve a partially revised scheme for the permanent management of the Collection.

The end of a busy season having been reached, the newly-elected Council made it their first care to take the matter of the future of their growing Collection into consideration, and on the proposal of the President, seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, a Committee of three, consisting of Baron Percy de Worms and Messrs. Wilmot Corfield and L. W. Fulcher, was made, Mr. Castle being simultaneously re-elected as chairman *ex-officio*. This Philatelic Collections Committee has been given the widest discretionary powers as to the details of their methods of working, which in such capable hands cannot fail to command success.

It has been felt that the occasion demands the selection of Fellows willing to serve the Society as curators of its Collection, and that responsibility centred in the individual rather than in several associated groups of Philatelists will be more likely to lead to continuous and definite progress in this prolonged and difficult undertaking.

The new Committee met at 4 Southampton Row on June 11 and 26, when preliminary steps were taken for the fulfilment of its duties, the chief determination arrived at being in the apportionment of its labours among the members as follows:—

Entires, etc.: L. W. Fulcher.
Adhesives: Baron Percy de Worms and Wilmot Corfield.
Mr. Corfield being appointed Hon. Secretary.

I am confident that this announcement of renewed interest in one of the Society's principal assets will give general satisfaction to all the members, and I again express the hope that all Fellows will co-operate in the presentation of further stamps to the Collection. It is greatly hoped that between now and the opening of the next Philatelic season a substantial advance may be made in the direction of the aims of the Committee.

In a later issue of this journal the work accomplished and the future intentions of the Committee will be detailed more fully, accompanied by the publication of a list of presentations to the late Committee made since the appearance of the last notification of the kind in the *London Philatelist*.

Donations of stamps or entires will be gladly received by the members of the Committee as follows:—

Baron Percy de Worms: 21 Lowndes Street, S.W.
Mr. Wilmot Corfield: 27 Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E.
Mr. L. W. Fulcher: 37, Kempshott Road, Streatham Common, S.W.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

GREAT BRITAIN.—We have taken the following from the *British Philatelist*:—

A Somerset House "Chalky".—The unexpected constantly happens, and this is certainly unexpected.

The Six Pence (Edwardian) has long been known on thick paper, but no one seems to have noticed that, although a Somerset House print, it was on chalky paper.

The copies we have seen answer readily to the usual test, and shew that Somerset House has advanced still farther towards the high standard of work set up by the old contractors, Messrs. De La Rue & Co.

Somerset House print; chalky paper.
6d., dull purple (of a reddish tone).

AUSTRALIA.—Mr. Castle has shewn us the 40s. value which made its appearance in Sydney on the 28th April, completing the whole of the issues of the kangaroo type.

Adhesive.

40s., Kangaroo type; perf. 11¾, 12; carmine and black.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.—Captain F. E. Wood writes us as follows:—

"On a recent visit to the local Post Office I found the following varieties amongst the Fed. Malay States stamps:—

$2, on ordinary paper with a faint yellow tinge.
$5, with the blue in a very pale shade.
5 c., 8 c., and 50 c., with inverted wmk.
The 8 c. was also in a much darker shade of blue."

INDIA.—To the Georgian set overprinted "Service," in black, the *Stamp Lover* adds the 12 annas stamp.

Official.

12 annas, dull claret.

Gwalior.—From the same source we gather that the 4 annas, 5 and 25 rupee stamps of the Georgian issue have been overprinted, as usual, for use here.

Adhesives.

4 annas, olive-green.
5 rupees, bright blue and violet.
25 ,, brownish orange and blue.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* informs us that the large 3d. South Australian Crown A stamp may be found with the word "Pence" reading "PENGE," the cross stroke of the letter "G" being quite distinct.

EUROPE.

AUSTRIA.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us a new Postage Due value of the usual type, 14 heller, rose, perf. 12½.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News reports the issue of the 1 and 3 heller postage stamps on ordinary paper.

Adhesives.

1 heller, black; unsurfaced paper.
3 hellers, purple, ,, ,,

Postage Due.

14 hellers, rose, perf. 12½; unsurfaced paper.

BELGIUM.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the 10 c. Postage Due stamp in a new shade, deep rose, and informs us that the 5 c. stamp of this issue is now appearing in a bright yellow-green shade.

We do not seem to have yet chronicled the recently issued Parcels Post stamp.

Parcels Post.

35 c., yellow-bistre and green.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 10 c. stamp of the current set, printed on paper with the honeycomb watermark.

We read in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that three of the current stamps have been overprinted.

"Centenario
DE LAS
Instrucciones
DEL
AÑO XIII"

Adhesives.

10 c., green, watermark honeycomb.
2 c., brown, overprinted as above.
4 c., purple ,, ,,
5 c., red ,, ,,

BRAZIL.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a new 1000 reis stamp, bearing the portrait of Barão Dorio Branco, late Foreign Minister.

Adhesive.

1000 reis, deep green ; perf. 12.

ECUADOR.—We read in the *Stamp Lover* that the current 1 c., 3 c., 5 c., and 10 c. have been overprinted locally "Oficial" in black.

Officials.

1 centavo, vermilion and black.
3 centavos, orange and ,,
5 ,, scarlet and ,,
10 ,, deep blue and ,,

HONDURAS.—*Smith's Monthly* chronicles the 1 c. stamp of 1911 with the surcharge 6 cts. in black.

Provisional.

6 cts., in black, on 1 c., violet.

UNITED STATES.—We are indebted to Mr. L. Harald Kjellstedt for the following information :—

"Under date of May 28, 1913, the Postmaster-General decreed the discontinuance of U.S. Registry stamp, issued December 1, 1911. Remaining stock will be used up, but no further printing of this stamp will take place. Ordinary postage stamps will take the place of the discarded stamp."

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1913-14.

President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. BACON.
Hon. Secretary—J. A. TILLEARD, M.V.O.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

W. W. CORFIELD. J. R. LAING.
D. C. GRAY. F. J. PEPLOW.
T. W. HALL. FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
L. L. R. HAUSBURG. BARON P. DE WORMS.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE thirteenth meeting of the season 1912-13 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 1st May, 1913, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, H. J. Duveen, Herbert R. Oldfield, T. W. Hall, F. J. Peplow, Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud, R. B. Yardley, Baron P. de Worms, Wilmot Corfield, O. Beeby, I. J. Simons, A. Chilver, Rev. James Mursell (Brisbane), D. C. Gray, A. S. Mackenzie Low, J. H. Barron, C. R. Wickins, A. C. Emerson, L. S. Wells, W. Lane Joynt, R. P. Croom-Johnson, Franz Reichenheim, Baron de Worms, J. L. Green, E. D. Bacon, J. R. Laing, J. A. Tilleard. C. A. Pocock, G. Papier (Associates). One visitor.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 17th April, 1913, were read and signed as correct.

A ballot was taken for the election of Niall Diarmid Campbell, Esq., J.P., proposed by the President, seconded by the Honorary Secretary, and after ballot Mr. Campbell was declared duly elected a Fellow and Member of the Society.

Mr. H. J. Duveen then gave a display of his collection of the stamps of New South Wales.

He showed the issues as far as the Crown "N.S.W." watermarked series, mostly in immaculate unused condition.

Amongst the gems exhibited were :—

1d., "Sydney View," Plate I. 6, unused.
1d. ,, ,, ,, II. 10 ,,
2d. ,, ,, 12 ,,
3d. ,, ,, block of 13, a pair and a strip of 4, all unused, being 19 out of the 25 types. This is one of the finest and rarest philatelic treasures in existence.
1d., "Laureated Issue," no watermark. 12, unused, including the laid paper.
2d. "Laureated Issue," no wmk. 17, unused.
3d. ,, ,, ,, 6 ,,
6d. ,, ,, ,, 3 ,,
8d. ,, ,, ,, 3 ,,
2d. ,, ,, watermarked "2," block of 15, unused.
3d., "Laureated Issue," watermarked "3," unused block of 20, with full margins at top and bottom, and showing the scroll on the left side margin.
3d., "Laureated Issue," error of watermark "2," unused.
2d., "Diadem Issue," imperf., lithographed.
3d. ,, ,, ,, a pair, with error of watermark "2."
5d., "Diadem Issue," imperf., 6, unused.
6d. ,, ,, ,, 11 ,,
8d. ,, ,, ,, 2 ,, and one orange-yellow, on an envelope dated Nov. 14th, 1856.
1/–, "Diadem Issue," imperf., 4, unused.

Registration Stamp, imperf. issue, 6, unused, including a pair.
3d., "Diadem Issue," perf. 11½, 12; pair of the yellow-green, unused.
8d., "Diadem Issue," perf. 11½, 12; 3, unused.
5/–, perf. 11½, 12, unused.

At the conclusion of the display a very hearty vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Castle to Mr. Duveen; the resolution was seconded by Mr. Lane-Joynt, and carried unanimously.

THE fourteenth meeting of the season 1912–13 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 15th May, 1913, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, T. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, Rev. James Mursell, I. J. Simons, Alfred Stern, J. L. Green, D. C. Gray, C. R. Wickins, F. Ransom, Capt. G. F. Napier, J. R. Laing, Franz Reichenheim, E. D. Bacon, Wilmot Corfield, Col. F. H. Hancock, J. A. Tilleard. C. A. Pocock, G. Papier (Associates).

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The Hon. Secretary read a letter from Mr. H. J. Duveen, presenting to the Society the die of the first 2d. stamp of South Australia, with an explanation of its discovery and the manner in which it had come into his hands. The die was passed round for examination by the members, and the Hon. Secretary was directed to acknowledge Mr. Duveen's interesting and valuable gift with the best thanks of the Society.

The Hon. Librarian reported the receipt from Mr. Bacon for the Society's Library of the Official Report of the Fifth Congress, which was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

Mr. John Huntley Hope Chamberlain, proposed by the Hon. Secretary and seconded by the Hon. Assistant Secretary, was a candidate for election to membership, and was after ballot declared duly elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim passed round for inspection by members a copy of a new edition of the booklets containing twenty 5 pf. and ten 10 pf. stamps of the German Empire, the thirty stamps being now arranged in five leaves instead of six as at first; three containing six 5 pf. stamps each, one six 10 pf. stamps, and one four 10 pf. stamps and two 5 pf. stamps, and the top row showing two 5 pf. stamps and one 10 pf. stamp attached.

The chief business of the meeting consisted of a display by members of one issue of any country, and many most interesting stamps were shown. Amongst those contributing to the display were His Majesty the Patron, who showed a choice little collection of the Scinde Dawk stamps, both used and unused, with a set of the forgeries for comparison.

The stamps chosen by the President were those of the 1853 issue of British Guiana, and included a large number of unused and used stamps, with many pairs and strips, showing the various types referred to in his recent paper on the subject of this interesting issue. The strips shown of the 4 cents prove that the types were repeated in the same sheets, and that there was more than one transfer of this value.

Mr. T. W. Hall contributed a display of the 1868 issue of Mexico, showing ten types in each value and the various retouches to be found. The collection consisted very largely of unused stamps and was carefully annotated with full printed descriptions and explanations.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim gave a display of the newspaper stamps of France, comprising all the values perforated and imperforate in blocks of four in various shades, and including the 5 cents in lilac, blue, and rose, as well as the ½ on 1 cent and 3 cents of 1900 which were not issued. The collection also contained the various values of the Peace and Commerce type, and of the 1900 and following issues with the surcharge ½ centime *en plus*. A photograph of the lower part of the sheet was also shown illustrating the particular printing by which the sheets contained 101 stamps, the odd stamp being printed on the outside corner of the bottom row, and forming a bonus to the newspaper proprietors to compensate for any loss sustained by accident in printing, as the stamps had to be affixed to the paper before printing the text.

The stamps shown by Mr. F. Ransom were those of the 1864 issue of Trinidad, comprising varieties of shades of the four values both used and unused, and including the 1d., rose, imperforate, and the scarce variety of the 1s., in grey-lilac.

Mr. J. R. Laing's display consisted of the New Zealand issue of 1863–66, comprising shades and dated specimens of the several values. He also showed the 1860 issue of New South Wales, amongst the stamps perforated 11½, 12 being a 6d., brown, dated in February, 1860. In the stamps perforated 12½, 13 were a fine range of shades of the 3d., with several dated copies, the 5d., 6d., and 1s., all unused, several dated specimens of the 5d., a fine range of shades, with dates, copies of the 6d. proving various printings, and a similar lot of the 8d. and 1s., with a good show of shades of the 5s., including the rare steel-grey shade. The errors of watermark in the 1d., 3d., and 6d. were also exhibited. The stamps of the South Australian issue of 1860–67 were also shown in a fine range of shades with many dated copies, and also the 1857 issue of Tasmania and the 1850 issue of Victoria, the former in various shades with dated copies and several strips, and the latter including several pairs and strips showing the different printings, in addition to a fine pair of the 1858 roulette.

Mr. D. C. Gray showed the 1854 issue of India, including many strips, pairs, and single stamps of the first four transfers of the ½ anna value and of the three transfers of the 1 anna stamp. The 2 annas value was represented by large blocks and strips, and pairs and single stamps in various shades. Picked copies and pairs of all three settings of the 4 annas were also included, together with specimens of all values used on original letters.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season 1912–13, being the Annual General Meeting of the Society, was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 5th June, 1913, at 6 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Herbert R. Oldfield, L. L. R. Hausburg, T. W. Hall, R. B. Yardley, Wilmot Corfield, L. W. Fulcher, Baron P. de Worms, Capt. G. F. Napier, I. J. Simons, Capt. A. S. Bates, A. C. Emerson, D. C. Gray, C. McNaughtan, A. W. Chambers, Franz Reichenheim, E. D. Bacon, J. A. Tilleard. G. Papier (Associate).

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 15th May, 1913, were read and signed as correct.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim presented to the Society a bound record of the proceedings of the Permanent Committee of the Philatelic Congress for 1911–12 and 1912–13, and the gift was handed to the Librarian and directed to be acknowledged with suitable thanks.

The Hon. Secretary then presented his report on the work of the Society for the past year, and on the motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, it was resolved that the report be received and adopted and published in the *London Philatelist*, and a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Tilleard for his able report and for the valuable services he had rendered to the Society.

The accounts and balance sheet of the Society were then presented by the Hon. Treasurer, and Mr. Chambers, on behalf of Mr. Langton and himself as Auditors, read his formal report, which showed the finances of the Society to be in a very satisfactory condition.

The President then moved, and Mr. Hall seconded, that the accounts be received and adopted, and the cordial thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. C. E. McNaughtan, the Hon. Treasurer, and to Messrs. Chambers and Langton, the Hon. Auditors, for their services.

No notice of retirement having been given, and no nominations having been received, the present officers and Council were re-elected for the ensuing season.

Mr. A. W. Chambers and Mr. J. G. Langton having kindly consented to serve were duly re-elected as Auditors for the ensuing year.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

APRIL 12. Display — "Hungary" — Mr. H. L. Hayman.

After Messrs. Wilmot Corfield, H. L. Hayman, and E. Morcom had been thanked for contributions to the Society's Stamp Collection, Mr. Hayman showed his collection of the stamps of Hungary—probably the most highly specialized collection in existence.

The great number of retouched stamps was surprising to the members, and the method of showing the retouches by means of skeleton key-plates was very interesting. It puts a new interest into stamps which many collectors were throwing aside as of no account.

The collection of "Things not often seen" was greatly admired, owing to their rarity in such superb condition.

APRIL 26. Outdoor meeting at Mr. Pimm's—held mostly indoors owing to rain. The tastes and interests of every member were provided for in the hospitality of Mrs. Pimm and the collections of stamps, coins and sketches of Mr. Pimm, which constituted a feast for mind and body.

MAY 1. Annual Dinner. After the mere formality of the courses and toasts, Mr. Tilley gave an account of the Edinburgh Congress, and the following programme was passed for next session :—

1913.		
Oct.	2.	Annual Meeting.
„	23.	Ten minutes with interesting stamps. By Members.
Nov.	13.	African Colonies. Mr. B. B. Tilley.
„	27.	Bahamas, Bermuda, Grenada. Mr. W. Pimm.
Dec.	11.	Oxford College Stamps. Mr. F. A. Bellamy.
1914.		
Jan.	8.	Lantern Display. Mr. J. A. Margoschis.
„	22.	King's Heads. Mr. E Morcom.
Feb.	5.	Ceylon. Mr. E. M. Rudland.
„	19.	St. Vincent. Display, with Notes on some little-known and uncatalogued varieties. Mr. J. J. Darlow.
Mar.	5.	British Isles. Dr. T. D. F. Evans.
„	21 (Sat.)	Levant and Foreign Post Offices. Mr. H. L. Hayman.
April	4 (Sat.)	Greece. Outdoor Meeting at Dr. Groom's.
„	30.	Annual Dinner.

Herts Philatelic Society.

Hon. Secretary—
H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

THE general annual meeting of the session 1912–13 was held at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, May 20th, 1913 at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim, H. L. Hayman, T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, Baron de Worms, W. T. Stanley, P. Ashley, J. C. Sidebotham, W. A. Boyes, Rev. G. Barber, A. J. Warren, F. Read, A. G. Wane, E. W. Arnold, J. J. Hoddinott, B. A. Kirby, L. R. Turner, and H. A. Slade. Mr. Reichenheim was voted to the chair. The minutes of the annual meeting held on May 21st, 1912, were read and signed as correct.

It was proposed and carried that a donation of £2 2s. to the "Forgery" sub-Committee be paid from the funds of the Society; that the annual subscription of 15s. of the Society to the Permanent Congress Committee be paid; that 16s. be paid to Mr. Reichenheim for two enlarged copies of the Society's library catalogue; and that an advertisement for half-page at £1 12s. be inserted in the official catalogue of the Paris International Philatelic Exhibition.

A collection of various stamps and entires by Mr. Franz Reichenheim, a set of unused Postal Service Indian stamps, and forgeries by Mr. Cool were presented to the Society's collections.

The Hon. Librarian reported several donations to the library received during the last month. Reports were presented by the Society's delegates to the Fifth Philatelic Congress, by the Hon. Secretary and Hon. Treasurer, by the Hon. Librarian and by the Hon. Curators of the Society's collections.

It was resolved that the Hon. Treasurer's statement of accounts, together with all other reports, be submitted to the October meeting, and, with the other reports, be printed separately as an annual report. Also that the List of Wants for the Society's collections be completed and printed in the same report.

Mr. Warren promised his services in assisting Mr. Frentzel in drawing up the European List of Wants. Mr. Hayman undertook to procure two copies of Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue for the curators. The election of officers for the session 1913–14 resulted as follows:—

President: Franz Reichenheim.

Vice-President: H. L. Hayman.

Hon. Vice-Presidents: M. P. Castle M.V.O., J.P., J. Dunbar Heath, Sir John Henniker Heaton, Bart., Herbert R. Oldfield.

Committee: P. Ashley, W. A. Boyes, W G. Cool, R. Frentzel, T. H. Harvey, J. R. Laing, W. T. Standen, Baron de Worms.

Hon. Librarian: J. C. Sidebotham.

Hon. Lecturer: P. Ashley.

Hon. Auditors: F. Read, A. G. Wane.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: H. A. Slade.

All the officers returned thanks for their elections, and Mr. Ashley stated that he would be pleased to receive invitations for lectures from members who would be giving displays next season.

It was decided to continue the publication of the *Monthly Report*, and a contribution of £25 was made to the editor from the funds of the Society. The sincere thanks of the Society were passed to the editor (Mr. Franz Reichenheim) for his unflagging energy and devoted services during the past year. It was also proposed and carried that a Stamp Auction be held at one of the next season's meetings, Mr. Darlow to preside as hon. auctioneer, and Mr. Cool to act as assistant; the meeting to be either in December or March.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of April 29 and 30, 1913.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, "ARMY OFFICIAL," 1903, 6d., purple, type 2, pair	2	15	0
British Central Africa, 1895, One Penny on 2d., double surcharge, on piece	3	5	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, 5s., blue, 10s., purple brown, all "Specimen"	3	10	0
Transvaal, C.S.A.R., 1903, 1d., scarlet and black, vert. strip of 10, double overprint, mint.	15	10	0
British Columbia, 1861, imperf., 2½d., brown-rose, pair, mint	8	2	6
Antigua, 1879, CC, 2½d., red-brown, pair, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 4, ditto	2	2	0
Bahamas, 1859, imperf., 1d., lake, block of 8, ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 1d., lake, pair, ditto	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-lilac, pair, ditto	11	5	0
Ditto, 1863, CC, 1d., scarlet, block of 12, ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, 1875, CC, 4d., rose, pair, ditto	2	2	0
Grenada, 1873–9, Small Star, perf. 15, 1d., green, block of 4, ditto	3	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Grenada, 1881, Broad Star, 4d., blue, pair, mint	3	3	0
Brazil, 1844, 180 reis, black on yellowish	2	16	0
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., No. 4, no roulettes	2	6	0
Mexico, 1864–6, 3 c., chocolate,* creased	3	15	0
Ditto, 1867–8, Gothic, 8 rs., green on brown	2	12	6
Victoria, 1865–7, 10d., slate, mint	2	5	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of April 21st, 1913.

Bahamas, 1902, £1, green and black, mint	1	1	0
Ceylon, 1903, Rs.2 25 c., ditto	1	1	0
Gibraltar, 1907, 8s., multiple wmk.	1	17	0
Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., on piece	2	15	0
Grenada, 1904, mult. wmk., 10s., mint	1	12	0
Lagos, 1904, Single CA, 2s. 6d., ditto	1	16	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s.	1	3	0
New Hebrides, 1908, Single CA, 1s., ditto	1	8	0
St. Lucia, 1860, 4d., blue*	1	0	0
Great Britain, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," Queen, 5d., mint	2	0	0

Sale of May 14th, 1913.

Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine	2	7	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	1	16	0
Gibraltar, January, 1886, 1s., yellow-brown, mint	2	19	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, "V.R."*	8	15	0
Ditto, £5, orange £2 5s. and	2	16	0
Ditto, Orbs, £1, brown-purple	1	7	0
Ditto, "R.H. OFFICIAL," ½d., mint, 1d., used	1	7	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1887, £1, green	2	15	0
Hamburg, 4 sch., green, imperf.	3	14	0
Nevis, 1867, 1s., yellow-green	1	13	0

Sale May 20th, 1913.

Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d.	2	8	0
India, 1854, 2 as., green, block of 4*	1	6	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., lake	1	14	0
Basle, 2½ r., defective	2	16	0

Sale of May 26th, 1913.

St. Vincent, 1866, 4d., yellow, mint	1	10	0
Great Britain, £5, orange on bluish, some perfs. clipped	1	14	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 1d., vermilion	1	9	0
Cape Triangular, 6d., lilac, pair	1	10	0
British Guiana, 1876, perf. 12½, 4 c., blue	1	13	0

Sale of June 9th, 1913.

Canada, 7½d., green, pair	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto*	2	2	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	3	12	6
Great Britain, 1d., "V.R.,"* double letters on lower corners expertized	9	5	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet-vermilion	5	0	0
Ditto, 1s., lake, sheet of 20, mint	3	0	0

Sale of June 13th, 1913.

Cape Woodblock, 1d.	4	4	0
Great Britain, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., on piece	2	6	0
Mauritius, 1859, 2d., blue, pair on entire	5	0	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d.	5	0	0
Natal, 1877, 1d. on 6d., carmine, surcharged four times	1	19	0
Nevis, 1867, 1s., yellow-green	1	10	0
Basle, 2½ rappen	3	0	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of May 15th and 16th, 1913.

Great Britain, £5, orange	2	10	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ⅓rd gro., moss-green,* thinned	2	12	0
British Bechuanaland, Postal Fiscal, 1910, on Transvaal, 6d., black and orange, hor. pair	2	7	6
Cape Triangular, 1853, blued paper, 1d., brick-red, pair	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4	2	2	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion, pair on piece	13	0	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	3	7	6
Liberia, 1909, 50 c., green and brown, "O.S.," centre inverted	2	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., red, worn plate, strip of 3	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, vert. pair	3	3	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., vermilion, vert. pair	7	7	0
British Honduras, 50 c., on 1s., grey, mint	2	0	0
St. Vincent, 1883–4, perf. 12, 4d., bright blue, mint	2	6	0
Buenos Ayres, 1858, 5 pesos, olive-yellow,* with gum	9	9	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., pale red, Plate I, hor. pair	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, single specimen	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on yellowish laid paper, vert. pair	4	0	0
Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow	3	0	0
Collection, 4961, mostly foreign	23	0	0

Sale of May 30th, 1913.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., "V.R.," short at left *	6	2	6
Ditto, 1867–83, 5s., rose, Plate I, 78 copies	10	12	6
Ditto, £5, orange	2	8	0
Ditto "GOVT. PARCELS," 6d., green, mint	2	5	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., rose on blued paper, overprinted "Specimen," mint	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ultramarine on blued paper, ditto, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, wmk., 3 Crowns, £1, brown-lilac, ditto, ditto	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1892, £1, green, mint	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another specimen used	2	12	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ⅓ gr., moss-green, small margins	5	7	6
Saxony, 1856, 10 gr., blue, mint	2	0	0
Hong Kong, 1874, $10, rose, ditto	2	2	0
British South Africa, 1896, 1d. on 3d., grey-black and green, mint	2	0	0
United States, 1875, without grille, 90 c., black and carmine, mint	2	18	0
Barbados, 1873, 5s., dull rose, mint	3	0	0
Victoria, 1868-81, 5s., blue on yellow	2	4	0
Collection in Imperial, 4099	40	0	0
„ Plain Album, U.S.A., 720	16	10	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of May 8th and 9th, 1913.

Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 10s., blue	6	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," King, 10d.	3	5	0
Russian Levant, 1865, 20 k., blue and red,* defective on right	4	10	0
Wurtemburg, 70 k., purple	4	15	0
Ceylon, 1863, C C, perf. 13, 6d., brown *	2	15	0
Cape Triangular, 1855, 1s., yellow-green, pair	3	5	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., pale blue, retouched corner, repaired	7	10	0
Canada, perf. 12, 6d., brown-purple *	5	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion, heavy postmark	4	12	6
Cuba, 1899, 5 c., inverted on 3 mils chestnut, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c. on 4 mils, green, ditto	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 c. on 2 mils, green, ditto	4	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., grey-blue, Plate 3, 2nd retouch £3 5s. and	2	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., grey-blue on laid, Plate 3, 2nd retouch, Gibbon 37	5	5	0
Ditto, 1853, coarse background, 6d., brown, hor. strip of 4, heavy postmark	9	10	0
New Zealand, 1862, Star, 6d., brown, mint	2	17	6
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	2	14	0

Sale of May 22nd and 23rd, 1913.

Great Britain, £5, orange on white	2	10	0
Ceylon, 1861, rough perfs., 4d., deep rose-red *	2	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., brick-red	6	10	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, with tear	2	6	0
Niger Coast, Half Penny on 2d., Gibbons No. 22, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, on 2½d., Gibbons No. 23, on piece	2	15	0
Sierra Leone, 2½d. on 2s., purple, hor. pair, mint	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, the very rare type, mint	4	10	0
Bolivia, 1867, 500 c., black,* with gum	2	2	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5 c., red *	8	0	0
British Guiana, 1876, 96 c., olive-bistre, mint	2	2	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet, ver., close	4	5	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	10	0	0
St. Lucia, 1883–6, 1s., orange-brown, mint	2	6	0
St. Vincent, 1881, 4d., bright blue *	2	0	0
Ditto, 1880, 1s., bright vermilion *	3	5	0
Ditto, 1d. on half 6d.,* with gum	3	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., bright red on yellowish, Plate 1	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on white, Plate 2	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 3	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., grey-blue, Plate 3	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., grey-blue, Plate 3, 2nd retouch	2	0	0
New Zealand, 1862, pelure, rouletted, 6d., brown *	7	10	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 2d., blue	3	3	0

Sale of June 5th and 6th, 1913.

Great Britain, £5, orange on white	3	12	6
Ditto, 1873, 2½, rose, H.L.F.L. error	2	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1887, £1, green	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902, 5s., carmine *	10	0	0
Mecklenburg, July, 1864, rouletted, ¼ths, red	4	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Sweden, 3 skl., green, 1855,* thinning and stain	2	4	0
Ditto, 6 skl., grey, 1855*	2	10	0
Ditto, 24 skl., vermilion,* variety with line through "S.V."	4	10	0
Bechuanaland, Aug. 1888, 2d. in red on 2d. lilac, variety curly 2, mint	2	6	0
Cape Triangular, 1855, 4d, blue, block of 6	2	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., deep rose-red	2	4	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, apparently*	3	3	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1d., brownish-red, block of 4, cut one side	2	0	0
Gold Coast, C A, 1d., blue, one and a half copies, used as 1½d. on piece	2	8	0
Liberia, 1909, 50 c., brown and green, centre inverted	2	4	0
Tobago, C C, 6d., stone, mint	2	2	0
New South Wales, "O.S." on 5s., violet and green	2	5	0
Ditto, "O.S." on 20s., violet and carmine	3	15	0

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Mr. G. Gilbert.

Sale of April 21st to 26th, 1913.

	Fcs., including 10% payable by buyers.	Sterling ex. 25.25. £	s.	d.
France, 1849, 15 c., green, hor. strip of 4	159[60]	6	6	4
Ditto, ditto, ditto, vert. strip of 4	121	4	15	10
Naples, Arms, ½ t., blue	720[50]	28	10	8
Ditto, Cross, ½ t., blue	308	12	4	0
Ditto, ditto, on Journal	286	11	6	6
Great Britain, 1d., black, V.R.*	486[20]	19	5	1
Ditto, 2s., brown	242	9	11	8
Oldenburg, 1858, ⅓ gro., black on green*	221[10]	8	15	2
Moldavia, 27 para, black on rose	1952[50]	77	6	6
Saxony, 3 pf., red	671	26	12	3
Tuscany, 3 lire, yellow (collection, Koch)	3300	130	13	10
Argentine Repub., 1867, *no wmk.*, 15 c., blue,* imperf.	1512[50]	59	18	0
Brazil, 1844, 300 reis	110	4	7	2
Buenos Ayres, 1860, 2 p., red*	121	4	15	10
Ceylon, 1857, 9d., brown-violet	192[50]	7	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	473	18	14	8
Ditto, 1861, ½, green*	122[10]	4	16	9
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue,* clean-cut perfs.	220	8	14	3
Colombian Repub., 1862, 1 p., lilac*	110	4	7	2
British Guiana, 1850, 12 c., indigo (collection, Koch)	1815	71	17	7
Ditto, 1851, 1 c., black on deep carmine	347[60]	13	15	4
Mauritius, 1848, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion on azure	1683	66	13	1
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, pair	2266	89	14	10
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion, pair	1276	50	10	8
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue	1870	74	1	2
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., light blue	1980	78	8	4
Ditto, 1859, ditto, 2d., dark blue, type 2	1870	74	1	2
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, type 11	2002	79	5	9
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, type 12	1342	53	3	0
Uruguay, Diligencia, 80 c., green*	119[90]	4	15	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXII. JULY, 1913. No. 259.

Paris Impressions.

THE above title might imply the first issue of Greece, but is intended to convey a passing appreciation of things philatelic in the French capital, gathered from many sources, and in no way those of a single individual. The first general impression is that a most interesting and successful Philatelic Exhibition has been held, and that, as always in Paris, the remarkably numerous visitors contrived to pass a very pleasant holiday. The second impression is that the general body of collectors in Paris and in other capitals have left all the honours of this success to the dealers, and that their co-operation has by no means approached the standard of this country. The third impression is that there is an extraordinary vitality in Continental Philately coupled with a demand—especially for fine specimens and the rarer stamps—that tends to denude the dealers' stocks and causes rapid rises in value, this being particularly applicable to unsevered imperforate stamps, those on original, or in extra fine condition. The fourth impression is that the appreciation of and prices asked for fine British Colonial stamps—despite the enormous demand for Europeans—is altogether different from that indicated in British catalogues.

These impressions, which are not our own, but gathered from contact with many competent judges, may be relied upon as reflecting the true state of present philatelic feeling in Paris. As regards the valuation of our own Colonial stamps we can but once more repeat that in our judgment the present-day catalogues are almost entirely fallacious with regard to the pricing of the older issues. The rarer stamps are largely under-priced and the commoner ones over-priced, and the catalogues, whose very existence depends upon their acceptance as a guide to value, are absolutely unreliable in very many instances. Every one, including the publishers, is aware of this, hence the time must arrive when the enormous value of our Colonial issues will compel the same legitimate treatment that is accorded to other sections of Philately.

The Paris Philatelic Exhibition.

By M. P. CASTLE.

(*Continued from page* 144.)

THE almost inevitable delays and minor troubles incidental to all Exhibitions, as alluded to in my previous notes, were all in due time surmounted, thanks to the energy of the Committee, everything going smoothly after the first two or three days. The Palais de Glace, circular in shape, though vast and imposing, did not, however, lend itself well to the separation of the various classes of exhibits, and the jury had a tremendous task in their adjudications, which were only completed after incessant work during four days. The list of awards was very comprehensive, no exhibit of any real importance failing to obtain some recognition of its merits.

I cannot, however, refrain from expressing my opinion that to expect the successful exhibitors to pay for their own gold medals—as was the case, except where specially donated—ill accords with the dignity of an Exhibition held in such a city as Paris.

The huge amount of stamps shown can be best appreciated by the fact that no less than 120 pages of the Catalogue are devoted to their classification and description. The Catalogue itself, issued with great promptness, was an admirable piece of work (despite a few omissions); neatly printed and of pocket size (about 7 inches by $4\frac{1}{2}$), it was an invaluable mentor to every visitor.

The greatest aim of a philatelic exhibition is to secure a large display of fine stamps, and in this respect the Paris Exhibition has undoubtedly been an entire success. Both in quantity and quality the exhibits were absolutely beyond reproach, and the Committee, with the indefatigable Mons. A. Coyette, are to be heartily congratulated upon the brilliant and successful reward of their labours.

The Catalogue, however, reveals the fact that this fine result is largely due to the exhibits sent from abroad—especially from Great Britain and America. There were undoubtedly *some* fine collections shown by French Philatelists, but it was the general opinion of foreign visitors that the French collectors themselves contributed relatively little towards the success of the Exhibition. I have had an intimate acquaintance with the working of philatelic exhibitions for a quarter of a century, and, judging from past experience in other Exhibitions, I regret to say that, in my judgment, which I know is shared by many others, at both the Paris and recent Vienna shows, the collectors of those capitals lamentably failed alike in their own exhibits and in the social amenities that should respond to the loyal co-operation and presence of foreign collectors. At Paris, including the jury, there were present many of the most noted Philatelists and the heads of the foremost philatelic societies of the world, but no recognition was given to these gentlemen by any French collectors. As at Vienna, the dealers were all to the

fore—amiable and energetic—and to them in both places the success is mainly due. The amateurs whose exhibits, however, make the success of these Exhibitions have assuredly a right to expect the loyal co-operation of the collectors of the country that holds the Exhibition.

In any case Paris is a host in itself, and with weather that was absolutely beyond reproach the numerous visitors enjoyed their visit immensely. I had the privilege of meeting many old friends and notable Philatelists and never had a dull moment. In one respect only is Paris fallen off! It was for many years a happy hunting-ground for British Colonial stamps, but those days are gone, alas! and the few Colonials that are left are appraised at prices that laugh our own Catalogue prices to scorn.

It is obvious that with a Catalogue extending to 120 pages it will be impossible to more than epitomize the exhibits. I shall therefore only refer to the more important ones, following the order of the Catalogue. Many of the exhibits are also well known to English collectors and have been previously shown and described: I have put a dagger to these. Brief reference to these must therefore not be considered as slighting their well-known qualities. I have also appended a star to those stamps not shown for competition.

EXHIBITS AND AWARDS.

Grand Prize of the Exhibition.

The beautiful Sèvres vase given by the President of the French Republic goes to Buenos Ayres, and Mr. J. E. Rodriguez should be supremely happy in having secured this coveted trophy, which was the Grand Prize of the Exhibition. Mr. Rodriguez certainly made a grand show, and the room specially devoted to his exhibits was one of the great attractions. Not only is his general collection of unused stamps of the world marvellous, including many of the great rarities, but his specialized collections of South Americans are of the highest degree of excellence.

A "fleet" of 160 *unused* Buenos Ayres stamps is almost astounding. Mr. Rodriguez' enterprise and spirit in sending such a magnificent collection across the ocean richly deserved the splendid award it has secured. Although the result of Mr. Rodriguez' collecting is marvellous, I think he has attempted the impossible in collecting only unused stamps. No one has, or ever will have, everything unused, and he would be well advised if he followed the example of all great collectors in taking used where the unused are unattainable. Copies showing a minimum of postmark can be gradually procured, and a star placed over such specimens would indicate their status. In many of the British Colonial issues his collection is lamentably wanting under present conditions, and in a general collection completeness is the first necessity.

Cup of Honour Presented by the Committee.

Mr. H. J. Duveen most assuredly fully deserved this high award. His Mauritius stamps are "a dream"; the specimens of the Post Office unused, the unique block of four unused one penny, and his superb unused two-pennies in the earliest state of the plate are absolutely superb. The whole collection is exceedingly fine, and was the observed of all observers at Paris.

France.

Mr. Franz Reichenheim's† collection grows finer with each Exhibition, and it proved that it could hold its own against home competition. In the arrangement of the stamps and its philatelic study it was undoubtedly far ahead of any French competitor.

Count Paul Durrieu.—Only a selection of this celebrated but little-known collection was exposed. Commenced more than half a century since by the father of its present possessor, the collection is of enormous extent, and in many respects, such as unused sheets, it has probably no equal as regards the stamps of France. The following entire sheets were shown :—

1849. 20 c., black, with the *tête-bêche.*
20 c., blue (not issued), with the three *tête-bêche* varieties.
Empire, imperf., 20 c., blue, with and without outer border line.
1870–73. 10 c., with the *tête-bêche.*
Bordeaux Issue. The 2 c.
1875. 10 c., with the error 15 c.
Colonies. 10 c. (Eagle), with the three *têtes-bêche.*

Fourteen pages of Count Durrieu's albums contained the following superb stamps, nearly all unused : 1849–50, 1 franc, vermilion, fourteen in singles, pairs, and blocks; 1 franc, dull red (*terne*), seven specimens, including the *tête-bêche* (stated to be the only known copy); 1 franc, carmine, thirty-five specimens, including two *têtes-bêche;* 10 c., *tête-bêche,* unused, 15 c., dark green, block of four; and numerous superb blocks of all other values and impressions. The Empire issues included marvellous large blocks of the 20 c., 80 c., and 1 franc, all with the *têtes-bêche,* and many others. The Bordeaux Issue was similarly represented, including a mint block of four of the 20 c., Type I. The Essays were also remarkable, including such things as impressions of the surcharge (25 c.) intended for the transformation of the value of the 20 c., blue, of 1849, of the 15 c., green, showing the *tête-bêche,* complete series of the Laureated Empire issues, and numerous sheets and Essays of the Bordeaux and subsequent issues. Count Durrieu's collection, when finally mounted and arranged, will form a history of the French stamps analogous to the late Lord Crawford's Great Britain and United States—and no higher praise can be given!

M. H. Kastler showed a very fine lot of French, including the 10 c., 20 c., 25 c., and 1 fc., 1849, unused, with the *tête-bêche,* a pair of the 1 fc., vermilion, used on letter, and splendid *têtes-bêche* of the issues of 1853–1870, all the issues including really fine stamps and also very strong displays of the Colonial issues.

L. François* exhibited an extensive collection of obliterations on the French issue.

Other excellent shows of the stamps of France and its Colonies were made by M. Spiro, Baron H. de Rothschild, Captain Noel, M. J. Schmidt, and M. Lambert de Loulay.

M. de Montplanet's exhibit (11*b*), though omitted from the Catalogue, was smaller but superb, and included the following unused stamps :—

1849. 1 fc., *tête-bêche* ; 15 c., block of four, dark green ; Empire sheet of 4 c., with *tête-bêche*, and 5 fc., entire sheet, imperforate (stated to be unique); Empire, large blocks, including a half sheet. There were many other superb "pieces," and the entire exhibit was of the highest merit.

EUROPE.

Spain.—Commandant Aupècle's collection is well known, and is very strong in the early issues, those of 1850–1854 being represented in large blocks by many hundreds of specimens. The 1865, centre inverted, was shown in singles and pairs, as also the very rare 25 c., blue and rose, of 1867 ; and the whole exhibit is replete with fine things.

Switzerland.—The collection of M. V. Beaujeux,† which is beautifully mounted (rejoicing in descriptions in three languages), is very choice, containing many fine Cantonals and superb specimens. M. Courvoisier's collection, being in albums, unfortunately afforded little opportunity for inspection. It included some fine 4 r. Zurich, Genevas, and Vauds, including the remade plate of one hundred types of the 5 c.—a veritable *tour de force.* The completed plates of the Orts-Post, Poste-Locale, and the Rayons were all of high character, the silk-threads and subsequent issues strong, the entire collection being of high merit.

Austria.—Herr Rudolf Friedl's exhibit was a selection only from his extensive collection, but embraced many fine and rare stamps both unused and used. The Mercury issue was strongly represented, and some remarkable varieties of obliterations were shown.

Hungary.—Mr. H. L. Hayman's† beautiful and scientifically arranged collection evoked much interest and appreciation from the visitors.

Norway.—Senator Ackerman.†—This splendid lot of Norwegians were also much admired.

Danish W. Indies.—Mr. J. M. Bartels.†—A very strong and beautifully arranged collection.

Sweden.—Baron E. Leijonhufvud.†—Twentieth-century specialism is truly represented in this superb accumulation of the Swedish stamps. The Baron's skilling-bancos are magnificent, inclusive of the greatest rarities unused, and the entire collection is one that the Royal Society can well be proud of as belonging to a member.

*Bavaria.**—Herr J. Elster kindly showed a "sample" out of his renowned collection of the German States. The first issues of Bavaria were to be seen in profusion, including many entire sheets, one with that great rarity—the 1 kr., black, *tête-bêche.*

Prussia.—Mr. R. Wedmore.†—This is another noted English exhibit, the unused being very fine, inclusive of three of the 2 sg., with solid background, and many superb blocks and unused stamps.

Greece.—Fine shows of this country were made by Count de Fayolle with a beautiful lot of the Paris prints. Turkey was also exhibited by this gentleman, highly specialized, there being over two hundred of the first issue unused.

Mr. H. J. Reckitt.†—The Greek stamps of this fine collection are well known to us, but it has been much improved, and now makes a brave show.

M. P. de Smeth also exhibited a superb lot of this country, including all the Paris prints, in blocks of four, and a wealth of blocks and shades of unused stamps in all the issues that calls for the highest praise.

Holland and Colonies.—Mr. A. J. Warren.†—This remarkable collection has been continually added to both in stamps and information, and represents a colossal philatelic work, on which Mr. Warren has to be heartily congratulated—an opinion fully shared by the judges! There is only one point—in my humble opinion—in which it might be improved, i.e. by having the explanatory notes and descriptions printed or type-written.

Belgium.—M. G. Caroly displayed a truly beautiful collection of these fine stamps, the unused early issue being present in many pairs and blocks.

Mr. T. B. Leavy also showed a very fine collection of this country marked by fine philatelic arrangement, as was to be expected from the important articles upon these stamps contributed by him to the philatelic journals.

Alsace-Lorraine.—Two remarkably fine collections of these issues were shown, one by M. J. Schieb† which has deservedly gained a wide reputation, and one by M. H. Bauer embracing some four thousand specimens, all elaborately classified according to the origin of their respective obliterations.

Other excellent displays of European countries were: Austria, by Count de Bourqueney; Monaco, by the Rev. G. E. Barber—a highly meritorious display of great extent and scientific arrangement; Russia, by M. W. de Polansky,† a well-known and extremely fine collection; French Colonies, by M. J. Schmidt, a strong exhibit; Great Britain, by L. Mauduit, including numerous reconstructed plates; Montenegro, by Herr P. Kohl, showing much study; South Bulgaria, a beautiful lot of these little-known surcharges; Italian States, by Comm. G. Bignani; and several other exhibits also presenting notable features.

BRITISH COLONIES.

*Ceylon.**—M. Z. Booleman exhibited the collection† of these stamps recently disposed of by myself—complete, both unused, with three or four exceptions, and used. A very fine collection hereof was also shown by Mr. O. K. Trechmann.

South Australia.—A strong specialized collection shown by Mr. H. Grey with many of the rarities in unused condition and worthy of his reputation as a keen collector of fine Colonials.

*New South Wales.**—Mr. Hausburg's Sydneys were perforce one of *the* attractions of the Exhibition, and are indeed a magnificent lot, the condition

being superb. I can only briefly refer to them, but there were scores of specimens worthy of the highest encomiums. Although many of us have seen some of Mr. Hausburg's Sydneys, this is the first time that this portion of his collecton has been exhibited in its entirety.

Over 600 specimens, including 46 unused, were to be seen in this superb exhibit, a few of the finest things being: Unused—1d., Plate I, pair in deep colour; 2d., Plate I, two in earliest state; 2d., Plate II, one in earliest state; 3d., mint, pair on laid. Used—1d., Plate I, two pairs on entires with Victoria postmark in a deep bright rose shade; 2d., Plate I, a copy in the deepest shade earliest state of the plate; 2d., Plate II, strip of four in earliest state, one being the variety "No pick and shovel," the lower row of the plate retouched, shown in three different stages of wear; 2d., Plate V, block of four; 3d., lightly cancelled copy in very deep shade of myrtle.

Trinidad.—Mr. H. Grey sent his beautiful collection† of these interesting stamps, which attracted great notice. Although well known to many of us, the collection has now been greatly strengthened. The blue lithographed stamps include no less than fourteen unused specimens and 113 used. Among the rarest stamps unused of other issues—all remarkably strong—were the 6d. imperf.; (2) and the 4d. and 6d. (2), pin perf. 12½; fine copies of the rough perfs. and De La Rue printings.

Newfoundland.—Mr. C. L. Pack.—Needless to say Mr. Pack's stamps were fine; his reputation as a "specializer" has been well earned! To be seen were perfect complete sets of the orange and vermilion sets unused, and used pairs of the 2d. and 6d. of the former—extreme rarities thus—and all known varieties in profusion.

Cashmere.—Mr. A. J. Sefi's collection of these interesting stamps (though hardly British Colonials) were a revelation to many of us, and he is to be heartily congratulated alike upon having made a grand collection of these stamps and upon the able philatelic knowledge displayed in their arrangement.

Nevis.—Mr. H. J. Duveen showed these stamps in a beautiful series of complete and unsevered plates.

Heligoland.—Mr. H. P. Ereaut's † collection of these stamps is well known. It includes a remarkable number of the rare obliterations, proofs, essays, all the reprints, and, in fact, practically everything possible to be attained.

Barbados.—Another of Mr. H. Grey's specializations, with some grand unused specimens of the early issues and compound perforations—replete with choice stamps. Mr. B. B. Tilley also showed a good collection of this colony.

British New Guinea.—Papua.—This exhibit by Mr. C. L. Bagnall undoubtedly denotes the high-water mark of twentieth-century specializing. It seems almost incredible that a colony whose issues are of so recent a date could present such a display as this. Mr. Bagnall has got together a splendid lot of the Queensland obliterations that preceded the issue of separate stamps, and has shown all the latter in singles, used, unused, in blocks and sheets, in

the greatest profusion—the *ensemble* being as remarkable as praiseworthy for its philatelic endeavour.

*British Guiana.**—By myself. The issue of 1853, embracing some 160 specimens, and showing the latest available information with regard to the types and retouches of these interesting stamps.

Among other excellent exhibits of our Colonial stamps, I might mention Cape of Good Hope, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Griqualand, by M. L. Aron; Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, by M. Chéreau; Natal and Cape, by M. Meramedtjian (who showed several of his countries in other sections); St. Lucia, Bechuanaland, and Bahamas, by Mr. T. J. Tilley; 1900 and after Colonials, by M. Leon Adutt and Mr. H. J. Reckitt; Cayman Islands (very strong), by Mr. J. E. Williams; and others.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

Afghanistan.—M. G. Lieussou displayed a large assemblage of these quaint stamps, including many interesting specimens on letters, etc. etc.

Egypt and Sudan.—Mr. Mackenzie Low's† specializations herein are well known, and represent really remarkable philatelic achievements alike in the number of specimens and the study involved.

Mr. Hausburg's *Haiti* comprised numerous entire sheets and completed reconstructions of the types, and is proof—were such needed—that Mr. Hausburg's abilities as a "philatelic typist" are unsurpassable!

Uruguay.—Mr. H. M. Ahrens' Uruguays were another and a notable revelation. It is extraordinary that within a very few years such a collection could be got together. Diligencias by the hundred, completed plates of other issues, classification of all surcharges, and a great wealth of specimens in every section, mark this collection as one of high importance. Not less inferior is the philatelic study displayed, and Mr. Ahrens must be heartily congratulated upon having been able to exhibit such a magnificent collection.

Brazil.—Captain G. S. F. Napier.†—It can hardly be gainsaid that this exhibit is not unknown in Great Britain, but so energetic is its owner that it always presents new features from its continued volume of new acquisitions. As shown at Paris, it was undoubtedly one of the finest pieces of philatelic work there, the labour devoted by the plating of over 700 specimens of the first issue alone being enormous, and it worthily represented British Philately as regards the issues of other countries.

Nicaragua.—Mr. H. M. Ahrens' display of these stamps† is familiar in this country, and is of wonderful extent and variety.

The section devoted to collections of obliterations attracted a good competition, notable features thereof being the exhibits following: Switzerland, MM. Corbet and Courvoisier; Greece, Count de Fayolle; Baden, L. François;* Thurn and Taxis, H. Koehler and L. François;* Danubian Navigation Co., Mr. E. Klein; British stamps used abroad, M. L. Mauduit; Poland, M. W. de Polansky; and Levant, M. J. Schmidt.

The section allotted to the showing of rarities included the following M. L. Aron, 100 rare stamps; Captain Bayer,* rarities, having especial regard to stamps under-valued in the catalogues; M. Boitel, 100 rarities; M. A. Coyette, 75 rarities; Mr. H. L. Hayman, 100 rarities and 75 sheets of curiosities, errors, etc., including many choice and scarce stamps, notably in the British Colonials, and constituting a really fine exhibit; and Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Swiss and Colonial rarities,† including the unique plate of the 5 c. Vaud, and plates of the Large Fillet Mauritius and of the 1862 issue of British Guiana.

The classes devoted to Entires and General Collections were well supported, the Mulready Envelopes, Messrs. M. and J. R. M. Albrecht, being especially notable, as were the Polish envelopes of M. W. de Polansky. Some fine stamps on letters were shown by Mr. H. L. Hayman, including a 1 franc Empire, 1850, addressed to the then President, Prince Louis Napoleon, and an interesting lot of French stamps proving the order of issue by Count de Fayolle.

The remaining classes devoted to Philatelic Literature, Albums, and other sections were all well patronized, and exhibitors from this side of the Channel were well rewarded by the jury.

I am fully aware that I have only been able to give an impression of the various exhibits, and that there must be many others to which I might have called attention. The vast number of exhibits, the height at which some of them were exposed, and my own physical limitations must form my excuses to any exhibitor the merits of whose stamps I may have unwittingly failed to recognize.

The exhibits as a whole were splendid. The European section was very well represented, despite the absence of any large collection of the German or Italian States and Great Britain. The British Colonials were also strongly shown, nearly all the principal Colonies being displayed—the British Guiana rarities and some of the Australian States being the most notable deficiencies. In the "Other Countries" the exhibits were excellent and diversified, and I am confident that every visitor must have had his philatelic appetite fully sated by the feast prepared for him by the Exhibition Committee.

LIST OF AWARDS.

Grand Prize of the Exhibition. Vase presented by the President of the Republic, M. Jorge E. Rodriguez, Buenos Ayres (Class V, Division 1), for his general collection of unused stamps.

Cup of Honour (presented by the Organizing Committee): Mr. Henry J. Duveen, London, for his specialized collection of Mauritius.

Class I, Division 1, Section A.—Gold:* Mr. Franz Reichenheim, London.

Class I, Division 1, Section B.—Gold: M. le Comte Paul Durrieu, Paris.

Class I, Division 3.—Silver: M. l'Abbé E. Rochas, Châlon-sur-Saône.

Class I, Division 5.—Gold: M. H. Kastler, Paris. Silver: M. Spiro, Paris.

Class II, Division 1.—Silver: M. H. Kastler, Paris. Bronze: M. Robert Leroy, Paris.

Class II, Division 2.—Silver-gilt: M. de Montplanet, Paris.

* The word "Medal" is understood to follow in all cases.

Class II, Division 4.—Bronze: M. Josef Schmidt, Budapest.

Class III, Division 1, Section A.—Gold: M. Victor Beaujeux, London; M. Courvoisier, Paris; M. le Comte de Fayolle, Paris; M. Rudolf Friedl, Vienna; M. Wladimir de Polansky, Warsaw; M. Paul de Smeth, Brussels. Silver-gilt: Mr. H. L. Hayman, London. Silver: Mr. H. J. Reckitt, Petersfield. Bronze: M. Th. Gaudin, Paris; M. Léon Mauduit, Asnières; M. Meramedtjian, Alexandria. Honourable Mention: Count De Bourqueney, Paris.

Class III, Division 1, Section B.—Silver-gilt: D. Neuhaus, Berlin. Silver: M. L. Poggi, Turin; M. Paul Kohl, Chemnitz; Mr. Ralph Wedmore, London. Bronze: Comm. Giulio Bignani, Rome; M. Pier Filippo Rho, Turin; M. Ernst Zumstein, Berne.

Class III, Division 1, Section C.—Gold: Mr. A. J. Warren, Epsom (with the congratulations of the Jury); Baron Erik Leijonhufvud, Bournemouth. Silver-gilt: Senator E. R. Ackerman, New York; M. Rootlieb, Amsterdam. Silver: Mr. J. Murray Bartels, New York. Bronze: M. H. Kastler, Paris.*

Class III, Division 1, Section D.—Silver-gilt: M. Georges Caroly, Antwerp; Mr. J. B. Leavy, New York. Silver: Rev. G. E. Barber, London. Honourable Mention: M. A. Lévigne, Neuilly.

Class III, Division 1, Section E.—Silver-gilt: M. Henry Bauer, Paris; M. Jules Schieb, Berne.

Class III, Division 2, Section A.—Silver-gilt: Mr. Henry Grey, Croydon; Mr. O. K. Trechmann, West Hartlepool.

Class III, Division 2, Section B.—Gold: Mr. Henry Grey, Croydon. Silver-gilt: Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack, New Jersey; Mr. Alexander J. Sefi, London.

Class III, Division 2, Section C.—Gold: Mr. H. J. Duveen, London; Mr. Henry Grey, Croydon. Silver-gilt: Mr. Herbert P. Ereaut, London. Bronze: M. E. F. Chereau, Angers; Mr. Ben. B. Tilley, Birmingham.

Class III, Division 2, Section F.—Silver-gilt: Mr. Chas. L. Bagnall, Hylton; Mr. H. J. Reckitt, Petersfield. Silver: Mr. Albert Léon Adutt, Margate. Bronze: Mr. J. E. Williams, Manchester.

Class III, Division 3, Section A.—Bronze: M. Georges Lieussou, Paris.

Class III, Division 3, Section B.—Silver-gilt: Mr. A. S. Mackenzie Low, Dundee. Silver: M. E. F. Chereau, Angers. Bronze: M. Fernand Bernard, Paris. Honourable Mention: M. Mirza Hadi, Paris.

* M. M. Z. Boolemann, Amsterdam, was not entered for competition.

Class III, Division 3, Section C.—Bronze: M. E. F. Chereau, Angers.

Class III, Division 4, Section A.—Gold: Captain G. S. F. Napier, Bickley (with the congratulations of the Jury); MM. Desmonts, Rouen, and G. Michelsen, Bogota.

Class III, Division 4, Section B.—Silver: M. R. Mauduit, Paris; M. Meramedtjian, Alexandria.

Class III, Division 4, Section C.—Gold: Mr. H. M. Ahrens, London. Silver: M. H. Robillard, Paris. Bronze: Dr. Chapard, Paris.

Class III, Division 4, Section D: M. P. Castle.—Not entered for competition. With the congratulations of the Jury.

Class III, Division 4, Section E.—Silver: Mr. H. M. Ahrens, London.

Class III, Division 5.—Silver-gilt: M. Eug. Klein, Philadelphia; M. H. Koehler, Berlin. Silver: Count de Fayolle, Paris; M. W. de Polansky, Warsaw. Bronze: M. Courvoisier, Paris; M. Léon Mauduit, Asnières; M. Josef Schmidt, Budapesth.

Class III, Division 7, Section A.—Silver-gilt: M. Georges Warin, Paris. Silver: Mlle. Yonne Claudou, Paris. Bronze: M. Marcel Delille, Hyères.

Class III, Division 7, Section B.—Bronze: M. Collieu, Paris; M. Claude Le Meilleur, Paris; Mlle. Marthe Pickard, Paris.

Class III, Division 8.—Bronze: Mr. F. G. Reddie, London.

Class IV, Division 1.—Gold: Mr. Harry L. Hayman, West Hampstead. Silver: M. Gustave Gros, Lyon. Bronze: M. Georges Kirchner, St. Petersburg; M. Lefebvre, Versailles. Honourable Mention: M. Danielsen, Copenhagen.

Class IV, Division 2.—Silver: M. G. Le Brun, Sancourt. Honourable Mention: M. Rondu, Choisy-le-Roi.

Class IV, Division 3.—Silver: M. Robert Leroy, Neuilly, Seine.

Class IV, Division 4.—Silver-gilt: M. M. Z. Booleman, Amsterdam. Bronze: M. G. Gilbert, Paris.

Class V, Division 1.—Bronze: M. Jules Convert, Paris.

Class V, Division 2.—Bronze; M. J. Gervais, Nimes; M. A. Kohn, Berlin.

Class V, Division 3.—Silver: Mme. Anna de Clanner-Thun, Prague.

Class VII, Division 2.—Silver-gilt: MM. Mendel Albrecht and J. R. M. Albrecht, Pendleton. Silver: M. W. de Polansky, Warsaw.

Class VII, Division 3.—Gold: M. Costerus, Edam.

Class VII, Division 6.—Silver: M. Leon de Raay, Watergraafsmeer.

Class VIII.—Gold: M. Courvoisier, Paris.

Class X, Division 2.—Bronze: Representatives of the late M. G. Penière, Paris.

Class X, Division 3.—Gold: M. Albert Baillière, Paris; M. Charles-Eugène Hoffman, Saint-Imier; M. E. Iklé, Paris. Bronze: M. G. Gilbert, Paris. Honourable Mention: M. N.-S. Nicolaidès, Paris.

Class XI.—Bronze: M. Georges Lieussou, Neuilly-sur-Seine.

Class XII.—Bronze: M. H. Kastler, Paris. Honourable Mention: Mr. Sydney R. Turner, London.

Class XIII, Division 1.—Silver-gilt: Count Durrieu, Paris.

Class XIII, Division 2.—Honourable Mention: M. Colmet d'Aage, Paris.

Class XIII, Division 4.—Silver: M. Courvoisier, Paris. Honourable Mention: M. L. Ponci, Milan.

Class XIV.—Silver: Count de Fayolle, Paris; Mr. Harry L. Hayman, West Hampstead. Bronze: M. Jules Herman, Chaville; M. le Capitaine Noel, Paris.

Class XV.—Bronze: M. Henri Fidide, Paris.

Class XVI, Division 1.—Gold: Printex Company, Ltd., London and Paris. Silver: Association de Graveurs, Imprimeurs J.-P. Revellat, Paris. Bronze: "La Réalité," Paris.

Class XVII, Division 1.—Silver-gilt: *Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society*, London, with the congratulations of the Jury. Silver: *L'Echo de la Timbrologie*, Amiens; *Philatelic Record*, London; *Schweizer Briefmarken Zeitung*, Berne. Bronze: *British Guiana Philatelic Journal*, Georgetown; *Bulletin Philatelique*, Paris; *El Eco Postal*, Valencia; *Gazzetta del Filatelisti*, Milan; *Griebert's Philatelic Notes and Offers*, London; *Kohl's Mitteilungen*, Chemnitz; *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society*, London; *Philadelphia Stamp News*, Philadelphia; *Die Post*, Bischwiller.

Class XVII, Division 2.—Gold: Philatelic Literature Society, London; Comm. P. Ohrt, Düsseldorf. Silver-gilt: Mr. Hugo Griebert, London; M. Paul Kohl, Chemnitz; MM. Schmidt and Faberge, St. Petersburg. Silver: Societé Française de Timbrologie, Paris; MM. Yvert and Tellier Champion, Amiens and Paris; M. Ernest Zumstein, Berne. Bronze: Mr. D. Field, London; M. Hugo Michel, Apolda; M. N. S. Nicolaidès, Paris. Honourable Mention: M. E. Matthey, Paris; M. L. Rivolta, Milan.

Class XVII, Division 3.—Silver-gilt: M. Lavenir, Paris. Silver: M. Victor Marsh, London.

Class XVII, Division 4.—Silver-gilt: M. Chamboissier, Paris.

Class XVIII, Division 1.—Silver: Mr. D. Field, London; M. Paul Kohl, Chemnitz; MM. Yvert and Tellier, Amiens.

Class XVIII, Division 2.—Silver: M. Paul Kohl, Chemnitz; Mr. William S. Lincoln, London; M. C. F. Luecke, Leipsic; MM. Yvert and Tellier, Amiens.

Class XIX, Division 1.—Silver-gilt: M. Devoitine, Clamart; M. A. E. Glasewald, Goessnitz. Bronze: M. l'Abbé E. Rochas, Châlon-sur-Saône. M. G. Saraceni, Rome. Honourable Mentions: M. Walter Nake, Dresden; Mr. Sydney R. Turner, London.

Class XIX, Division 2.—Silver: M. Ernst Zumstein, Berne. Bronze: M. Courvoisier, Paris; M. E. Desseignes, Paris. Honourable Mention: M. Th. Champion, Paris.

Class XX.—Bronze: M. l'Abbé E. Rochas, Châlon-sur-Saône.

Class XXI. Honourable Mention: M. E. Matthey, Paris.

Class XXII, Section A.—Honourable Mentions: UnionTimbrologique d'Échanges, Paris; Association Philatelique des Membres du Touring Club de France, Paris. Société Européenne d'Echanges, Paris.

Class XXII, Section B.—Section d'Échanges de la Société Française de Timbrologie, Paris.

Postal Administrations.—Diploma of participation accorded to: Administration des Postes de Bulgarie. Administration des Postes de la Guyane Française. Administration des Postes de la Résidence Générale de la République Française (at Tunis). Administration des Postes, Télégraphes et Téléphones de la République Française.

Occasional Notes.

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS
OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Society's rooms at 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C., will be closed from August 5th to August 25th inclusive.

INTERNATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION, NEW YORK, OCTOBER, 1913.

WE have pleasure in publishing the following additional information supplied by the Committee:—

Great interest is being manifested throughout the philatelic world in the International Philatelic Exhibition to be held in New York from October 27th to November 1st, 1913.

The fact that this is America's maiden effort at a stamp exhibition of international scope has undoubtedly contributed to the general interest taken in the affair on this side of the water, and America is sure, not only of the good wishes of European philatelists, but of the active support and co-operation of no small number of them.

The New York Exhibition is expected to vie in size and splendour with the largest affairs of the kind ever held in London or Paris. Somewhat over $6500 has been raised for an expense fund, and it is stated that several thousand dollars more will be placed at the disposal of the Commitee if need requires. The Exhibition has the active backing of all the most important American philatelists. George H. Worthington, admittedly the foremost collector in the States, is Honorary President; former Senator E. R. Ackerman is Honorary Vice-President; Charles Lathrop Pack, whose studies in various philatelic fields have led to so many interesting and important discoveries, is one of the most ardent Exhibition workers; and the general working force of the Exhibition comprises a representative array of the most substantial men in American Philately.

Great efforts are being made to impress the general public, through this Exhibition, with the real dignity and importance of modern stamp collecting.

The scene of the event will be the Engineering Societies Building, a magnificent structure erected by Andrew Carnegie as a meeting-place for engineering and scientific bodies, and highly eligible in point of dignity and refinement.

A large number of important exhibits from England, France, and Germany will, it is understood, be entered; and the competition in all the more important classes seems likely to be international in the truest sense of the word. America will, of course, put her best foot foremost, and the finest sections of the Worthington and other great American collections will be displayed, many of them for the first time so far as public appearance is concerned.

As has become customary with all modern and up-to-date affairs of this

nature, there will be other feasts beside such as are supplied by a view of the exhibits. Much in the way of banqueting and dining is on the tapis for Exhibition Week, and visitors are promised that time will not hang heavy on their hands. It is probable that not a few English stamp men will be tempted to make the trip, and that Great Britain will be well represented both in the Exhibition cases and on the floor. A number of the most important collectors and dealers of France and Germany are also reported as planning to attend.

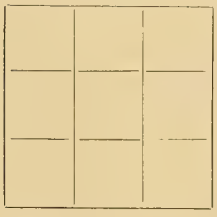
The second edition of the prospectus shows that the arrangements for this important Exhibition are well forward, and alike by the list of its supporters, the aggregate of its exhibitors, and the volume of its awards, holds out the promise of a triumphant success. Every possible information to intending visitors and exhibitors will be found in the prospectus, which has been largely distributed in this country. Application for copies and all communications addressed to the Secretary, Mr. J. A. Klemann, 179 Broadway, New York, will be promptly answered.

DONATIONS TO THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S COLLECTION, MADE FROM 1ST JULY, 1912, TO 4TH JUNE, 1913.



HAVE to acknowledge, with sincere thanks, the following gifts:

L. L. R. Hausburg . .	12 Tasmanian Government Pictorial Envelopes.
Harold Woodlands .	4 Australian Post Cards.
A. L. Holman . .	3 Provisional Stamps of Cauca.
Miss A. Cassels . .	1 Jumble Envelope Card.
A. Leon Adutt . .	4 Forgeries.
F. Reichenheim . .	Sheet of 20 *used* Nicaraguan Provisionals and 3 Gambia Forgeries.
C. Lathrop Pack . .	4 Head varieties of the 100 Reis Brazil Stamps, used.
D. Pick	3 U.S.A. Panama Exp. Stamps.
C. E. Tanant . . .	1 Chinese Post Card.
Rev. James Mursell	Blocks of 9 each, unused, Queensland, 1908. 1d., 2d., 3d., 5d., and 6d. Stamps, perf. 13 × 11½, 13 × 11, and 13 × 12.



13 × 11½.

13 × 11.

13 × 12.

For the Collections Committee,

M. P. CASTLE,

Chairman.

THE IRISH PHILATELIC CLUB AND EXCHANGE.

As will be seen by the minutes of Philatelic Societies in the present number, there is welcome evidence that there are the germs of philatelic activity in Ireland. Mr. Sidney A. Kemp, in sending these, writes :—

"I am mailing you herewith an account of the annual general meeting of the Irish Philatelic Club and Exchange, and shall esteem it a favour if you will insert same in the next number of your publication, as I believe it will be of interest to a great number of your readers to know we are again making a determined effort to establish a successful club in this country. We have succeeded in getting together a very strong committee, and applications for membership are already beginning to come in."

In Mr. Lane Joynt the Irish Philatelic Club has an ideal President, and we cordially wish it every success.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—The following excerpt is taken from the *Stamp Collectors' Fortnightly*:—

"We have to thank Messrs. Chas. Nissen and Co. for the first sight of the newest stamps, including one of the long-expected recess-printed values.

"The Five Pence and Nine Pence, both in single colour, are distinctly good, and bear a family likeness to the lower values already issued; but the Half-Crown is a truly ambitious production, from a recess-plate.

"This high value, of transverse oblong shape as large as a pair of the ordinary stamps, has the head to left of King George, without a crown, in a circular wreath of laurel, at the upper left end of the design; advancing from the right is Britannia, with trident and shield, standing in her car, to which are harnessed three sea-horses, two white and one black; whilst at the foot is a tablet inscribed '2/6 HALF CROWN POSTAGE'. This stamp is perforated 11 horizontally by 12 vertically; and the watermark is a large '*G* v *R*', one to each stamp."

Georgian Series.

Wmk. "*G* v *R*" & Crown, single; perf. 14½ × 14.

5d., ochre-brown.
9d., dark slate.

Recess-printed; wmk. large "*G* v *R*" & Crown, single; perf. 11 × 12.

2s. 6d., sepia.

We hear that the 5s. value has been issued.

5s., carmine-rose.

The following appears in the *British Philatelist* for June, 1913:—

SENSATIONAL NEWS.

SOMERSET HOUSE "CHALKIES."

We were the first to announce the Edwardian Sixpence, printed at Somerset House on surfaced paper; and we have now to announce two more similar printings, to which we trust full recognition will be given by our contemporary—for we have seen, handled, and tested them—together with a little credit for the discovery.

The *very first* Somerset House printing of the Sixpence was on chalky paper, in

plum-coloured ink; but, for some reason or other, the print, when dry, was not as anticipated. Ordinary paper was therefore, substituted with satisfactory results; though the colour apparently differs from that on the surfaced paper, the ink is identical.

About three or four months ago, another edition of the Sixpence on "chalky" was put in issue, the colour of the impression being dull purple; white gum.

Now there is a third and very susceptible "chalky," printed in a dark purple, with yellowish gum.

On chalk-surfaced paper.

6d., plum.
6d., dull purple; white gum.
6d., dark purple; yellowish gum.

AITUTAKI.—The *Australian Philatelist* has been informed that the current New Zealand one penny stamp has been issued overprinted "Aitutaki."

BRITISH GUIANA.—Two new values are listed in *Mekeel's Weekly* in the new King George series.

Adhesives.

2 c., carmine, Georgian Issue.
12 c., orange and lilac, Georgian Issue.

BRITISH LEVANT. — Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have the Georgian 2½d. English stamp surcharged 1 piastre, as usual, for use here.

Adhesive.

1 piastre on 2½d., Georgian Issue.

ZANZIBAR.—We have seen a new set of six stamps, bearing a full-faced portrait of, we presume, the ruling Sultan, with a cherub with spreading wings above. Coloured figures of value on white ground at left near the top, and the native equivalent, also on white, appears in a similar position at right. "Zanzibar," in white, in a coloured curved label at foot. A handsome set.

Adhesives.

3 cents, yellow-green, watermark multiple rosettes; perf. 14.
6 cents, carmine, watermark multiple rosettes; perf. 14.
10 cents, brown, watermark multiple rosettes; perf. 14.
12 cents, violet, watermark multiple rosettes; perf. 14.
15 cents, blue, watermark multiple rosettes; perf. 14.
25 cents, sepia, watermark multiple rosettes; perf. 14.

EUROPE.

CRETE.—Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff writes from Athens, on July 16th, as follows:—

"Under Royal Decrees of the 30th May and 17th June, old style, it was ordered that a new type of commemorative postage stamps of the 25 lepta, blue, shall be issued exclusively for the Island of Crete. This stamp will only circulate there, and will be available only for the present year, 1913, at the end of which it will be cancelled."

GREECE.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1, 5, and 10 lepta values of the 1911 issue, lithographed.

Adhesives.

1 l., green, Type 28, lithographed.
5 ,, ,, ,, 30 ,,
10 ,, carmine ,, 28 ,,

AMERICA.

CHILI.—We have been shown the 1 c., orange, and 2 c., brown, Revenue stamps, in an unused condition, and we gather that their use as postage stamps has been authorized.

HONDURAS. — From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 10 cents, blue, of 1911, surcharged 5 cts., in black.

Provisional.

5 cts., in black, on 10 c., blue, of 1911; perf. 14.

NICARAGUA.—It is reported in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that this country has placed itself on a gold standard as far as stamps are concerned—the standard being the "Cordoba," equivalent to the U.S. gold dollar.

To effect the change the current stamps have been surcharged as follows:—

VALE
medio
centavo
de cordoba
1913

½ c. on 1 peso, orange (statue).
1 c. ,, 3 centavos, brown (statue).
1 c. ,, 4 ,, claret ,,
1 c. ,, 50 ,, blue ,,
1 c. ,, 5 pesos, black ,,
1 c. ,, 3 centavos, brown (engine).
1 c. ,, 6 ,, red-brown ,,
1 c. ,, 20 ,, indigo ,,
1 c. ,, 25 ,, olive and black (engine).
2 c. ,, 2 pesos, dark green (statue).
3 c. ,, 6 centavos, brown ,,
5 c. ,, 35 ,, brown and black (engine).
5 c. ,, 50 ,, olive-green ,,
10 c. ,, 2 pesos brown ,,

The *Monthly Journal* adds to the list:—

1 c. on 4 c., lake (engine).

Errors in spelling are to be found, such as "Valb" for "Vale" on the medio, and probably on the other values.

UNITED STATES.—The *Philatelic Gazette* states that new Parcel Post stamps may be expected to appear about July 15th.

The design, it is stated, is a numeral surrounded by a double-lined oval with the legend "U.S. Parcel Post" and "Cent". The $1 stamp will show the $ sign in front of the numeral, and the word "Cent" changed to "Dollar."

The colours of the 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 50 c., and $1 stamps will be the same as the ordinary postage series, while those for the 20, 25, and 75 c. have not yet been decided.

We have taken the following from the *Metropolitan Philatelist* of July 12th:

"In our last issue, June 28th, on the authority of a valued contemporary, we announced the early issue of a new set of parcels post stamps. On the following day we received an official circular stating that distinctive stamps would be discontinued, and that any U.S. postage stamps, with the exception of the Special Delivery, could be used for any public postal service. Ordinary stamps for packets and parcels post stamps for letters!"

Our copy of *Mekeel's Weekly* for July 12th was franked by a 1 cent *parcels post stamp.*

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1 c., brown, and 30 cents, blue, Postage Due stamps, both with the Waterlow surcharge in black.

Postage Due.

1 c., brown; with Waterlow overprint in black.
30 c., blue ,, ,, ,,

FRENCH GUINEA.—We have seen a new set of sixteen stamps, all bicoloured, and of large upright rectangular shape. The centre picture shows three natives carrying goods across a river, and the frame, of ornate design, has the value and "Guinee" at the top, and "Afrique Occidentale Française" at the foot. No wmk., perf. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have also sent us samples of this set.

Adhesives.

1 c., violet and blue.
2 c., brown and dull purple.
4 c., grey and black.
5 c., yellow-green and green.
10 c., vermilion and carmine.
20 c., brown and violet.
25 c., ultramarine and blue.
30 c., dull purple and green.
35 c., blue and rose.
40 c., green and grey.
45 c., brown and red.
50 c., blue and black.
75 c., carmine and blue.
1 fc., violet and black.
2 fcs., orange and brown.
5 fcs., black and violet.

GERMAN NEW GUINEA.—We learn that a slight alteration of the inscription on the existing postage stamps of German New Guinea is announced, the 5 pfg. value having been seen with the name of the colony rendered "Deutsch Neuguinea" in one word, instead of "Neu-Guinea" as heretofore.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

SURINAME.—We have seen the 5 c. stamp, Gibbons' Type XI, but with the value on *plain white ground.* Also the 10 c. unicoloured Postage Due stamp.

Adhesive.

5 c., rose, value on plain white ground; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Postage Due.

10 c., mauve; perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Irish Philatelic Club and Exchange.

THE annual general meeting of the above club was held at 8 D'Olier Street, Dublin, on Monday, June 30th. The President, Mr. Lane Joynt, B.L., in the chair. Amongst those present were Messrs. T. H. Levingston, C. H. Hone, Spencer Kelly, F. M. Bently, J. N. Mostyn, M.A., LL.B., Harry Macguire, J. Packenham, and Sidney A. Kemp. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and signed, it was unanimously decided to resuscitate the meetings of the club during the winter session, commencing with the third Friday in September, and each first and third Friday in the month afterwards. It was decided to invite membership to the club, either as full members with an annual subscription of 5s. per annum, or 2s. 6d. per annum for membership to the Exchange section only. The standard catalogues and all the first-class philatelic magazines are supplied by the club for the use of its members. The Secretary will be glad to receive applications for membership from correspondent members, abroad and in the colonies. The officers for 1913–14 were then elected. Mr. William Lane Joynt, B.L., was unanimously re-elected President of the club. Committee: Messrs. F. M. Bently, C. H. Hone, Spencer Kelly, T. H. Levingston, H. Macguire, J. Newcomen, J. N. Mostyn, M.A., LL.B.; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. Betham; Hon. Secretary, Sidney A. Kemp, Glenvar, Gilford Avenue, Sandymount, Dublin.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of June 10th and 11th, 1913.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Bavaria, 1849, 1 kr., black, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 kr., brown, broken circle*	4	0	0
Belgium, 1849, 10 c., brown,* no gum	2	10	0
Brunswick, 1853–6, 3 sgr., rose, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1864, Percés, 3 sgr., rose on white, mint	3	15	0
France, 1849, 15 c., yellow-green, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 1853–60, 20 c., blue on green,* small spot on face	4	0	0
Ditto, 1863–70, 5 fcs., grey-lilac, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1872–5, 15 c., bistre on rose, with normal stamps, *se tenant**	10	10	0
Ditto, 1868, Journal Stamp, 2 c., rose, imperf.,* no gum	3	0	0
Ditto, 1859, Postage Due, 10 c., black,* no gum	2	0	0
Gibraltar, Jan., 1886, ½d. to 1s., mint	4	7	6
Ditto, Dec., 1886, ditto, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, wmk. single CA, £1, purple and black on red, mint	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, multiple, 8s., lilac and green, ditto	2	18	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., bright blue, strip of 4, mint	22	10	0
Ditto "GOVT. PARCELS," 1897, 1d., lilac, pair, inverted overprint, mint	16	0	0
Hanover, 1861, 10 gro., green, mint	2	0	0
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 1864, ¼ sch., rouletted,* soiled and thinned	4	0	0
Monaco, 1885, 5 fcs., carmine on green, mint	3	5	0
Naples, 50 gra., lake,* close at right	2	0	0
Oldenburg, 1852, $\frac{1}{10}$ th., black on yellow,* with gum, creased at right	3	10	0
Ditto, 1859, ⅓ gro., black on green,* thinned	7	0	0
Ditto, 1861, ⅓ gro., moss green,* close one corner and defective	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pale green,* part gum	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ½ gro., brown*	2	17	6
Prussia, 1857, 2 sgr., blue,* no gum	3	0	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1 sch. and 2 sch.,* former mint	2	12	6
Spain, 1851, 10 reales, green*	2	5	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 reales, pale red,* cut into at left, with Expert Committee's opinion	7	15	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., repaired at top	2	2	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape Triangular, 1s., deep green, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1s., emerald-green, ditto	2	6	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange,* fair	2	4	0
Nevis, CA., 6d., green, fair	2	7	6
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., black on blue, rubbed and creased	2	0	0
Queensland, 4d., yellow, litho., apparently*	2	0	0
Collection in Ideal Album, about 5000	11	5	0

Sale of June 24th and 25th, 1913.

Great Britain, 1d., black, strip of 3, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1855–7, 1s., pale green, pair, ditto	3	0	0
Naples, ½ t., Cross, thinned	4	17	6
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro., black on green,* thinned	5	12	6
Sicily, ½ to 50 gra., set of 7*	5	15	0
India, 1854, 4 as., pair, wide spacing, insect holes	2	10	0
Ditto, 1855–64, no wmk., 2 as., green	2	4	0
Liberia, 1909, 50 c., brown and green, inverted centre	3	3	0
Mauritius, 1902, 12 c. on 36 c., orange and blue, inverted surcharge	4	4	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, minute defect	11	5	0
Ditto, another copy, creased	7	10	0
Ditto, another copy, close in two places and creased	6	15	0
Barbados, 1873, large Star, clean-cut perfs., 1s., black, pair, mint	2	2	0
St. Vincent, 1862–9, no wmk., 1s., slate, pair, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, perf. 11, 12½, 1d., rose-red, block of 6, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., indigo, pair, ditto	4	7	6
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., carmine, Plate I, and 2d., deep blue, Plate II, used together on entire	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine-red, Plate II, vertical pair	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald-green, pair, paper browned by gum	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, vertical pair on laid, one creased	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on bluish, close at left on entire	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, another on entire	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, another, cracked across, and 1851, laureated, 8d., yellow, together on original	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald-green on greyish, creased in corner, on original	2	2	0
Ditto, 1851–2, laureated, 3d., deep grass-green on bluish, pair, on entire	2	12	0
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1d., red	2	15	0
Ditto, 1860–2, pelure paper, perf., 1s., green	2	4	0
South Australia, 1867–70, perf. 11½, 2d., pale vermilion	10	0	0
Ditto, 1872, 9d., grey-lilac, 11½ × roulette, no roulettes at left	5	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, 4d., orange, pair	2	0	0
Collections: Imperial, 1946, £60; another, 2322	50	0	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of June 20th, 1913.

Surinam, 1911, 20 c. on 30 c., chocolate, surcharged three times, one being the variety "CENT" in antique letters, mint	2	8	0
Ceylon, 5 c. on 15 c., olive-green, surcharge inverted, and error "Flve" for "Five," mint	5	5	0
Cape Woodblocks, 1d., vermilion, vertical pair, short one side	7	12	0
Ditto, 1d., carmine	3	2	0
Tonga, 1897, Commemorative Stamp, 1d., black and red, an entire sheet of 60, mint, including two of the "1889" errors	7	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of June 19th and 20th, 1913.

Great Britain, 1d., black, partly reconstructed plate of 218 stamps	5	0	0
Ditto, 1865, Emblems, 6d., Plate VI, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1867, 3d., rose, Plates 6 to 21, 17 stps. all*	2	15	0
Ditto, 1881, 1d., lilac, 117, including blocks and early and later controls, all*	3	10	0
Ditto, 1883, 5s., carmine on blued, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1902, 1d., red, 216, various controls, all*	2	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1883, 5s., carmine on blue, defective at bottom	2	10	0
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1864, ⅓ gro., green, *used*	2	8	0
Tuscany, 1853, 9 crazie	3	10	0
Ceylon, 1861, rough perfs., 9d., brown, strip of 3, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1872–80, 2 Rs. 50 c., dull rose	2	5	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d. on blued, block of 4	2	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	2	2	0

* Unused.	£	s	d.
Cape, Aug., 1882, CC, one half-penny on 3d., claret, strip of 4	11	0	0
Liberia, 1867, imperf., 24 c., green on hor. laid paper,* soiled	3	15	0
Transvaal, 1870, fine roulette, 6d., blue, Gibbons No. 63, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1877, fine roulette, 1d., red, Gibbons No. 155*	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, wide roulette, 1d., red on orange,* full gum, Gibbons No. 221	2	0	0
New Brunswick, 3d., red, two and a half copies used as 7½d., on entire	3	15	0
St. Vincent, 1863–6, 6d., deep green, mint	2	0	0
Trinidad, 1851, 1d., deep blue on blue, block of 4, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1859, imperf., 4d., grey-lilac, pair, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., indigo, strip of 3, mint	2	5	0
Cuba, 1899, 3 c., inverted, on 2 mils. de peso, blue-green, hor. pair, mint	12	0	0
Virgin Islands, 1875, perf. 15, 6d., rose on toned, mint	2	17	6
New South Wales, Sydneys, 2d., blue, and 2d., grey-blue, Gibbons 32*a* and 37, both used on piece	10	0	0
New Zealand, NZ, rouletted, 1s., green	3	7	6
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., Indian red, printed both sides	2	12	6

Sale of June 26th, 1913.

Gibraltar, Jan., 1886, set of 7, the 2d. and 4d. are*	3	12	6
Ditto, Dec., 1886, set of 7, the 2d. and 2½d. are used	2	2	0
Ditto, 1903, single CA, £1, black on red, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1904–7, £1, black on red, mint	2	16	0
Great Britain, 1867, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	3	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange	2	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., carmine	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue, defect at top	4	7	6
Ceylon, 1890, Five Cents on 15 c., olive-green, "Revenue" omitted,* with gum	2	6	0
Straits Settlements, 1904, chalky, $25, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, 1907, Four Cents on 16 c., pair, mint; one stamp being the variety with overprint in red and in black, Gibbons No. 143	4	5	0
Federated Malay States, 1900, $25, mint	3	10	0
British East Africa, Nov., 1897, 20 rupees, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 50 rupees, ditto	5	12	6
Cape, Aug., 1882, CC, one half-penny on 3d., claret	2	4	0
East Africa and Uganda, 1903–4, C C, 20 rupees, mint	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 50 rupees, ditto	4	5	0
Lagos, 1904, single CA, 10s., mint	8	0	0
Natal, 1902–3, 30s., green and violet, mint	2	7	0
Ditto, 1908, 30s., brown-orange and deep purple, mint	16	10	0
Northern Nigeria, 1900, 10s., mint	2	8	0
Seychelles, Jan., 1893, 12 c. on 16 c., inverted surcharge, mint	2	12	6
Sierra Leone, 1904–5, chalky, £1, purple on red, mint	2	2	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1, mint	3	15	0
Sudan Army Official, 1906, 10 p., Star and Crescent, mint	2	2	0
Zanzibar, 1895, 2 as., blue, with two surcharges, mint	2	2	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine, mint	2	2	0
Canada, 1897, complete set of 15, mint	3	7	6
Cayman Islands, 1907, ½d. on 5s., inverted surcharge, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on 5s., double surcharge, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1908, 2½d. on 4d., mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on 4d., ditto	2	8	0
Leeward Islands, Sexagenary, 5s., ditto	2	4	0
St. Lucia, 1883–4, 1s., orange*	2	6	0
Papua, thick paper, hor. wmk., 2s. 6d., mint	2	10	0
Victoria, 1901–2, V and Crown, perf. 12½, £2, blue, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1905, Crown and A, perf. 12½, £2, blue, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, perf. 12 × 12½, £2, blue, mint	2	10	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of June 30th and July 1st, 1913.

British East Africa, 1891, 1 a. on 4 as., brown	1	3	0
British Honduras, 6d., yellow,* full gum	1	8	0
Ditto, 1s., grey,* ditto	1	4	0
Gibraltar, King, single CA, £1,* creased	1	14	0
Great Britain, 1854, Small Crown, perf. 14, 2d., blue*	2	0	0
India, 1854, 4 as., hor. pair, wide setting, repaired	3	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue on laid	2	12	0
Perak, Official, 6 c., lilac, wide spacing	2	6	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Transvaal, S.G. No. 43, mint	1	3	0
,, ,, 155*	1	11	0
,, ,, 223	1	12	0
,, ,, 245, thinned	1	14	0
,, ,, 253	1	12	0

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MR. G. GILBERT.

Sale of June 16-18th, 1913.

* Unused.	Fcs., including 10% payable by buyers.	Sterling. ex. 25.25. £	s.	d.
Great Britain, 2s., brown, with inscriptions,* with gum	286	11	6	6
British East Africa, 1897, 50 r., lilac, ditto	176	6	19	5
Cape Woodblocks, 4d., blue	165	6	11	6
Ceylon, 1857, imperf., 8d., maroon	550	21	15	8
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., violet-brown	162[80]	6	9	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	127[60]	5	1	1
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	445[50]	17	12	10
Ditto, 1861, perf., 8d., yellow-brown	178[20]	7	1	2
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	117[70]	4	13	3
Ditto, 1885, 5 c. on 48 c., rose,* with gum	137[50]	5	8	11
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion	198	7	16	10
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion, second gravure	715	28	6	4
New South Wales, Sydney View, 2d., deep blue, earliest state	478[50]	18	19	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, vertical pair, earliest state	550	21	15	8
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 3, hor. pair	247[50]	9	16	0
Queensland, 1860, 2d., blue, imperf., strip of 3	990	39	4	2
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green, hor. pair	287[10]	11	7	5
St. Vincent, "One Penny" on 6d., yellow-green*	121	4	15	10
Sierra Leone, 1893, Half Penny on 1½d., violet, wmk. CC,* with gum	115[50]	4	11	6
Baden, 30 k., orange	110	4	7	1
Bavaria, 1 kr., black	132	5	4	6
Bremen, perf., 5 sgr., yellow-green, 3 copies on piece	225[60]	8	18	7
Brunswick, 1852, 3s., red, with a 3s., black on rose, on piece	112[20]	4	8	10
Hanover, grey network, 3 pf., rose, strip of 3	220	8	14	3
Oldenburg, 1860, ½ g., brown	110	4	7	1
Ditto, ditto, 2 g., red, blue postmark	133[10]	5	5	5
Saxony, 3 pf., red	687[50]	27	4	6
Ditto, 1851, 3 pf., green, strip of 4	133[10]	5	5	5
Schleswig-Holstein, 2s., rose, *used*	771[10]	30	10	9
Wurtemberg, 70 k., red-lilac*	149[60]	5	18	6

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THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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The National Philatelic Collection.

IN the June issue of this Journal a brief reference was given to the present status of the philatelic bequests to the nation, a suggestion being made as to the possible shaping of their future. We are glad to note that the idea of continuing the National Collection has the support of Major E. B. Evans (in the *Monthly Journal*), whose long experience on matters philatelic renders his views of especial value. After a friendly review of the remarks made in this Journal, and also by Mr. Corfield in support of the Committee appointed by the recent Philatelic Congress, Major Evans correctly sums up the actual situation as follows: "If it is really impossible, either to extend the collection in the British Museum or to have it removed bodily to some other museum where it will receive proper treatment (made by us), that proposal would seem to be the only solution of the difficulty. But a collection of this description, part of which is in one institution and part in another, will never be so useful for reference as one that is all under the same roof. However, if the formation of the Supplementary Collection is carried out, it might be possible to make some arrangement that all stamps down to a certain date—say the end of 1879—should be at the British Museum, and all those of later date, the vast majority of the contents of the Supplementary Collection, should be shown elsewhere."

We also publish an interesting article in this number from the facile pen of Mr. Wilmot Corfield, who, with characteristic energy, is leaving no stone unturned to secure a better future of our National Philatelic Collections. Mr. Corfield, who has a long experience behind him both of philatelic and official life, presents a case that calls for the serious consideration of every well-wisher to stamp collecting in this country, and although there are perhaps some points in his remarks upon which ideas might differ, we are unhesitatingly of the opinion that a reform, broadly carried out upon the

lines he suggests, would be of permanent benefit alike to the philatelist and the nation.

We fear that under the conditions of the Tapling bequest, the scarcity of room at the British Museum and the failure of the authorities there to recognize the true importance of the philatelic sections, there is but little chance of creating with the nucleus of the Tapling stamps a permanent and continuous collection. Failing this, we do not see why a subsidiary collection should not be formed—and displayed in some other metropolitan museum—to commence where the British Museum collection finishes.

This would mean the issues of nearly a quarter of a century, and their bulk would probably equal that of those already displayed at Bloomsbury. Beyond this, with the appalling rate of increase of new issues, a very considerable and elastic space would be required to be provided by the Institution that offered house-room. The formation of such a collection would also naturally require much time, labour, and money, but both of these two important questions could be successfully solved if every one concerned really desires to see a *permanent* National Philatelic Collection.

Assuming for the moment that agreement were reached on the foregoing points, we strongly support Mr. Corfield's suggestion—that the future Collection should be tackled in sections, and that the Royal Philatelic Society should take the lead in the matter. The suggestion for the forming of the collection of that Society emanated from the writer, who however always realized that it was impossible for any Society to form a complete collection or anything beyond one that would serve for reference. Mr. Corfield's suggestion goes far to solve this difficulty, and is assuredly one that demands careful consideration by the Fellows of the Royal Society.

The example of other nations in forming National Philatelic Collections, and the very general feeling on this point amongst the great body of stamp collectors in this country, undoubtedly indicate that the present is a fitting time to consider the whole question. We trust, therefore, that nothing may be allowed to shelve its consideration until a definite issue has been arrived at.

The National Stamp Collection.

By WILMOT CORFIELD.



GIVEN the occasion, the man usually arrives. He arrived in the person of Mr. Thomas Keay Tapling, the munificent donor of the National Stamp Collection deposited a few years after his death (in 1891) in the King's Library of the British Museum. The first few decades of Philately saw the making of many collections. They came and went, were absorbed by others or reabsorbed by the market. The only really permanent public collection is that bequeathed by Mr. Tapling to the Museum, the greatest of all collections at present freely available for study to everybody. It remains to-day unapproachable of its kind, quite adequate

to the requirements of general collectors as the standard collection of the world to within some ten years of the death of Queen Victoria—a lasting memorial to the generosity of its giver as well as to the patience and skill of Mr. E. D. Bacon who arranged it.

In this article on the possible extension of the collection, I would wish it to be understood that the following suggestions are offered in the hope that they may prove useful at the moment to all interested in the furtherance of the movement recently started for a supplementary collection. The views now given are my own, and must not be deemed to be those of the National Collection Committee.

It would be a waste of time to attempt to prove that a need exists for the carrying on of the work of Mr. Tapling. Since the day, nearly fifteen years ago, when the announcement was made that the Bloomsbury exhibits were to be considered as derelict stamps beginning with the dawn of Philately and continuing to an indefinite date in the early nineties, but then stopping short of further advance, widespread disappointment has been expressed at this limitation. The regret felt has been real and universal. The malcontents are no insignificant body of collectors desiring the unattainable, but many thousands of loyal adherents of one of the most popular pursuits in the world who know that the thing denied them could be arranged for almost for the asking if only the sweet reasonableness of their wants were but rightly realized by the authorities.

Philatelists require at least one living collection, and the duplicating of the Tapling stamps is now a practical impossibility. A hundred thousand pounds would not avail to bring it about; surely there is justification for regarding the Tapling collection as the sound beginning of an ever-growing structure saved for the future out of the vicissitudes of the past by the man who, looking ahead, rose to the occasion and single-handed made the way clear for those following him.

It has often been stated that the terms of the Tapling bequest specifically forbid the extension of the collection. This statement lacks confirmation, and no philatelist should accept it as a truth until supporting chapter and verse are cited. Published extracts from the will lead to a contrary conclusion. If it be true there would still be no reason for refraining from making the attempt to gather together a second collection to (for the present) the end of the Edwardian period, to be housed under the same roof with that already existing.

Two outstanding facts should not be lost sight of in this connection :—

1. *The cost of cabinets and services of a curator, or curators, could easily be obtained by the sale of obsolete stamps by the Post Office.*
2. *Every Government of the world would, if properly solicited, gladly contribute stamps towards the completion of so important and famous a collection.*

The money is available, as is also the stamp material, and the guiding knowledge of keen and learned philatelists is readily to be acquired. The authorities, by accepting the Tapling bequest, have admitted the principle

of the admission of stamps to the Museum. The American Government has shown the way in the appointment of a Government philatelic curator.

After simmering for years as a matter for philatelic disquiet, the subject for the continuing of the collection came up before the Margate Congress in 1912. Circumstances which need not now be gone into led to the resolution in favour of the project then passed remaining inoperative until the time came round for the Edinburgh Congress of April last, when the resolution was reaffirmed, and a Congress National Collection Committee appointed. That Committee has not yet met, and these remarks are now offered by way of suggestions for its consideration.

It so happens that the Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society not long ago decided on the arrangement, *de novo*, of its own fine collection. A sub-committee is now engaged upon the work, and, though its report has still to be presented, I feel I may perhaps be pardoned for disclosing in advance the main lines of its procedure.

The adhesives of the Royal Society's collection have been arranged in albums with coloured labels as follows :—

Red (" *V.R.I.*")	For the Victorian Period from the date of the shutting down of the Tapling collection to the death of the Queen.
White (" *E.R.I.*")	For the Edwardian Period.
Blue (" *G.R.I.*")	For the Georgian Period in course of evolution.
Green (" *B.M.*")	For the Tapling Period.
Black	Forgeries, etc.
Purple	The special " Royal Portugal " collection.

There are at the moment two important " Collections " Committees :—

(*a*) That of the Congress, consisting of four members of the Royal Society: Messrs. E. D. Bacon, W. Corfield, F. Reichenheim, and R. B. Yardley; and two non-members, Messrs. P. C. Bishop and F. J. Melville: with power to add to their number;

and

(*b*) That of the Royal Society: Baron Percy de Worms, and Messrs. M. P. Castle, W. Corfield, and L. W. Fulcher.

My proposal, perhaps, seems at first sight to be a little revolutionary. It is that, by mutual arrangement, these two Committees be merged into one, and the combined body converted into a permanent sub-committee of the Royal Society, from the Council of which power would have to be taken to co-opt Messrs. Bishop and Melville in the to-be-hoped-for event of those gentlemen consenting to serve. The separate Congress Committee would disappear, and the enlarged Royal sub-committee would take the name of

The National Collection Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Were it empowered to add to its number, I feel sure all would like to see it strengthened by the addition of Major Evans, and of other London and Provincial representatives.

Apart from the fact that this course would simplify the action of philatelists working largely for a common purpose, and thus avoiding the clashing of procedure and the duplication of effort, it would lead to unity and the co-operation of all Societies, under the leadership of the Royal Society. A really forceful representative body would come into being which could appeal to all the collecting world for assistance in furthering its aims. The Royal Society alone could not very well ask for stamp contributions merely for its private collection from Governments and the public. Its National Collection Committee *could* make such requests, and initiate a widespread movement likely to be successful.

A little thought will show that the work to be done is not really of colossal magnitude. Of the six sections of the Royal Society's collection three—the *green*, the *black*, and the *purple*—would not concern the enlarged N.C.C. The final location of the *blue* is for the future of 1920, and thus the *red* and the *white*, each covering a period of about ten years, only now arise for consideration.

It would be pleasant if completed *red* (completion of Victorian issues) could be amalgamated with the Tapling stamps by the date of the London Congress of 1914. There is, too, another weighty reason other than that of rounding it off to the end of the Reign and the Century for upsetting the calm stagnation of the Tapling collection. The arrangement of countries is not of the best. The acceptance of the alphabetical order is crude. For a scientific institution of the standing of the British Museum it is unusual, and not in accordance with the arrangement of analogous collections in other museums. In these days of advanced specialism the stamps of Afghanistan seem ill placed adjacent to those of the Argentine Republic.

Concentrate on the Victorian issues (*red*) at first, in any case, and offer the whole section as the Royal Society's gift towards the rounding off of Mr. Tapling's truncated bequest. It is probable, however, that the offer would only need to be partly accepted, as it would be very easy to obtain the proffered stamps elsewhere.

If, however, the Museum should still prove obdurate, and refuse to honour Mr. Tapling's memory by doing that which we know would have pleased him best, in the granting of facilities for bringing his noble gift down to a definite date, then there is still nothing in the world to prevent the compilation of new separate collections, each of a decade, beginning with *red* and *white* at once, and going on in due course to *blue*. These would, of course, be best housed under the one roof at Bloomsbury. I should like to see the setting apart of an entire room in the new Museum extension for philatelic purposes. The King's Library Cabinets in the centre, the Crawford Library around the walls, with a further range of wall slides on the Edinburgh principle for additional stamps, and a glass case or two for the exhibition of disestablished plates, dies, and other curios. A steady income might also be made by the sale of an authoritative guide to the collection.

As a working solution of the whole Museum problem, I would earnestly plead at least for the early rounding off of the Tapling stamps with the Victorian section, and the rearranging of the order of the slides. It is

conceivable that the Museum Trustees might consent to this were a promise made by philatelists to refrain in future from further claims upon the Museum's space and energies. Finality as regards Bloomsbury would thus be reached with the close of the longest reign. We could then offer *white* and, subsequently, *green* elsewhere, for

"There are hills beyond Pentlands
And streams beyond Forth,"

and in addition to the British Museum there is the new London Museum, and those at South Kensington and the Guildhall, to mention but three in London alone, while either Oxford or Cambridge, if approached, would doubtless prove willing to become associated in the public mind with the philatelic pursuit as providers of a permanent home for the most important collection of twentieth-century Philately.

Philatelists want at least one permanent, growing, National Collection, if possible all under one roof, though still *one* collection in the event of circumstances compelling its division as between the centuries between two public institutions.

Surely this should be possible of accomplishment by the combined wealth and wisdom of the philatelists of the English-speaking world, with the valuable aid of the Principalities and Powers of the Five Continents and the Seven Seas.

I have said nothing about the "Entires" of the Tapling collection. These are understood to be somewhere. Some day, when Macaulay's "New Zealander" arrives, he may perhaps be induced to dig them out with a pick-axe. In the meanwhile a philatelic curator at Bloomsbury might with advantage have a look through them. A selection of post-cards is on exhibition, but there is good work to be put through on Mr. Tapling's accepted gift alone, and it should not be left undone any longer. The Tapling "Entires" were not bequeathed to a strolling "New Zealander," but to the nation, with the idea that they would be made available for inspection.

The Application of the Microscope to Philately.

By W. HAROLD S. CHEAVIN, F.R.M.S., F.N.P.S., ETC.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, November 21st, 1912.

(*Continued from page* 114.)

India.

4 annas, green. 1866–7.

a. *Head of Queen Victoria*, Die I. (59 S.G.)
Mouth closed, line from corner of mouth downwards only, pointed chin, lines on face thick, shading under eye and in front of eye thick black lines.

b. *Head of Queen Victoria*, Die II. (61 S.G.)
Mouth more open, rounded chin, lines on face thinner, shading under eye and in front of eye thinner and not so black.

8 annas, rose, 1868.

a. *Head of Queen Victoria,* Die I. (63 S.G.)
Thin letters "INDIA," crown away from frame, lines on face curve upwards, lines on neck nearly horizontal.

b. *Head of Queen Victoria,* Die II. (63a S.G.)
Thick letters "INDIA," crown almost touching frame, lines on face horizontal, lines on neck curve downwards, nose more pointed.

SAINT LUCIA. 1*d.*

a. *Head of Queen Victoria,* Die I, 1883–6. (32 S.G.)
White spaces in hair, lines on face hardly touch the end, ear more curved, nostril black.

b. *Head of Queen Victoria,* Die II, 1891–8. (44 S.G.)
Lines of hair more defined, lines on face touch end and more horizontal, ear more defined, nostril clearer and mark on joining of lips.

SEYCHELLES.

a. *Head of Queen Victoria,* 13 cents, Die I, 1890. (5 S.G.)
Lines of shading in middle compartment, lines on hair run into one another, lines above eye thinner.

b. *Head of Queen Victoria,* 12 cents, Die II, 1893. (26 S.G.)
Lines of shading in middle compartment absent, lines on hair more distinct, lines above eye thicker.

GREAT BRITAIN.

1d., red, 1855–7.

a. Die I. Nose straight and more shading, also mouth droops downwards.

b. Die II. Nose curved, less shading on nose, eye more defined, mouth more open, lines on face curve more upwards.

1d., lilac, 1881. a. (170 S.G.) b. (174 S.G.)

a. Fourteen dots in each corner, dots larger, black lines of frame thick, white lines wider.

b. Sixteen dots in each corner, dots smaller, black lines of frame much thinner, white lines much narrower.

PLATE NUMBERS.

a. 1d., rose-red, 1874. Plate 117. Die II.
α. Shows figure 117 (×18). *β.* Shows whole stamp 117 (×7.25).

b. 1d., rose-red, 1879. Plate 155. Die II.
α. Shows figure 155 (×18). *β.* Shows whole stamp 155 (×7.25).

a. 2d., blue, 1864–70. Plate 9.
α. Shows figure 9 (×18). *β.* Shows whole stamp 9 (×7.25).

a. ½d., red, 1870. Plate 5.
α. Shows figure 5 (×18). *β.* Shows whole stamp 5 (×7.25).

b. ½d., red, 1870. Plate 4 (×18). b. 2d., blue, 1864. Plate 14 (×18).

½d., green. *De La Rue Print,* Die I. 1902. (×18.)

a. *Head of King Edward VII.* (215 S.G.)
Thick black lines on face, nose more rounded, hair on lip more defined, eye more defined.

b. *Head of King Edward VII., Harrison Print,* Die II. 1911.
Lines on face broken, nose pointed, hair on lip indistinct, eye lost in shading.

1*d., carmine.* 1902 and 1911. (×18.)

a. *Head of King Edward VII,* 1902 (*De La Rue*), Die I. (216 S.G.)
Nose more rounded, nostril defined, eye defined, lines on face thinner. larger white space on cheek.

b. *Head of King Edward VII,* 1911 (*Harrison*), Die II. (216b S.G.)
Nose broken, nostril not defined, eye lost in shading, lines on face very thick, small white space on cheek.

2d., green and red, 1902–11. (×12.)

a. *Head of King Edward VII,* 1902 (*De La Rue*), Die I. (218 S.G.)
Nose rounded, lines of shading on face lighter, lines on beard not defined so clearly, one line at base of neck in black portion.

b. *Head of King Edward VII,* 1911 (*Somerset House*), Die II. (218a S.G.)
Nose broken, lines of shading on face very dark, black lines on beard well defined, whiter lines down face marking hair, two lines at base of neck in black portion.

1d., red, Edward VII, 1904, C. 4. Stop before "P" in POSTAGE. (×18.)

KING GEORGE V, 1911–12. (*Harrison Prints.*)

a. ½d., green, A11, 1911, Die I. (231 S.G.)
Nose badly defined, lines on face do not touch, circle at side of nostril, lines on face continue into background, beard very rough.

b. ½d., green, B11, 1911, Die II. (231n S.G.)
Nose pointed, thick black line running down front, lines on face do not run into background, no circle at side of nostril, beard defined by thick black lines.

a. 1d., carmine, A11, 1911, Die I. (232 S.G.)
Nose rounded, lines on face run into the background, nostril not defined, lines on face do not touch, beard very rough.

b. 1d., carmine, B11, 1911, Die II. (232a S.G.)
Nose pointed, thicker line down front of nose, lines on face join at nostril, nostril defined, lines on face touch, beard defined by thick black lines.

1s., green and red. (*Somerset House Prints.*)

a. 1911, Die I.
White lines thin, curve without short white marks, prongs pointed, word "POSTAGE" has thick letters.

b. 1912, Die II.
White lines thick, curve with white marks, prongs blunter, "T" in POSTAGE broad top, letter "A" thinner.

c. 1912, Die III.

White lines medium between "A" and "B", prongs pointed, curve flat at top, white lines below curve end in a small dot, first white line breaks away from curve. Letter "A" in POSTAGE further away from frame, also "T" and "G."

CROWNS ON TOP PORTIONS OF ½D. AND 1D.

α. King Edward VII, 1902–11.

a. ½d., green, H9, 1909. (*De La Rue.*)
Orb small, jewels on crown not rounded, fleur-de-lis rounded, black line stops under middle diadem.

b. ½d., green, A11, 1911. (*Harrison.*)
Orb larger, jewels on crown, fleur-de-lis more pointed, black line passes middle diadem.

a. 1d., scarlet, J10, 1910. (*De La Rue.*)
White lines thick, jewels on crown not circular, line under diadems defined clearly.

b. 1d., scarlet, A11, 1911. (*Harrison.*)
White lines thinner, jewels on crown circular, line under diadems not so distinct.

β. King George V, 1911–12.

a. ½d., bright green, *perf.*, 1911, A11, Die I.
White lines thick, markings on jewel thin, fleur-de-lis large.

b. ½d., bright green, *imperf.*, 1911, B11, Die II.
Thinner white lines, black markings on jewel, fleur-de-lis smaller and thinner, spaces between white lines smaller distance.

1d., rose-carmine, 1911–12.

a. A11, 1911, *perf. at side*, Die I.
Thick white lines, fleur-de-lis large, long white lines below central jewel.

b. A11, 1911, *perf. at side*, Die I.
Thin white lines, fleur-de-lis small and more defined, short narrow white lines below jewel.

a. B11, 1911, *perf.*, Die II.
White lines above fleur-de-lis missing, jewels above fleur-de-lis badly defined, central jewel has black marks small size.

b. B11, 1911, *perf. at side*, Die II.
White lines above fleur-de-lis missing, as in a, white lines thicker than a, central jewel has larger black marks than in a.

½d., green, 1912.

a. B12, *imperf.*, Die IIa.
Thicker white lines, fleur-de-lis rounder, line under fleur-de-lis and central jewel thick, jewels above crown separate and do not join.

b. B12, *perf.*, Die IIa.
Thinner white lines, fleur-de-lis smaller, line under fleur-de-lis and

central jewel thinner than a, jewels above crown join, line above jewels thicker than in a, markings in Orb different.

1d., rose-carmine.

a. B12, *perf. at side,* Die IIa.
Thick white lines, left fleur-de-lis badly defined, line under fleur-de-lis continuous.

b. B12, *perf.*, Die IIa.
Thinner white lines, left fleur-de-lis broken, central jewel open at top, line under fleur-de-lis broken.

b. Watermarks.*

c. Cancellations.

I have only one example to show you and that is the well-known overprint L.S.I. "Lombard Street." This was taken on a negative previously exposed on the 2d., green and red, Edward VII, *Somerset House printing*, and then exposed on the 1d., lilac, 1881, cancelled L.S.I., which proves, no matter how heavy the cancellation, the microscope will reveal the overprint as shown in the example.

1. Cancellation L.S.I. 1881, 1d., lilac.

d. Papers used.

Unfortunately, I have no examples to set before you, as I have not had time to produce any, but hope very soon to write an article on the subject and give illustrations.†

In conclusion, I must thank Mr. E. C. Wigglesworth, a Fellow of your Society, for allowing me the use of several stamps in his collection and also encouragement in this paper.

My thanks are also due to Messrs. Watson and Sons, Limited, for constructing the instrument which I have named *The Philatelic Microscope* and placed before you this evening.

As you will see from my paper, I have only touched on the fringe of what I think is a vast unexplored field.

Many other lines of investigation can be opened out, especially in the stamps of other countries, and I feel sure any results achieved in this way will rank as very important results in the very near future.

* Mr. Cheavin detailed many examples of the British Colonial Watermarks which he had examined under the microscope.—ED.

† This feature is one that might be of great service in the detection of forgeries.—ED.

Occasional Notes.

ILLNESS OF MR. J. A. TILLEARD, M.V.O.

UNIVERSAL regret will be felt at the illness of the popular Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, which, we grieve to say, is likely to be of an extended nature. Mr. Tilleard has, like many others, suffered the penalty of overtaxing nature by the extent of his labours, with the result that a complete nervous prostration will incapacitate him from work for a long period. We are, however, glad to be able to state that the earlier stages of his illness are considered satisfactory by his medical advisers, and that there is every hope that after a lengthened rest complete recovery may be anticipated. Mr. Tilleard may rest assured that he has the most sincere sympathy of all members of the stamp world and their most devout wishes for his speedy recovery.

For the present all communications as regards the Royal Philatelic Society should be addressed to Mr. A. C. Emerson, at 4 Southampton Row, and they will be duly dealt with by him during Mr. Tilleard's regrettable absence.

MR. A. B. CREEKE, JUNIOR.

THE announcement recently made of the reinstatement of Mr. A. B. Creeke's name in the roll of solicitors will be received with universal approval. Mr. Creeke, the joint author with the late Mr. Hastings Wright of the monumental work on the British Stamps, is a writer of great philatelic acumen, and his abilities will render him welcome in all philatelic circles.

THE PHILATELIC SOCIETY OF INDIA.

THIS important Society has always been fortunate in its presiding officers, and is once more to be congratulated upon the fact that the Hon. Mr. W. Maxwell, C.I.E., M.V.O., I.C.S., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, has been elected as Honorary Vice-President of this Society, Sir C. Stewart-Wilson, K.C.I.E., I.C.S., who formerly occupied this very important official position, being also Honorary President.

THE FORGED ONE POUND STAMP OF GREAT BRITAIN

THE further proceedings in this case, referred to on page 117, were taken on July 24, when, as reported by the *Daily Telegraph :*

"George Lowden, 33, stamp dealer, was indicted for having in his possession and selling 2679 forged stamps. Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Roland Oliver prosecuted ; Mr. Curtis Bennett defended.

"According to the case for the prosecution, the defendant, as a stamp dealer, sold to Mr. Jonas Lek, a diamond merchant, a parcel of 2679 cancelled £1 stamps for £830, all bearing the Jersey postmark. Both the

stamps and the postmarks were found to be forgeries. Prisoner said that he was only acting as intermediary for another man, who, with the exception of Lowden's commission, had the whole of the money. He had not the slightest idea, he said, that the stamps were forgeries. After consulting in private for over an hour, the jury disagreed. The Recorder accordingly discharged the jury, and ordered that the case should be retried next session. Defendant was released on bail."

The result is eminently unsatisfactory to every one concerned, and it is to be hoped that further evidence may be obtained, either by the prosecution or the defence, so as to enable the next jury to pronounce a decision.

DEMONETIZATION OF NEW ZEALAND STAMPS.

A RECENT number of the *New Zealand Gazette* (writes the *New Zealand Stamp Journal* of July 5) indicates that it is the intention of the Government to demonetize certain postage and revenue stamps. The Minister of Stamps gives formal notice that the use of the dies from which the adhesive stamps used for denoting duties of postage and revenue have heretofore been printed has been discontinued; and that on and after December 31st, 1913, those dies will not be lawful dies for denoting the payment of any duty; and that the duties of postage and revenue for which those dies have hitherto been available shall, on and after that date, be expressed and denoted only by the dies provided in lieu thereof, which are now in general use for denoting the said duties by adhesive stamps.

It is also notified by the Minister that any person who has in his possession any stamps or material stamped with the discontinued die, and which by reason of the providing of such new die have been rendered useless, may, at any time within twelve months after the day stated in the notice, send the same to any post office for cancellation, and stamps or stamped material stamped with the new die, to an equal value, will be exchanged for the stamps so cancelled.

The adhesive stamps to be demonetized and referred to in the schedule are the following:—

(*a*) All postage and revenue stamps from one halfpenny to two shillings inclusive, and five shillings, bearing a portrait of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

(*b*) All stamps of the Christchurch Exhibition commemorative series, ½d., 1d., 3d., and 6d.

(*c*) All the first issue of Postage Due stamps, ½d., 1d., and 2d., having only the denomination printed in red.

(*d*) All Law Court fee stamps of whatever denomination bearing the words "Law Courts, New Zealand."

(*e*) All Land and Deeds fee stamps of whatever denomination bearing the words "Land and Deeds Stamp, New Zealand."

We are officially informed that it is the intention of the Government to destroy all these stamps that are returned by persons in possession of same.

THE KANGAROO-MORITURUS.

THE announcements made in the Australian Press anent the recently-issued Commonwealth series of stamps of the Kangaroo design will be received with general satisfaction. The "design" having been accepted apparently by the Australian nation, in common with other organs of philatelic opinion, we hesitated to pass strictures that might give offence. Now, however, that this issue is to be withdrawn, we do not hesitate to say that it was an insult to the civilization of the Australian Commonwealth, and that no more ill-fitting or undesirable advertisement could possibly have been devised. While New Zealand spares no expense in the production of peripatetic philatelic advertisement, Australia produces a label that to the uninitiated might well create a prejudice against such an apparently uncivilized country.

The notice following appeared in the Sydney daily press on July 2nd, and in publishing it the *Australian Philatelist* of July 4 gives an illustration of a proposed design the prominent feature of which is His Majesty's portrait. This is undoubtedly an enormous improvement upon the Kangaroo monstrosity, but the design is marred by too much detail, and His Gracious Majesty—whose likeness is only moderately successful—is surrounded by a zoological garden whose inmates all appear to entertain the most aggressive intentions with regard to the Royal features. If these *ferœ naturœ* are partially subdued, i.e. subordinated to the central design, and King George's portrait rendered more lifelike, the design would be an excellent one and worthy of the Australian Commonwealth.

"The Postmaster-General has decided to abolish the Kangaroo postage stamp, which was adopted by the Fisher Government, and to adopt in its place for the penny stamps, as a beginning, the first prize design submitted in the competition arranged two or three years ago, when Mr. Thomas was in charge of the postal service, and which we illustrate herewith.

"Mr. Agar Wynne has come to the conclusion that the present stamp is ridiculous, and that it has made Australia the laughing-stock of civilized countries. The prize-winner was Mr. Harman Altmann, of St. Kilda, who received £100 for the design. Mr. Wynne intends to exhaust existing supplies of the Kangaroo stamps before he starts the issue of the new design. He points out, however, that the Government has now facilities in the Federal notes service for having the new designs executed and the stamps printed almost forthwith. Instructions have, therefore, been given for the work to be put in hand as promptly as possible. The adoption of the head of the King will, he says, bring Australia into line with Great Britain and the Dominions. It took the Fisher Government two years to decide upon the Kangaroo design. It has taken Mr. Wynne less than a week to decide to discontinue it. Whether the new design shall be made to apply to stamps above a penny or whether other designs shall be adopted will be determined later."

*PHILATELIC EXHIBITION IN SOUTH AFRICA.**

UNDER the auspices of the Philatelic Society of Natal, the finest and most representative exhibition of stamps yet seen in South Africa was opened in the Old Library Buildings by His Excellency the Governor-

* From the *Natal Mercury*, July 1st, 1913, with a few corrections.—ED.

General. The Exhibition includes collections not only from South Africa, but from England and America, and had circumstances permitted there would have been exhibits from Australia. Be that as it may, stamp collectors have an opportunity till the 5th inst.—at which date the Exhibition closes—of seeing some rare specimens. In the competitive classes there are some 115 entries, and the judging began on Monday. One of the features which aroused general interest was the collection of forged Transvaal stamps. In fact, it is one of the most comprehensive collections of forgeries in the world. It is plain, therefore, that the Transvaal has contributed to the making of history in many and devious ways. The collection was exhibited by Leon de Raay. Mr. Raffalovich also showed a fine collection of Transvaal stamps, including the extremely rare stamp which bears the misprint "Transvral," issued in 1877, one penny red on blue. Among the other rare stamps in the collection are several interesting *tête-bêche* examples. Special mention should also be made of his collection of Cape triangulars, including a number of the rare wood blocks with the retouched corner. Mr. Herbert's collection of Mauritius stamps is practically complete. No feature of the show, however, is of more immediate interest than the Antarctic stamps issued by the Shackleton, Scott, and Mawson expeditions. There is a copy of a non-printed-over King Edward VII Land used with the Shackleton expedition in 1907 with the expedition postmark, on entire. There are also copies of the ½d. stamps issued by Captain Scott and used before his tragic death was known. Only £5 worth of this stamp was issued, or 2400 in all. It may be of interest to add, in conclusion, that the postal authorities have agreed that all letters, etc., posted in the Exhibition shall bear a special postmark. The opening ceremony was performed in the presence of a considerable number of philatelists and others.

The Mayor, in introducing Lord Gladstone, said, as President of the Exhibition, he had been asked by the Committee to express their deep appreciation of His Excellency's courtesy in attending that morning. He also desired at the same time to express the pleasure they all felt at the fact that Lady Gladstone accompanied His Excellency. He (the Mayor) understood that that was the first Exhibition of the kind held in South Africa. The exhibits, which were of particular interest, had been lent by enthusiasts not only in South Africa, but in various parts of England. The Committee hoped that the interest which would probably be aroused by that Exhibition, and particularly by reason of the sympathy His Excellency had shown by his presence there, would still further tend to increase enthusiasm among stamp collectors and lead to the holding of other Exhibitions in South Africa.

Lord Gladstone, who was received with applause, made an eloquent reply, and referred to himself as being appropriate "that I should perform this ceremony as the representative of His Majesty, who himself has, I believe, one of the finest collections of stamps in the world, and has given his patronage to this Society."

A ROBBERY OF STAMPS AT PARIS.

WE regret to learn that a deep inroad upon M. Hadi Mirza's philatelic possessions has been made and trust that the stamps may yet be recovered. It appears, according to the *Daily Telegraph* of August 19th, that on the preceding day "A complaint was lodged with the Commissary of Police of the Faubourg-Montmartre, in respect of a theft of stamps of the value of £20,000, committed in the offices of M. Hadi Mirza, a Persian philatelist in the Rue Drouot. In response to a telegram sent by his concierge, the philatelist returned post-haste to Paris, which he reached early this morning. On entering his flat he found that the door leading into his office had been clumsily forced. In the office itself the cupboard in which he kept his collections was open, and the philatelist soon discovered that the most valuable stamps had disappeared. M. Mirza considers £20,000 as a conservative estimate of his losses."

During the holiday season minor events frequently attain rather abnormal importance and our first impression as to M. Mirza's "£20,000" has been corroborated by later news as regards this robbery.

It appears that M. Mirza suspected his wife, from whom he was separated, of having been the author of the robbery, and a woman whose description tallied with that of Madame Hadi Mirza subsequently attempted, without success, to sell some of the stolen stamps in Berlin. Later Madame Hadi Mirza gave herself up in Paris, confessing to having stolen the stamps, which, she said, were worth £1000 at most. She had done so because her husband, though several times a millionaire—in francs—refused to allow her and her children more than £8 a month.

It is said that her defence is that though divorce proceedings are pending between her and her husband the decree has not yet been pronounced. In that case, of course, no charge can lie against her in French law, according to which a wife cannot rob her husband.

Reviews.

By M. P. CASTLE.

NEW CATALOGUES.*

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Part I.

IT is only a few months since the appearance of a previous edition, the present one making the third within two years. It is stated that the great demand has caused these rapid issues—but we think it is decidedly regrettable, and that once in two years should be frequent enough for the issue of any catalogue—moreover, a new edition should mean "new editing." In the case of this and the preceding issue it is distinctly stated that no countries have been rewritten—with the exception of British Guiana, in which the issues of 1853 to 1875 have been entirely redrawn and, we think, will be found alike more correct and more consistent. There is, however, an unfortunate omission—see 1866 Issue, perf. 10, of which the 12 c. Nos. 97 and 98, should be classed as Type 7—with the wide-printed label of value.

A notable innovation is that of "pricing stamps not in stock." Messrs. Stanley Gibbons have always maintained that they were absolved from all responsibility or criticism as regards prices, as they quoted their own goods only. The announcement now referred to, however, clears away this argument. The rapid sale of successive issues of this Catalogue is absolute proof that it is mainly purchased as a guide-book of values, and it therefore makes the correct appraisement of values absolutely and honourably incumbent upon the publishers.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons Catalogue has so long and fine a record and contains so much splendid work that no encomiums on our part are requisite. There is, however, no standing still, in philatelic endeavour, and an undertaking must either move forward with the times or recede in the position it occupies. We trust, therefore, that the next edition will embrace a thorough revision that will bring this celebrated Catalogue fully abreast of the times and render it worthy of its past reputation.

M. Lemaire's Catalogue.

This is an excellent Catalogue alike for the general collector and the limited specialist, the arrangement and classification of sub-types and perforations being so clear and sharply defined that they can be followed with the greatest ease. The illustrations are, moreover, numerous and effective, with delineations of all requisite varieties in design and surcharge, while the type is eminently clear and legible. That M. Lemaire's Catalogue is

* Part I, *Priced Catalogue of the Stamps of the British Empire*, 1912–13, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, W.C.; *General Catalogue of Postage and Telegraph Stamps*, 1913, Th. Lemaire, 1b Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris; *Catalogue of Post and Letter Cards, Envelopes, etc. of France and its Colonies*, M. Picard and R. Leroy, 1913, Yvert and Tellier, Amiens.

fairly inclusive of varieties is evident from the bulk of its contents, embracing nearly 1100 pages.

The issues of the Mother Country are naturally treated with more detail than some of the foreign ones, and we note that there are quotations for pairs and blocks of four for all the issues from 1849–1900—the quotations for some of which are "extensive and peculiar." This high appreciation of unsevered stamps—especially imperforate—seems to have found general acceptance on the Continent, but has not yet penetrated through the philatelic mists of the British Isles! The French stamps as a class are excellently listed, and a like meed of praise can be extended to all the European issues. As regards those of the British Empire, it may be said that they are on the whole fairly accurate and represent all the most important and generally collected varieties, without going into the minute details that delight the soul of the specialist! M. Lemaire is, however, a little inconsistent in the case of New South Wales. The issue of 1860 (watermark numerals) is classed together as 12 and $12\frac{1}{2} \times 13$ with no separate classification of these two perforations, which represent two entirely different issues—distinguishable by their colour alone—whereas in the 1871–82 issue, with watermark N S W and Crown, four separate groups of perforations are quoted—these being largely contemporaneous and of slight importance compared to the two varieties of the 1860 issue. The New Zealand lists are also open to improvement; for instance, 1856, no watermark, thick paper, are only quoted rouletted; the serrated and pin-perforated sets should also be given or else all excluded. In the pelure issue the 3d. is included, but we fail to see how this can exist on *real* pelure paper, as it was issued at a later date than the other values. The Star watermarks quote the One Shilling serrated at 225 fcs.; and as only Mr. Pack's copy (recently discovered) is known, M. Lemaire should easily find purchasers for this variety! The issue with N Z should include the perforations $12\frac{1}{2}$ and 13, those of the Star watermark being quoted thus—but "$12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13," which is also not correct—there being two distinct perforations, the former official and the latter semi-official. In Ceylon the no watermark (De La Rue) printings are given as a subdivision of the Star series, and as being perforated "14 to $16\frac{1}{2}$": these are perf. 13, and should be placed as a separate issue. These small defects, with a few others, are, however, easily rectified, and we have much pleasure in recommending M. Lemaire's Catalogue to all our readers.

French Entires.

This "Catalogue des Cartes Postales, Cartes-Lettres, Enveloppes, Bandes, etc. de France et ses Colonies" has been written by MM. Maurice Picard and Robert Leroy, with the collaboration of MM. A. Schœller et A. Grosclaude, under the auspices of the Société Française de Timbrologie.

The authors inform us that it was not primarily intended for publication, but that the recent Exhibition at Paris seemed to offer a fitting opportunity to place the result of their labours before their fellow-collectors. Without having an intimate acquaintance with French Entires, it is easy to see that it has been a labour of love by MM. Picard and Leroy, and that they have succeeded in producing a comprehensive and scientific enumeration of the

Entires of their own country and its colonies (including, we note, Monaco!). The fact that 115 pages are required for the tabulation affords alike an idea of the number of Entires that exist and an ample justification for the issue of such a Catalogue. Every one regrets the neglect of these sections of Philately, but no one collects them: it is the more necessary, therefore, that —before they are forgotten—succinct lists should be produced, and the authors deserve the grateful thanks of collectors for having so ably accomplished their own section of the Entires. It is an example that might well be imitated as regards those of our own Empire.

We cannot pretend to find great interest in the numerous varieties of the Colonial issues herein described, but the list of France itself will well repay careful examination. It commences with a useful chronological table of the dates of issue and withdrawal of all the French Entires, gives a list of the various Essays, an interesting account of the various provisional issues during the memorable siege of Paris in 1870–71, with a table of all the balloons despatched, a list (with illustrations) of all the type-set cards of 1873–78, with elaborate details of the minor type varieties, a full description of all Letter-Cards, Pneumatic Post Entires, and of the Commemorative and Private Issues. Nothing, in fact, has been omitted that is likely to interest the collector of Entires, and we cordially congratulate the authors upon their completion of so useful a guide-book.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—On August 1st we received the remaining values of the Georgian issue. The 6d., 7d., and 8d. are the same in design as the 5d., and the 10d. and 1s. the same as the 9d. The stamps are printed by Somerset House, but with Control C.13 instead of B.13 as on the 5d. and 9d. issued July 1st, and all have imperf. margins except the 1s. value. The 10s., blue, and the £1, green, bear the same design as the 2s. 6d. and 5s. values, and are printed by Messrs. Waterlow and Layton. The 6d. only is on chalky paper and has the "dot" on marginal line above the second stamp on the top row of each pane, whereas the 7d., 8d., 10d., and 1s. have the "dot" above the first stamp on each pane. The values up to the 1s. have the Cypher repeated watermark, and the 10s. and £1 the large single Cypher watermark. On one sheet of the 6d. we notice watermark B2 on the left margin exactly opposite the colour-bar margin separating the two panes. The colours are as follows, and we have no doubt that in the further printings considerable variations in the shades will occur.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Portrait of King George.

6d., bright purple.	10d., masonic blue.
7d., bronze-green.	1s., umber.
8d., black on straw colour.	10s., blue.
	£1, green.

ANTIGUA.—We have seen the 5s., Gibbons, No. 5, but with the Georgian head.

Adhesive.

5s., violet and green ; perf. 14.

AUSTRALIA.—According to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* the Kangaroo stamps are shortly to be abolished.

The £100 prize design has been adopted by the Postmaster-General in place of the existing issue.

BRITISH GUIANA.—We have seen the two new stamps of the Georgian issue chronicled on page 171 ; also the 4 c., 5 c., 24 c., and 48 c. values.

Adhesives.

4 c., brown and mauve ; multiple ; perf. 14.
5 c., bright blue ,, ,, ,,
24 c., dull purple and green ,, ,, ,,
48 c., grey and dull purple ,, ,, ,,

BRITISH LEVANT.—We have seen the ½d., Georgian issue, Type 3, with the overprint "LEVANT" in sans-serif caps, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have the new 4d. stamp surcharged 1¾ piastres as usual.

Adhesives.

½d., green, Type 3, overprinted "LEVANT."
1¾ pias. on 4d., surcharged as usual.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS.—Some time ago we were shown the ½d. and 1d. values of the "Canoe" type printed on much thinner paper, at least we were told so, and it would now appear that these were from a fresh printing pending the arrival of the Georgian series.

BRITISH SOMALILAND.—We have seen four more values of the Georgian set.

Adhesives.

2½ as., bright blue ; multiple ; perf. 14.
3 as., grey-green and dull purple ; multiple ; perf. 14.
8 as., pale blue and grey-black ; multiple ; perf. 14.
12 as., orange-buff and grey-black ; multiple ; perf. 14.

GOLD COAST.—We have seen a set of twelve stamps of the Georgian issue. The 1d. value is Type 8 of Gibbons, the ½d., 2½d., 1s., 2s., 5s., 10s., and £1 are Type 6, and the 2d., 3d., 6d., and 2s. 6d. values are Type 7, but, of course, all with the altered head.

Adhesives.

½d., green ; multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.
1d., carmine ,, ,,
2d., greyish slate ,, ,,
2½d., ultramarine ,, ,,
3d., purple on yellow ,, ,,
6d., dull and bright purple ,, ,,
1s., black on green ,, ,,
2s., purple and blue on blue ,, ,,
2s. 6d., black and red on blue ,, ,,
5s., green and red on yellow ,, ,,
10s., green and red on green ,, ,,
20s., purple and black on red ,, ,,

INDIA. — *Hyderabad.* — We read in the *Monthly Journal* that the 4 as., olive-green, of 1909 has appeared with the small official overprint in black.

Official.

4 as., olive-green, of 1909, with small official overprint in black.

JAMAICA.—We read in the *Stamp Lover* that the 2s. Georgian stamp has been issued.

Adhesive.

2s., purple on blue ; multiple ; perf. 14.

RHODESIA.—It is reported in *Smith's Monthly* that the £2 stamp of 1908, with the "Rhodesia" overprint, has been issued.

ST. HELENA.—We have seen the 4d. and 6d. values of the Georgian set, Type 10, "POSTAGE" each side, but with plain tablets, and the 1½d., 3d., and 3s. values of Types 14 and 15, large size.

Adhesives.

4d., black and red on yellow, multiple wmk. ; perf. 14. [perf. 14.
6d., dull and bright purple, multiple wmk. ;
1½d., orange and black, Type 15, multiple wmk. ; perf. 14.
3d., purple and black on yellow, Type 14, multiple wmk. ; perf. 14. [perf. 14.
3s., violet and black, Type 15, multiple wmk. ;

ZANZIBAR.—Fifteen varieties have to be added to the set of six stamps chronicled on page 171. The 1 c., 50 c., and 75 cents are like the six values previously issued. The 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 rupees are large, upright rectangular in shape, and show in the centre a native boat or raft with sail set and native standing. In the centre of the remainder a sailing-boat or yacht is shown. Shape large oblong. Values of all appear in figures at left and native equivalent at right, on white ground, with "Zanzibar" at foot.

Adhesives.

1 c., slate-grey.
50 c., green.
75 c., slate-grey.
1 rupee, yellow-green.
2 rupees, violet.
3 ,, yellow-brown.
4 ,, red.
5 ,, blue.
10 ,, brown, green centre.
20 ,, yellow-green, black centre.
30 ,, brown ,,
40 ,, red ,,
50 ,, mauve ,,
100 ,, blue ,,
200 ,, grey-black, brown centre.
Watermark multiple rosettes ; perf. 14.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—We read in *Mekeel's Weekly* that the 40 c. value, with larger portrait, has been issued.

GREECE. — Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff has kindly sent us the 2 lepta, type Gibbons No. 29, *lithographed*, and he informs us that he has seen the 3 lepta as well.

Adhesives.

2 lepta, carmine, Type 29, lithographed.
3 ,, scarlet ,, 28 ,,

HOLLAND.—To the unicoloured set of Postage Due stamps must be added the 3 c. value. A specimen is before us.

Postage Due.

3 c., blue, no wmk. ; perf. 12½.

PORTUGAL.—From June 8th to 15th all letters posted in Lisbon were obliged to bear a special stamp of 1 c., and a stamp of 2 c. was similarly required for telegrams. These stamps, as their inscription shows, were issued to commemorate the "Festas di Cidade" of Lisbon, held in honour of Camoens, and the design, which is oblong in shape, shows a half-length female figure wearing a mural crown. Their issue was vigorously opposed in the Chamber of Deputies by some members, on the ground that these labels represented an unjust tax on the inhabitants.—*Smith's Monthly.*

1 cent, dark green.
2 cents, chocolate.

AMERICA.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. send us the 2 c. Postage Due stamp as a novelty, giving the colour as *olive*.

Postage Due.

2 c., olive ; wmk. Crosses and Circles.

ECUADOR.—We have seen the four Official stamps chronicled on page 150, also the 2 c., 20 c., and 50 c. All have the overprint in black caps, the two higher values with Gibbons No. 06.

Officials.

1 c., vermilion and black. Gibbons No. 101.
2 c., blue and black. Gibbons No. 102.
3 c., orange and black. The new stamp chronicled on page 96.
5 c., scarlet and black. Gibbons No. 103.
10 c., blue and black. ,, ,, 104.
20 c., orange and black, type Gibbons No. 45.
50 c. ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 46.

HAYTI.—It is reported in *Mekeel's Weekly* that at least five values of the 1906 set have been reprinted in new colours.

Adhesives.

3 c., orange.
4 c., olive.
7 c., red.
8 c., olive-grey.
10 c., red-brown.

HONDURAS.—*Mekeel's Weekly* chronicles the 20 c. River Steamer type with the surcharge "2 ctvs."

Provisional.

2 ctvs. on 20 c., yellow.

NICARAGUA.—Another provisional is reported in *Mekeel's Weekly*. It is the 5 p., locomotive, surcharged in black "Un peso de Cordoba—1913."

The 5 c., locomotive, has, it is stated, appeared in a new colour, pale blue-green.

Provisional.

"Un peso de Cordoba—1913," on 5 p., locomotive.

Adhesive.

5 c., locomotive, pale blue-green.

PARAGUAY.—We have seen eight of the various stamps chronicled on page 96. In the centre a small five-pointed star appears on lined ground and surrounded by wreaths. The inscriptions read "Republica del Paraguay" and "Union Postal Universal." Value in white figures on lined ground. No wmk. ; perf. 11½.

The colour of the 40 c. is rose-carmine, 75 c., deep blue, and 3 pesos, blue-green.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 7 c., 16 c., 30 c., 50 c., and $2 with the Waterlow overprint.

DUTCH INDIES.—We have before us the ½ and 2½ c. stamps with figures of value on plain white ground, and a new 1 gulden stamp.

The latter shows the Queen of Holland's Head to left on plain ground and in an oval, with Palm Trees and Mountain Scenery each side. "NED. INDIE" on a solid band at top, and value, "1 Gulden 1" below on solid ground. A decided improvement on Type 13.

Adhesives.

½ c., lilac ; perf. 12½.
2½ c., green ,, ,,
1 g., brown ,, 11.

PERSIA.—A 4 kr. stamp has been added to the 1911 set, and a specimen is before us.

Adhesive.

4 kr., blue and black ; perf. 11.

SURINAM.—A new 1 gulden stamp is before us. For description see Dutch Indies.

Adhesive.

1 gulden, brown ; perf. 11.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Junior Philatelic Society.

THE season 1912–13 has been a remarkably successful one for the Junior Philatelic Society, 503 new members being elected during the year, and a considerable amount of excellent work has been carried through. The record of new members beats a former remarkable achievement; in the season 1908–9 the addition to the membership roll totalled to 420, at that time considered an unprecedented increase for a Society of a semi-scientific character. This past season the earlier record has been outdistanced in no inconsiderable measure. The figures show that in both the London and Brighton centres there has been every sign of progress. The new enrolments for 1912–13 include:—

London headquarters .	490
Brighton branch . .	13
Total . . .	503

The strength of fully paid-up members is at this date, August 1, 1913, in excess of 1300. The very gratifying results of the Society's activities in the season just concluded, so far from allowing the executive to "rest upon their laurels," has stimulated them to increased efforts and new enterprises. Already the members' roll for 1912–13 has been closed, and the new roll is now open for 1913–14, so that members are now being enlisted for the forthcoming session, and they will, by special arrangement of the Council, receive the privileges of membership from now on till the end of the Society's next full year, viz. till September 30, 1914. Reorganizations and extensions are being made in several of the present branches of the Society's work, notably in connection with the Exchange Packets, the Library, the Expert Committee, the Forgery Collection, Permanent Collection, the Auctions, and the Meetings.

At the meetings efforts are being made to greatly enhance the value of the philatelic lectures, papers, and displays by the frequent use of the lantern and other optical contrivances for the better illustration of points of interest and of difficulty. The institution of a regular "Question Time" will be a feature of the meetings this season; any member having a difficulty, a philatelic puzzle or problem, will be able to raise questions by post or by giving notice at the meeting. In many cases it is confidently expected that most of the questions will be dealt with by the members present the same evening, but in some cases, no doubt, the responses will have to be deferred until a later meeting. All the questions will be published together with the answers given in the reports of the meetings. The Expert Committee is entrusted with the organization of the response work, but every member of the Society is invited to collaborate in explaining philatelic problems that may arise.

The new programme for the season 1913–14 is now nearing completion, and will include many notable displays and some important lectures. As usual, there will be special nights devoted to a display in London by Brighton members; a Ladies' Night, at which several ladies will display collections and take part in the proceedings; and a Beginners' Night, when the papers and displays will all be given by young members. A "One-Stamp" Night is also being arranged, when a number of members will each exhibit a single stamp, or collections illustrating the philatelic history of a single stamp, with or without notes, each participant being limited to ten minutes in which to dissert upon and exhibit the stamp he or she selects for display.

As already noted, new applicants for membership need not wait until the opening of the next season; they can be enrolled now, so as to be in full enjoyment of the privileges of membership from date of joining until September 30, 1914; the officials will be glad to enrol intending new members as early as possible, as the large number of renewals and other business to be transacted by the Hon. Secretary and his Hon. Assistant Secretary in October will involve a great deal of work, and their labours will be to some extent eased by intending new members taking advantage of the Council's special provision for admitting new applicants for next season's roll at once. The Hon. Secretary, from whom all particulars may be obtained, is Mr. Ralph Wedmore, 54 Park Road, Dulwich, London, S.E.

Philatelic Society of Natal, Durban.

Honorary Secretary—NORMAN WELSFORD, Box 588, Durban.
Chairman—Mr. W. J. AUSTIN.

MINUTES (unconfirmed) of meeting held at the Y.M.C.A., Durban, July 17th, 1913.

There was a fairly large attendance of members at this meeting, which was the first held since the Exhibition.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and passed, after which the following matters were dealt with: Proposed for membership: Walter Dukes, W. E. Downard, E. S. Henochesberg, P. L. Guthrie, A.

Bannister, and D. Campbell. Elected members: Mrs. W. H. Hamilton and Mrs. O. E. Powell (Maritzburg), and Mr. J. Savage.

The Honorary Secretary then proposed that "This Society take steps to compile and publish a Standard Catalogue of South African stamps, with the assistance of the other Philatelic Societies in South Africa," and spoke for some time on the proposition, and put in report of similar proposition by the Transvaal Philatelic Society (now defunct) published in the British Guiana *Philatelic Journal*. Mr. W. Fosbrooke formally seconded. After considerable discussion it was agreed to ask the President, Mr. J. Chamberlain, to undertake the compilation provided the other Philatelic Societies were willing to support the scheme. The motion was then carried unanimously.

Mr. W. J. Austin proposed that a hearty vote of thanks be awarded the President and Honorary Secretary for their services at the recent Exhibition. Carried.

A tentative syllabus for the next session was then drawn up and should be the means of attracting larger attendances at meetings. An annual dinner and a Bridge or Whist evening have been arranged, whilst the several members of the Committee have agreed to read extracts from the philatelic papers at each meeting. By this means the member will be kept *au fait* with all that is going on in philatelic circles. Auctions and Exchange evenings will be held at alternate meetings, whilst several members have promised papers and displays. The next meeting will be held at the Y.M.C.A., Esplanade, Durban, on Thursday, 7th August, commencing at 8 p.m.

Business: "Tabloid Pars," Mr. W. J. Austin. Auction: Hon. Actn. Mr. W. P. Williams. Secretary's report on Exhibition; Election of members; General.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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BALKAN WAR ISSUES.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

ATHENS, 27*th July*, 1913.

DEAR SIR,—Please take note of the following Greek novelties:

GREECE.

2 lepta, lithographed.

Error—1 lepton, lithographed, without stop after the word ΕΛΛΑΣ (actually corrected)

It is the first stamp in the sheet of the ninth row.

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΕΚΣΤΡΑΤΕΙΑ.

1 lepton, lithographed, with the above error.

ΛΗΜΝΟΣ.

Do. Do.

At Cavalla the Greeks have opened a Post Office and confiscated 3000 stamps of Bulgaria, which they use after surcharging them, Ἑλληνική Ἐκστρατεία. Details will follow.

ATHENS, 11*th August*, 1913.

Since writing you about the Bulgarian stamps, confiscated and surcharged Ἑλληνική Διοίκησις, I saw a gentleman who returned recently from Cavalla and reports differently the event related by the Athenian newspapers. He says that the Greek authorities entering the port of Cavalla had no postage stamps on hand, and for the immediate wants of the service bought from privateers all the available Bulgarian stamps (as none were left at the Post Office by the Bulgarians), and overcharged them at a local printing office ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ. The quantities are as follows:—

Red overcharge.

150	5 lepta	on	1	stotinki.	
20	10	,,	,,	15	,,
110	10	,,	,,	25	,,
80	15	,,	,,	2	,,
65	20	,,	,,	5	,,
700	25	,,	,,	5	,,
50	50	,,	,,	10	,,
10	1 drachm	on	15	,,	
10	1	,,	,,	30	,,
5	1	,,	,,	50	,,

Blue overcharge.

320 50 lepta on 10 stotinki.

Making in all 1520 stamps, instead of the 3000 previously mentioned.

I give you this information without my personal guarantee, as I have not seen yet any of these rare stamps, which must have been quickly replaced by the regular Greek stamps of the "Ἐκστρατεια" or the "Ἑλληνικη Διοίκησις."

Yours truly,
ERIC J. MERTZANOFF.

It is said that four essays have been overprinted with the word ΕΛΛΑΣ previous to the aforesaid.

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXII. SEPTEMBER, 1913. No. 261.

Death of Mr. J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O.

IT is with profound and almost inexpressible feelings of grief that we have to record the death of the universally esteemed and respected Honorary Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society. It is indeed a great and grievous loss—one whose magnitude will only be appreciated as time goes on. Difficult is it to realize that the kindly, courteous, and able presence that has for many years past assisted at all our deliberations has passed for ever from among us, and the blow is a crushing one to all of us who have so long rejoiced in his friendship. Coming so soon after the death of our late President—the Earl of Crawford—this calamity seems rendered doubly serious, the Royal Philatelic Society being in so short a time bereft of two of its ablest and most honoured leaders.

Mr. Tilleard has fallen a victim to his indefatigable energy and his want of consideration of his own health in the prosecution of his numerous duties. There can be no doubt that this continued devotion to his manifold work so undermined his constitution that eventually the strain became a breaking one.

During the past summer Mr. Tilleard's health suddenly gave way and he was taken so seriously ill that the gravest results were at one time feared. Subsequently, and after a residence at the seaside, he recovered to a certain extent, and until quite recently we were led to hope that after a lengthened period of rest he might be restored in a measure to health. This happy result was not, however, ordained to be, and Mr. Tilleard expired on the 22nd September at his residence—"Ivor," Goldhurst Terrace, Hampstead—in the sixty-third year of his age.

The funeral took place on the 24th September at Golder's Green, and was, as desired, strictly private; but amongst the mourners present were Mr. Percy Armytage (Gentleman Usher to the King), representing His Majesty, and representatives of the Royal Philatelic Society. No flowers were offered, as requested by the family.

The history of the Royal Philatelic Society for the past quarter of a century is undoubtedly bound up with the memory and activities of Mr. Tilleard, during the greater portion of which period he was Hon. Sec. of the Society and one of its very foremost and guiding spirits. It is largely to his initiative that the charter endowing the Society with the prefix "Royal" is due, and upon his shoulders fell the labour of drawing up the new constitution—a task that his legal knowledge and experience enabled him to make eminently successful.

Beyond even this claim to recognition there can be no doubt but that to Mr. Tilleard is due in a great measure the liberal share of Royal Patronage which the Society has enjoyed. In the case of H.R.H. the late Duke of Coburg, and subsequently that of H.R.H. the then Duke of York, now his gracious Majesty the King, Mr. Tilleard's courtesy, enthusiasm, and philatelic abilities were assuredly largely instrumental in attracting the Royal collectors to the London Society. The illustrious patronage thus extended, and which it is our privilege to enjoy to the present day, is universally attributed as having been inspired by the late Hon. Sec. of the Royal Philatelic Society, and will assuredly constitute one of his greatest claims upon the memory of all philatelists.

Mr. Tilleard was a born collector and an able writer, as testified by his articles in this Journal, and notably by the lucid, brilliant, and interesting reports of the Society's history which have for so many years graced the pages of the *London Philatelist.*

Mr. Tilleard rapidly formed a very fine collection in the early days of his membership of the Royal Philatelic Society, but—compelled by the exigencies of his profession to abandon it—he eventually devoted his abilities to the formation of the collections of His Majesty the King, then H.R.H. the Duke of York. It is difficult to appreciate too highly the value of the services rendered by Mr. Tilleard in this connection, but that it is very highly appreciated has been evidenced by the sincere regard which King George V has always bestowed upon him, and which was so fittingly acknowledged by the bestowal of the Royal Victorian Order.

We are unable at the present moment to adequately realize the loss we have sustained, and we trust on a future occasion to be able to give a fuller appreciation of Mr. Tilleard's great qualities and services to Philately. For the moment our faculties are dimmed by the sadness of our thoughts in realizing that for the future we shall be without the true friend, the kindly acquaintance, the courteous presence, and the acute intellect that have done so much to brighten all our philatelic experiences. Mr. Tilleard has been taken away from us—deep in the honour, respect, and affection of all who knew him—but great as is our loss, far beyond must be that of his sorrowing children and relations, to whom we tender our most profound sympathy.

"Vacancies in the Ranks."*

IN life, as in battle, those who are marching forward in prosecution of their duty may find, at any moment, their next comrade stricken down, and deeply as they may grieve for the loss of comrade at arms or intimate friend, they are impelled by their sense of duty to close up their ranks and march ever forward to their goal.

The grim enemy of mankind has of late been painfully active in the ranks of the Royal Philatelic Society, and the commencement of a new season finds the Society deprived alike of its late esteemed President, the Earl of Crawford, and of its Hon. Secretary, Mr. Tilleard, whose illness will inevitably, at best, preclude him for a lengthened period from resuming his long and honourable connection with Philately. Deeply as we all deplore these losses, we cannot too strongly point out that our common duty is, like the soldier, to close up our ranks and to endeavour to faithfully fulfil the aims of those of our comrades who have fallen by the way.

In all learned and scientific Societies there is a natural predominance of men of mature years who possess the leisure necessary for sustained research, and their records, therefore, are apt to reveal a higher rate of mortality than in the ordinary walks of life. The Royal Philatelic Society is no exception to the rule, and many Fellows have passed the meridian of life; hence is it absolutely necessary that those who are younger should be prepared to step in and fill up the gaps. There are, fortunately, not wanting in the ranks of the Society many men of high philatelic attainment with means and leisure to devote to the pursuit, and we trust that they will not hesitate to emulate the example of those who have passed away and to carry on for the future race the highest traditions and the prestige of the Royal Philatelic Society.

With the present issue will be found the programme for the ensuing season, and we are convinced that in its attractions it could hardly be exceeded. Nor is such a schedule of a season's work easily formulated, as all Hon. Secretaries are well aware. The highest compliment that can be paid both to those who frame the programme and those who execute it is that of attendance. We therefore trust that the Fellows and Associates of the Royal Philatelic Society will make an earnest effort to be regular attendants. A little forethought will avoid the fixing of engagements for the evenings appointed, and if there is a will there is unmistakably a way to be present at the Society's meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society meets this year with a fresh President, Vice President, and Hon. Secretary, and it is therefore doubly incumbent upon all members to support their new officers in the arduous tasks they have assumed. It is not too much to say, that any lack of support—which

* This article was penned during Mr. Tilleard's illness, and we feel assured that the appeal made therein for mutual co-operation and devotion to the Society will be emphasized by the loss it has since sustained.—ED.

we do not for a moment apprehend—would be likely to be construed into a want of appreciation of the new officers, and we therefore most strenuously invite one and all to stand shoulder to shoulder in carrying forward the best interests of the Society.

Surface Printing Stamps from Steel Plates.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society on February 6th, 1913.

By JAMES DUNBAR HEATH.



I HAVE hitherto appeared in public on these occasions as the apostle of line-engraved, or, as they are called, recess-printed stamps, a sort of "pelican in the wilderness," surrounded by barren and mostly unlovely wastes of surface printing; but I have to appear to-night in a new rôle, namely, that of a lecturer on surface printing.

When last summer I was approached by Mr. Hausburg with a request to read a paper before this Society on something new, I replied, "Is there anything new in plate-printed stamps that has not already been spoken and written about?" for I knew that a paper for this Society would have to be "specially watermarked," and having already, at the Caxton Hall, said all I had to say on the subject, I did not quite see where the novelty was to come from. But having casually dropped a few hints on the subject, I found, as I might have expected, that they were eagerly snapped up by the ever-watchful philatelists; and when it was intimated that the manufacture of surface-printed stamps from steel plates, produced by the old Perkins process of mill and die, would be a subject of great interest to philatelists, as their thirst for knowledge was unquenchable, I readily agreed to see what I could do to fill up a few minutes of your time in telling you of this comparatively new departure.

I may say that while I speak of what I do know with regard to our own productions, what I have heard about the methods and processes used by the great surface-printing house, which you all know so well, is merely more or less well-founded rumour, and if I am in error as to any points, you will know why this is so. It is not, of course, so much our business to concern ourselves with what other houses have done or are doing, as to perfect our own processes as much as possible.

And here I must make a confession. I consider this paper a most unblushing attempt to obtain a world-wide advertisement through this Society, and if your treasurer sent a bill to my firm of 100 guineas for advertising, I am afraid we could not repudiate it. But I have a certain amount of excuse in that it had been darkly hinted, I suppose as an inducement to me to read this paper, that it might be of some benefit to our firm. I will not suggest that the Royal Philatelic Society wants any commission on the business, but I take it as one of the greatest compliments in the philatelic world that collectors always seem pleased to do anything that would lead

to a more general adoption of stamps after the style of what Mr. Hausburg kindly refers to as "our most beautiful designs for the early Colonial stamps," and I therefore take it that any wish of the Programme Committee to increase our business, while kindly meant to ourselves, is principally with a view to improving the artistic qualities of those "little bits of paper" which you are so fond of. If my paper could be put down as on contra account for a few shillings, I shall be very grateful, and leave the accounts between us to be settled in the dim future.

Speaking generally of the production of steel surface-printing plates as compared with the electrotypes, the process is not cheap, and it is not easy. Quite the reverse; it being, as I will show you later on, a difficult matter to lay down the stamps in perfect alignment and to clear off all the metal between them, as our transferrer, Mr. Fisher, whom I think many of you know, finds. Indeed, I reckon that at least three new grey hairs can be counted on his head for each plate laid down, and the new plates of the King George head that we are expecting to lay down for New Zealand, when they have settled what design they want, will, I am sure, be responsible for four hairs each, as the design will, I have little doubt, present some extra difficulties.

I have said that the process is comparatively new; it is, in fact, so new that it can hardly be said to be out of the experimental stage as a matter of commercial production. But in 1879 and 1880, when the Government were about to adopt surface-printing stamps, the late Mr. Perkins Bacon, who was tendering for these stamps as well as for recess-printed, had an experimental plate of Queen's heads laid down by the die and roller process, and the result, according to the proofs taken at the time, appears to be quite satisfactory. I have a portion of a print here from this plate.

Now the difficulty at that time was to get an engraver who could engrave the head for surface printing. The Queen's head printed in surface by Messrs. De La Rue at that time was, as you know, much more costly to engrave than our old red penny head, and naturally so, for Messrs. De La Rue quite understood the more modest capabilities of their process for printing portraits and similar designs, and had to get the portrait engraved specially to suit that process. Mr. Bacon, on the other hand, had in his mind the production of surface-printed stamps as near as possible to the recess-printed, and so he got Mr. Ridgway to cut the head for surface printing after the Ceylon head, which, I think you will agree with me, is one of the most beautiful Queen's heads that we have produced.

The head, being, of course, cut in relief, was simply taken up on a roller and reversed on the plate in the usual manner, with the exception that the lines which were to be printed stood up, instead of being in recess as in the other process.

As you all know, the British Stamp Contract for surface stamps was not obtained by Perkins Bacon and Co., but I am inclined to think the reasons had more to do with fugitive ink and other considerations than with the artistic nature of the work. Some years later, when I was in charge of the business—I think about the time of the Post Office Jubilee—Mr. Thomas Peacock, then Inspector at Somerset House, said to me, "Your people have

not yet understood the difference between recess printing and surface printing." "That head," referring to the one I am talking about, "is much too fine for printing surface." Mr. Peacock, knowing, of course, all the processes adopted at Bunhill Row, knew what he was talking about, and, speaking generally, he was right. The print I have, however, shows, I think, that the head is not too finely engraved for some printers to print, although we do not call ourselves professed surface printers of stamps, and it is probable that the fact that the plate is of solid hardened steel gives the printer an advantage over the comparatively soft copper electro; but I would not like to say whether the work is really too fine for the printing of millions on millions of stamps until I had had the opportunity of trying that quantity, which I regret to say we have not.

History has a habit of repeating itself. Had Mr. Peacock been at Somerset House when the new arrangements with the Mint and Messrs. Harrison were made, he might have repeated his words to the Mint and we should have been saved the deplorable (I think the word is not too strong) exhibition of incompatibility between the printing-blocks and the printer which we saw in the first Georgian stamp. What the Mint knew as to engraving stamps I do not know, but it is clear they did not understand how plates for surface printing should be produced, nor had the engraver employed by them learned the lesson either. But this is a digression. "Experientia docet" is evidently written on the last attempt at the penny stamp, which is really much more respectable, and I have the authority of the present contractors for stating, is very much easier to print.

Now what is the reason for this difference in engraving for the two processes? I expect most of you here to-night know it in a general way, but perhaps it will be best for me to state it more in detail, and I call your attention to the enlargements of portions of engraved heads which I have here.

No. 1 is the Columbus head, from the old Chile stamps, that we engraved in 1853. This is for recess printing from steel plate. You will notice the delicate effect produced by the dots and fine strokes of the engraver. Every one of these shows in the print—that is, if the printer (or plate-printing machine) rubs in the ink properly, so that all the hollows, big and little, receive a supply. What does not go into the hollows but remains on the surface is wiped off. And remember that the half-tone effect so peculiar to plate-printing is due to the big hollows being cut deeper into the metal than the little ones, so that a greater depth of ink is left in them. You all know that when your house is being painted the painter, if he wants to scamp his work, dabs on a lot of paint with one coat, and thus gets the same effect as if he put on two or three thin coats, and so it is in plate-printing, for printing-ink in the bulk is opaque, but in very thin layers appears more transparent.

But in surface printing the conditions are entirely different. All the part of the design that is to be printed stands up at a dead level, and the inking-roller deposits the same amount or thickness of ink on the heavy parts as on the light parts. The only way to bring out any contrast is by putting more pressure during the taking of the impression on the heavy parts by "making ready," as it is called, pasting extra thicknesses of paper over those parts of

the impression cylinder that correspond to the heavy parts of the type or block. But the thickness of the film of ink is the same all over the printing-block; hence it is impossible to get the strong contrasts obtainable by recess printing.

This, then, must be done, or rather attempted by the manner of engraving, parts that would be merely shaded in recess printing being solid black in surface printing.

Another and very material difference is this: every little spot on the plate receives its modicum of ink and prints it, in recess printing, as we know to our cost when plates get rusty and rust spots show; the printer need not be afraid of wiping the ink out of the smallest hollow, as he cannot do it. In surface printing, on the other hand, the ink has to remain on the top of every little dot or line, and if these were as close together as in recess printing there would be no room for any white between, and the little dots or lines of ink would join each other—result, "smudge"! Of course, I am exaggerating this part, as in the best machines the inking apparatus is so delicate and nicely adjusted that marvellously fine work can be printed, but I want you to understand the theory of it, and you will then understand more easily the practice.

Observe now No. 2 of the enlargements. This is part of His Majesty's Head specially cut by an engraver skilled in engraving for surface printing, who knew what could be properly printed and what could not. No little dots are there, but only comparatively broad lines and strokes, with sufficient room between to prevent the continual inking choking up the hollows, in which there should be no ink. Where a deep shadow is required a solid black is left. Personally, I think our engraver has accentuated this contrast over the eye too much, but I am told that the general appearance would be too flat if there were not some solids about somewhere. Whatever the faults of this particular engraving are (and if we thought everything we did perfect, our art would never progress!), one thing I can assure you, gentlemen, with good printing-blocks made from this die and good machines, every one of millions, billions, or trillions of stamps printed from it would be as good and clear an impression as the one I have here. And that is something to be thankful for, in my opinion as a stamp manufacturer.

And now I come to No. 3, an enlargement of the first Harrison Georgian stamp. I have not got a die proof, so cannot give you an enlargement of that. I would here say that I have no ill-feeling towards our good friends Messrs. Harrison, nor the Mint, nor the engraver, whom I know personally, who engraved the original die. On the contrary, I think all three, especially Messrs. Harrison, should have our sympathy in a most trying ordeal. It was a sort of "bricks-without-straw" business all round, the reasons for which I need not go into now. The engraver was used to engraving for recess printing only. The Mint, so far as I learn, had not made any postage plates before. And Messrs. Harrison had not printed stamps of this description before. And the component parts of this "Triple Alliance" did not fit each other, and no one of the three was able to assume responsibility for the whole.

My idea of the way to produce a stamp successfully is for one party, and

one only, to take command, and say what was wanted, and see that it is provided.

My opinion is that the original die was not suitably engraved for surface printing, the electros or printing-blocks were not properly made, and the printers, who were new to the work, naturally could not produce a good stamp. See the result here.

I must in fairness point out that No. 2 is from the die, and No. 3 from the printing-electro; but my contention is, that the electro should be as good, or nearly as good, as the die, and this can be done if the electros are properly made, by the right process. You will see how smudgy the hair is, and that the lines of shading are too thick and too close together. The chief object in putting a portrait in a postage stamp is that the portrait may be recognized by the public, and it is useless to engrave the die very finely if the final result, as issued to the public, is unsatisfactory. Better by far to have a coarser-cut die that will print clearly and show without doubt whose portrait it is that is to be published.

(*To be continued.*)

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

MEETINGS AND LIST OF PAPERS AND DISPLAYS ARRANGED FOR THE SEASON 1913–14.

1913
Oct. 16. Vote of condolence on the death of Mr. J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O., Hon. Sec. of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Thursdays.			Subject.
Oct.	23.	Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P. *(President)*	Notes on the Imperforate Issues of New Zealand, with Display.
Nov.	6.	The Rev. H. A. James, D.D.	Display of New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia, with Notes.
Nov.	20.	Mr. B. Goodfellow . .	Paper on the Stamps of Prince Edward's Island, with Display.
Dec.	4.	Mr. W. M. Gray . .	Display of the Line-Engraved and Embossed Stamps of Great Britain, with Display.
Dec.	18.	Mr. E. D. Bacon *(Vice-President)*	Display of Early Philatelic Literature, with Notes.
1914.			
Jan.	1.	Display by Members .	Errors—inclusive of all deviations from normal varieties.
Jan.	15.	Col. F. H. Hancock. .	Display of the Stamps of Afghanistan, with Notes.
Feb.	5.	Capt. A. W. Bates . .	Paper on the 1911 Issue of Greece, with Display of Die and other proofs.

1914. Thursdays.		Subjects.
Feb. 19.	Mr. C. L. Pack . .	Display of the Early Issues of Victoria, with Notes.
March 5.	Mr. T. W. Hall . .	Paper on the Stamps of Chili, with Display.
March 19.	Mr. M. H. Horsley . .	Display of the Stamps of Western Australia, with Notes.
April 2.	Display by Members .	The Stamps of any one Issue.
April 23.	Mr. Henry Grey . .	Display of the Stamps of Trinidad, with Notes.
May 7.	Mr. H. J. Duveen . .	Display of German States, with Notes.
May 21.	. . . . .	Soirée and Displays in connection with the Philatelic Congress.
June 4.	. . . . .	Annual General Meeting.

The meetings will take place at 5.45 p.m. at 4 Southampton Row.

Leslie L. R. Hausburg,
Hon. Sec. Programme Committee.

MEETINGS OF THE EXPERT COMMITTEE.

The Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will meet on the following dates to examine stamps:—

SEASON 1913–14.

1913. November 20. December 18.
1914. January 15. February 19. March 19. April 23. May 21. June 18.

As several members of the Expert Committee will attend the American Exhibition, the first meeting will not be held before November 20.

All stamps sent for examination must reach Mr. Emerson, at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., not later than the first post two days before either of the above dates. *Any stamps received after that time cannot be dealt with until the following month.*

The Expert Committee has made the following regulations and scale of charges with regard to specimens submitted for examination by persons who *are not members* of the Royal Philatelic Society, London.

For specimens quoted in any current catalogue under £20 in value which are pronounced genuine, or actually to be what they appear to be, 5s.

For specimens quoted at £20 (500 fcs. or 400 marks) and under £50 (1250 fcs. or 1000 marks), 10s.

For specimens quoted at £50 or upwards (1250 fcs. or 1000 marks), 20s.

Where there is no catalogue quotation an auction record may be referred to, but in cases where no quotation can be given the charge will be on the *highest scale.*

Specimens pronounced not to be genuine, or not actually what they appear to be, will be charged 2s. 6d., and a return of part of the fee or fees will be made.

In all cases in which the Committee are asked to pronounce upon the genuineness of a surcharge or overprint, double the above fees will be charged.

The charges made to *members* will remain the same as heretofore, namely, 3s. and 1s. 6d., except when the opinion of the Committee is asked upon the surcharge or overprint of a specimen, in which case the charges will be 6s. and 3s.

In all cases where the applicant for a certificate—whether a member or not—requires an answer to a particular question, and the Committee is unable to give a definite opinion, a fee of 1s. only—1 f. 25 c. or 1 m.—will be charged to cover postages and expenses.

The members of the Committee meet once a month only, generally in the afternoon of the *third or fourth Thursday* in each month (*June, July, August, and September excepted*).

Stamps found not to be what they appear to be are returned immediately after the meeting (unless a photograph is required by the Committee for future reference); but all stamps requiring to be photographed may be retained for ten days, or even more, *and no fixed date for their return can be stated.*

Members of this Society and others, when sending stamps to be examined by the Expert Committee, should always clearly state the exact information desired about the stamp or stamps sent, and not merely ask for an opinion by the experts.

The scale of charges can be had from Mr. A. C. Emerson, at 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. The date for the return of any stamp cannot be absolutely fixed, although no avoidable delay is allowed to take place.

Unless the fees accompany the stamps no examination can take place.

NOTE.—Every care is taken of specimens sent for examination, but the stamps are only received on the express understanding that the Committee and the Society are not liable for any loss or damage, or for the results of the opinions given.

Occasional Notes.

THE SIXTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS, LONDON, 1914.

It will be seen that the evening of May 21st, in the programme of the session of the Royal Philatelic Society, is devoted to a display of rarities and specially interesting stamps for the entertainment of visitors to the Congress of 1914. The arrangements for this function are in the hands of a special committee who will duly announce the full programme of work and festivities at an early date. The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer is Mr. Franz Reichenheim (29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W.), to whom all communications should be addressed, and with so experienced and energetic an Hon. Secretary there should be no anxiety as to the successful outcome of the arrangements for holding the Congress.

We are, however, desired by the Committee to state that the Congress, which will be held in the fine Library of the buildings of the Baptist Union at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on the 20th, 21st, and 22nd, will include some subjects of debate of much interest, and that a garden party, an excursion, and a banquet will be held for the entertainment of visitors.

With reference to the latter, we are requested to state that the delegates as a body will not be invited to the banquet. They will, of course, be expected and heartily welcomed by the Entertaining Society, but after giving the subject deep consideration the Committee have considered this step advisable. We need hardly say that in the case of the Royal Philatelic Society this decision is in no way affected by any pecuniary consideration, but is prompted by the representations of those who have experienced what a heavy burden is cast upon the hosts of the year in having to defray the expenses of these banquets. In the opinion of the Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, it is far better to reasonably limit the expenses and thus to avoid the necessity for calling for outside subscriptions in carrying on the Congress. It is hoped that by thus reducing the expenses—if, as is believed, this precedent should be followed—in future the inviting Societies may be able to carry out their programme without the appeal for outside assistance which is such an unpleasant and unthankful task. We understand that the price of the banquet tickets will be made strictly moderate, so that the call on the pockets of the delegates or their respective Societies will be a trivial one.

DEATH OF MR. B. CECIL EMERSON.

We have to record with deep regret the death of Mr. Bertie Cecil Emerson —the third son of Mr. A. C. Emerson, the esteemed Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society—which occurred on September 19. Mr. B. C. Emerson unfortunately contracted an attack of pleurisy last spring, and complications ensued to which, after a protracted illness, he has succumbed at the early age of thirty-five. Although prematurely cut off in his career, Mr. Emerson had a long connection with stamps, as from early days he acquired through

his father, whom he assisted, an intimate knowledge of Philately which stood him in good stead in after years. He was subsequently two years employed with Messrs. Pemberton and Co., and then started trading under his own name—firstly, for four years as Emerson and Son, and during the last five years as Emerson and Co.—during which time he successfully carried out the extensive transactions of this well-known firm. To him was entrusted the dispersal of the vast collection of Mr. Lachlan Gibb, one of the oldest members of the Royal Philatelic Society, involving sales of many thousands of pounds, and which is even now represented by a valuable remainder. Other transactions of large amounts, notably in the sale of large entire collections, were a prominent feature in the business of Messrs. Emerson and Co. We can testify from personal experience as to the absolutely straightforward and successful manner in which these negotiations were conducted, and we much regret that a firm with so good a record and so bright a future should be now brought to such a sadly premature termination. We tender to Mr. A. C. Emerson, on behalf of the Royal Philatelic Society, our most sincere sympathies with him in the great loss that he and his family have sustained.

INTERNATIONAL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

WE have received the following additional information with regard to this Exhibition, which will be held from October 27 to November 1 :—

Additions to the Honour Committee: Hon. A. S. Burleson, Postmaster-General, Washington ; Henry Fairfield Osborn, President American Museum of Natural History, New York ; A. M. Dockery, third Assistant Postmaster-General, Washington ; Benjamin R. Stickney, Washington ; W. de Ravenel, Washington ; Paul Ohrt, Dusseldorf.

The following further donations have been received : W. H. Peckitt, London, $100 ; W. H. Colson, Boston, $100 ; Burger and Co., New York, $40 ; H. F. Colman, Washington, $40 ; Theo. Steinway, New York, $40 ; Edward Goldschmidt, New York, $25 ; Mekeel-Severn-Wylie Co., Boston, $25 ; Economist Stamp Co., New York, $10 ; G. Fred Ralph, Utica, $10 ; I. Rudy, Pittsburgh, $10 ; S. Singer, New York, $10. Medal donations : Deutscher Briefmarken Sammler Verein, New York, Silver Gilt and Silver Medal; Garfield-Perry Stamp Club, Cleveland, Silver Gilt Medal ; New York Stamp Society, Silver Gilt Medal.

Other donations and also applications for membership in the Association for Stamp Exhibitions are acceptable, but must be in the hands of the Executive Committee not later than September 25th, as otherwise they cannot be included in the lists of the Official Exhibition Catalogue.

Applications for exhibition space are coming in from noted collectors from all parts of the world, and the capacity of the Exhibition building will be taxed to the utmost.

Visitors during Exhibition week will find many interesting entertainments provided. The doors of the Exhibition will be opened on Monday, October 27th, at 2 p.m. The formal opening will take place at 8 p.m. on Tuesday evening. The New York Stamp Society will give a German

night with all the German finesse, garnishings, and trimmings. This will take place at Allaire's Scheffel Hall, 190 Third Avenue. This is one of the most typical German restaurants in New York.

The grand banquet will be held on Thursday evening, particulars to be given later.

The Collectors' Club will entertain guests on Saturday, and serve lunch from 1 to 3. Ladies are also expected to attend all the entertainments.

Members of the Philadelphia Stamp Club will visit the Exhibition in a body on Saturday.

THE GERMAN "PHILATELISTEN-TAG" IN HANOVER.

THE latest German Philatelic Congress known under the above title was held at Hanover on August 15th and following days, and was memorable from the fact that it was the twenty-fifth anniversary of this notable reunion of Continental Philatelists. It was rightly deemed a fitting occasion to mark the appreciation of the collectors present of the great service rendered by the founder of the movement, retired Captain Hans Wagner, to whom was tendered a handsome silver present, coupled with honorary membership of all Committees. Herr E. Vicenz, the President of the year, in eloquent terms expressed to the veteran Philatelist the congratulations of the assembly, and Captain Wagner—happily present—in suitably responding, announced the foundation of the Hans Wagner Medals for philatelic services. In commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the festival two of these medals were worthily bestowed upon Herr Ernest Vicenz and Judge (Landgerichts-rat) Emil Pauli.

A large attendance once more proved the abiding popularity of the German Congress, and a number of subjects were discussed, in which, like all similar "parliaments," the practical and the ideal were not always indissolubly bound together. The financial aspect of the meeting—as was to be expected, having regard to the recent surprising developments in old European stamps—was marked by great animation and interest. The venue for the next Congress was fittingly settled for Cassel, where the forthcoming German Philatelic Exhibition will be held.

THE MARVELLOUS RISE IN EUROPEAN STAMPS.

THE appreciation of the prices of the older issues of Europe seems to have passed all bounds, for high as are the quotations in recently issued Catalogues these figures seem to be absolutely ignored in many cases, notably in those of unsevered pairs or stamps on the original cover. When these "fancy" prices began to obtain in Paris two or three years since, there were not wanting critics who ascribed these high figures to reckless competition on the part of leading collectors, or to manipulation by interested owners. Successive sales in the French capital, however, revealed the steady continuance of big prices and effectually disposed of the preceding supposition. The establishment of auctions at Berlin—followed by others at Hanover, Hamburg, Amsterdam, and other cities—has now not only

corroborated the French realizations, but has far surpassed them in the results attained.

The recent auctions in Germany denote a still further advance, and it may be said that the prices are absolutely phenomenal! At Herr Köhler's last sale the 3 pfennige, Saxony, used, fetched over £50. It is only a very few years since this stamp was always procurable at four or five pounds, nor can there be any doubt that the present auction valuation is absurdly high. It is, however, well known that extensive speculations have taken place in this stamp, and as it is a standard variety required by every collector, it is in constant demand, and is apparently capable of being forced up to an unlimited extent. Such madly progressive rises in price bode no good for Philately, nor can we believe that they afford a safe investment for the purchaser.

At the same sale a strip of the 1858 issue of Oldenburg, one-third groschen, black on green, was sold for the colossal price of nearly £160! We remember less than fifteen years since purchasing a similar strip for £18. This stamp, until quite recently procurable for about £10, is only now quoted by Stanley Gibbons at £12—thus making the auction price for the strip nearly 400 per cent over catalogue quotations. Of the succeeding issue of Oldenburg of 1860, pairs of the ⅓ gr., green, ½ gr., brown, realized £47 10s. and £29 10s. respectively, while a strip of three of 3 gr., yellow, attained £51 10s., all these being stamps catalogued at about an average of three or four pounds apiece. At the preceding figures those seven specimens were sold at about six times catalogue value!

We have always advocated the soundness of the European issues, but that such prices should be attained goes beyond our wildest imaginings, nor does it seem feasible that they can continue to be paid by the collector of moderate means. In this country, happily, we pursue our philatelic predilections in saner mood, or we should shudder to think—judged by their relative rarity—what prices would be attained for pairs of the One Shilling, Nova Scotia, 1s., blue paper, New Zealand, the early British Guianas, or the 6d., octagonal, Western Australia, if our insular enthusiasm equalled that of the Continent. It may, however, well be that truth lies between the two extremes, and that we have still something to learn about the true appraisement of ultra fine or unusual copies.

Reviews.

By M. P. CASTLE.

THE NEW NORMAL CATALOGUE.*



THE advent of this Catalogue has been eagerly awaited in Continental stamp circles, as it represents an endeavour to secure an impartial and unbiassed valuation of postage stamps. As will be seen by reference to previous numbers of this journal, a strong feeling had arisen in Germany inimical to the appraisements of Messrs. Senf Bros., with the result that a syndicate of influential philatelists was formed who acquired the publication rights from its former publisher, Herr Paul Kohl, of Chemnitz, of his *Normal Catalogue*, and proceeded to produce the present revised version thereof.

The preface states that the associated publishers were actuated by the desire to produce an absolutely impartial valuation that should not be the work of any single firm, and that they have taken every possible precaution, with the aid of much disinterested labour, to produce a priced Catalogue that shall faithfully reflect the true market prices. As this Catalogue is issued under the patronage of nearly seventy important Continental Philatelic Societies, whose co-operation has presumably been given, it should command full confidence at the hands of collectors, nor can its *dicta* be lightly set aside by the publications of any single firm. In its main features the *New Normal Catalogue* follows the lines of its predecessors as issued by Herr Paul Kohl, and it does not hence go into the *minutiæ* and minor differences that are to be found in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue or Herr Kohl's *Grosser Handbuch*. This is noticeably the case in the instance of the British Colonial issues, which have received rather stepmotherly treatment and might be judiciously amplified. As these "minor" though often most important philatelic varieties are lumped together, the N.N.K.'s valuation loses a large share of the importance it would otherwise possess as regards our own issues.

With respect, however, to the European issues in general and those of Germany in particular, the importance of this new arbiter of values is on quite a different basis. A striking and notable innovation is, that in the case of the German States the prices are given in separate column for stamps on entire. This constitutes a fresh record in cataloguing, and will be found to reveal some remarkable figures. The valuations for stamps on entire exceed those of the ordinary quotations by a rough average of 20–40 per cent in the commoner varieties, and from 40 to 100 per cent in case of rarer stamps.

As examples I might cite as follows, the prices being in marks, i.e. practically shillings.

* *N.N.K.—New Normal Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, 1914: *Neuer Normal Katalog, Hewaldstrasse*, 10. Berlin.

MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

		Senf.		*N.N.K.*		
		Unused.	Used.	Unused.	Used.	On Letter.
1864.	¼ sg., red-orange	12	125	15	200	350
	„ „ orange	40	200	42	250	450
	⅓ „ green	10	125	100	200	350
	1 sch., violet	24	150	30	300	600
	1 sg., rose	11	30	14	40	60
	2 „ blue	225	50	4	100	175
	3 „ brown	1.75	65	3	150	300

OLDENBURG.

1859.	⅓ gr., black on green	225	250	350	450	650
	1 „ „ blue	35	3.75	100	8	12
	2 „ „ rose	130	60	150	125	200
	3 „ „ yellow	140	55	180	110	200
1861.	¼ gr., orange	32	150	40	350	600
	⅓ „ green	65	75	90	140	175
	„ „ moss-green	125	125	225	350	450
	½ „ yellow-brown	50	50	85	100	140
	„ „ dark-brown	65	60	100	120	160
	1 „ blue	40	13.50	100	30	40
	„ „ dull blue	50	17	—	35	45
	2 „ red	70	37	90	80	100
	3 „ yellow	100	42	110	100	150

SAXONY.

1850.	3 pf., red	300	225	650	3 to 500	7 to 900
1851.	½ n.g., grey	20	1.25	24	2.50	3.50
	½ „ error	2200	—	3000	—	—
	1 „ rose	22	.55	25	1	1.40
	2 „ pale blue	30	3.50	36	6.50	9
	„ „ dark blue	175	2.50	200	4.50	6
	3 „ yellow	60	1.20	65	1.50	2

SWITZERLAND.

Basle	300	150	350	300	
Geneva, 10 c.	1600	650	1600	850	
Ditto, cut wrong (*interverti*)	2000	700	—	1000	
5 c., green	100	45	100	55	
„ „ large eagle	75	40	90	45	
„ dark green	90	50	100	65	
Zurich, 4 r. (vertical)	1200	.300	1200	350	
„ 6 r.	250	35	250	42	
„ 4 r. (horizontal)	1000	350	1000	400	
„ 6 r.	100	.32	100	38	

TUSCANY.

2 soldi	700	200	800	225
60 cr.	750	400	500	475
9 cr. on white	400	110	350	140
3 lire	—	1400	4500	1500

NAPLES.

½ t., Arms	1200	400	1.350	475
„ Cross	600	120	800	180

It will be seen that the differences in these respective valuations, while only moderate in the cases of the Swiss and Italian stamps, are very marked in the old German issues, varying from 20 to 200 per cent or more. One of two things is therefore evident: either Messrs. Senf have been quoting prices far below their real open market value, or the compilers of the *N.N.K.* have been insensibly influenced by their patriotic philatelic proclivities, and have unduly inflated their interests. The only solution as to the correctness of either of these estimates is that afforded by time. The future will show alike by the dealers, who, I understand, are honourably bound to sell at these quotations, subject always to condition (which is an ample reservation), and by the auction prices, which are the true valuation.

I have always recognized the fact that no really unbiassed catalogue appraising of stamps can be made by any one especially interested in that particular class, either dealer or collector, and for that reason I have never favoured the oft-demanded "Collectors' Catalogue by Collectors," and it may be that the German philatelic assessors have taken too roseate a view. It must, however, be borne in mind that the *N.N.K.* is not the work of one man, but of several associated authors, with a presumably advisory board constituted in the vast body of dealers and collectors included in the seventy Societies under whose patronage its appearance is announced.

In such case, therefore, the presumption is in favour of the law of average having been taken, and a consequently just general valuation having been arrived at. In any case the appearance of the *New Normal Catalogue* is a philatelic event of the first importance, and marks a determined effort on the part of a large and influential section of collectors to place the objects they pursue upon a sound financial basis, one that is beyond the caprice or want of knowledge of any single individual. It should, on the other hand, be remembered that catalogues like that of Senf Brothers have a long and honourable tradition, that they have served collectors well, and are monuments of philatelic labours. Their *dicta*, therefore, as regards prices, coupled with long experience, are not lightly to be ignored, and nothing but a widespread consensus of feeling that they have failed to keep abreast of the times can supplant them in the eyes of the general body of collectors. The chances are that in the long run there will be give-and-take, and that in a few years the present gap between the two valuations will not yawn so widely.

The stamps of the British Empire rank only second in importance to those of Europe, and represent between two-sevenths and two-fifths of the total number issued. It is therefore clearly possible, nay, even desirable, in the future, that a similar movement should be initiated in this country. We rejoice in splendid catalogues, of which the acknowledged leader is Messrs. Stanley Gibbons', whose columns form the basis, whether acknowledged or not, of nearly all the world's quotations for British Colonial stamps, but even Jupiter nods, and an autocracy, unless tempered by angelic qualities, is apt to overstep its early limitations. Here, however, were a similar step to that now under consideration taken in this country, there would be no justification for any such sensational rises as those recorded in European stamps. The chances are that there would be a recasting of

relative or proportionate values, an elimination of doubtful issues, and a general and permanent solidification of values, all of which would benefit the members of the trade far more than the individual collector.

In conclusion, I can but state my high appreciation of the *N.N.K.* as revealing a determined effort to put philatelic finances on a sound basis, and I can cordially recommend the Catalogue on account of its intrinsic philatelic merits, its concise and excellent arrangement, its numerous explanatory notes, and its excellent illustrations as a useful guide to any collector, and an invaluable consultant mentor to every one interested in the European issues.

I should add that in the case of the German States the envelopes are also quoted both entire and cut square, and in some cases high prices are affixed that are more justified by the rarity of the objects than by the demand for them. No sets of envelopes in the world are, in my humble judgment, at once so compact and so interesting as those of the defunct German States, and I should personally consider a complete collection of the German adhesives and entires as representing one of the most laudable and difficult forms of philatelic attainment. It has always been considered that one of the greatest objections to entire collecting was their bulk as distinguished from adhesives, and the consequent difficulty of arriving at a satisfactory system of mounting. This argument applies equally to stamps on original, which are evidently mounting to the skies in Continental circles, and gives me food for reflection as to the lack of consistency in Philately, the influences of fashion in collecting, and the swaying of collection by financial considerations. Everything, it is said, becomes the fashion in time, but should envelopes ever become the mode, those of Germany would be only available to the millionaire!

THE PROVISIONAL ISSUE OF PARMA.*

Dr. Emilio Diena's reputation as a Philatelist renders it unnecessary for us to call attention to the merits of his writings, and it may therefore be assumed that his recently-issued monograph upon the provisional issue of Parma contains the last word as regards present knowledge of these quaint old labels. Issued in 1859, after the battle of Magenta, which so materially aided in the unification of Italy, the postal authorities of Parma, after a brief use of the Sardinian stamps, created a provisional issue by converting the Journal Tax Stamp of 1857 into the required new values. The stamps thus produced reveal, as is well known, variations in the figures and settings, and have engaged the attention of collectors in this country.

It appears from Dr. Diena's study that there were two settings, issued respectively in August and November, 1859, in the former of which the 5 c. was blue-green, and there was an 80 c. The latter stamp used is an extreme rarity, a copy on the original being illustrated, now in the possession of Dr. Chiesa, while the complete plates of the 5 of the second printing and the 40 c. are also presented. Specimens of the other values are also

* *Note on the Postage Stamps of the Provisional Government of Parma.* Emilio Diena. D. Squarci, Rome. 1913.

depicted, and Dr. Diena is endeavouring to complete the settings of all values, a task that, owing to the rarity of some of the specimens, represents a formidable undertaking. Dr. Diena's article will be found of the greatest value to the students of these provisional stamps, but our limited acquaintance with Italian precludes our doing full justice to the work.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—Mr. Oswald Marsh has sent us the current ½d. and 1d. stamps printed on the multiple cypher watermarked paper.

We failed to notice the chronicle of the 1d. value on this paper in the *British Philatelist* of May last.

India.—*Kishengarh.*—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us two new Kishengarh stamps. The design shows a portrait of the Maharajah in a plain linear frame, inscribed with the value in English above, and in native characters below; on the left is "Postage and Revenue" and on the right "Kishangarh State."

These friends write :—

"These new stamps are printed in sheets of twenty made up of five rows of four, the centre portion being printed from a half-tone block. The stamps are locally printed, and consequently there are a number of varieties on each sheet, the following being the most pronounced: the letters 'RTER' in the word 'QUARTER' in the third row are only half the size of 'QUA.' The twentieth stamp has an 'O' instead of a 'Q' in the word 'QUARTER,' and the word 'KISHENGARH' on the seventh stamp of the sheet is spelt 'KISHANGA*HR*,' the last two letters being reversed. This error also occurs in the two annas. We also find in the two annas, on the seventh, eighth, and sixteenth stamps, all with inverted native character at the base of the stamp, thus /| instead of |/; this is probably the word or figure '2' inverted. There are also numerous other minor type varieties, too many to mention."

Adhesives.

¼ a., blue, white surfaced paper, rouletted.
2 as., deep mauve ,, ,, ,,

New South Wales.—We read in the *Australian Philatelist* of July, 1913, that the "Half-Penny" stamp exists in two distinct types, described as follows :—

Die I. Point of bust cuts line forming oval, narrow "H" in "Half," perfect 1 of ½ in left angle.

Die II. Point of bust rounded and does not touch oval. "H" of "Half" wide, top of 1 of ½ in left angle defective, being cut off and slanting on top right side.

Die I exists on paper watermarked Crown and NSW, Crown and A, and Crown & A, double lined (Victorian watermark), and as the latter paper was issued towards the end of 1907, it is evident, it is stated, that up to that date there was only one die.

Dies I and II both appear on Crown & A paper, but which is the scarcer is at present unknown.

It has been further discovered that a sheet of Die II contained one specimen of Die I, whilst a complete sheet of 240 as printed showed that the lower two panes consisted of stamps of Die II only.

Rhodesia.—The British South African Company and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us specimens of a new issue.

The stamps, which are engraved by Messrs. Waterlow and Sons, Ltd., from a photograph by Messrs. J. Russell and Sons,

show the head and shoulders of King George in the undress uniform of an Admiral.

The new stamps will take the place of those engraved with the heads of the King and Queen which were issued three years ago, on the occasion of the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught to Rhodesia.

Adhesives.

½d., green.
1d., rose.
2d., grey and black.
2½d., blue.
3d., yellow and black.
4d., orange ,,
5d., green ,,
6d., mauve ,,
8d., green and mauve.
10d., red and blue.
1s., blue-green and black.
2s., brown and black.
2s. 6d., sepia and blue.
3s., blue and brown.
5s., green and blue.
7s. 6d., slate and mauve.
10s., green and red.
£1, purple and black.
No wmk. ; perf. 14.

ST. LUCIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us two new Georgian stamps, 4d. and 2s. 6d.

The 4d. value is similar to Types 17 and 18 of Jamaica, and the 2s. 6d. is like Type 26 of Grenada.

Adhesives.

4d., red and black on yellow ; multiple ; perf. 14.
2s. 6d., black and red on blue ,, ,,

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—As we go to press we have received from Mr. J. Chamberlain a set of eight Georgian stamps.

They show the large head to left, crown above, with inscriptions, "Union of South Africa," "Unie van Zuid Afrika"—"Postage—Postzegel," and, in addition, on the ½d. and 1d. values "Revenue—Inkomst."

Values in white figures on shields with coloured ground, each side at foot.

The watermark appears to be an antelope's head. Perforations 14.

Adhesives.

½d., green.
1d., scarlet.
2d., dull purple.
2½d., ultramarine.
3d., deep orange, black centre.
4d., olive-green, orange ,,
6d., mauve, black ,,
1s., dull orange.

EUROPE.

BULGARIA.—We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. specimens of the 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 15, and 25 stotinki stamps of 1911, Types 23 to 29 inclusive, bearing an overprint in Bulgarian characters, which, we are told, reads "War of Liberation, 1912–13."

The overprint is in red in two lines on the 1, 5, and 25 s., in blue on the 2 s., black on the 3 and 10 s., and in green on the 15 s.

GREECE.—Capt. A. S. Bates writes :—

"I enclose a photograph of two stamps which came into my possession some days ago. I was unable to find out anything about them until to-day.

"I now find that they were printed in Dedeagatch prior to the surcharge of the Bulgarian stamps by the Greek administration. The circular control in red has the words ΣΤΟΛΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΙΓΑΙΟΥ, which means 'Fleet of the Aegean.' They are also surcharged diagonally in red with ΔΕΔΕΑΓΑΤΣ (Dedeagatch), apparently from a rubber stamp. The paper is thick, horizontally ribbed, and the printing is in black. I unfortunately did not get the whole envelope, but am informed that they were actually used as postage stamps without any others.

"Referring to my recent letter to you enclosing photograph of a couple of (apparent) stamps used at Dedeagatch and giving such information as I then possessed, I have now heard from a correspondent in that town as follows.

"I transcribe the letter exactly as received :

"'The Postal-stamps you inquire upon have been for one single day in circulation two or three days after the Greeks occupied our town what happened the 25 July (N.S.). They were printed here, stamped by the stamp * in use on the Warships with the Naval postoffice and the word "DEDEAGATCH" was separately put on at the postoffice owned by the Greek Authorities in our town. This office was since from here removed. Stamps of 5, 10 and 25 Lepta of this kind were issued. There are some of them yet here in possession of several individuals. One of them offers 1 of 5 Lepta, 4 of 10 and 3 of 25 for 100 francs. We think that this stamps having been very easy imitable they are not worth to be bought at so high price.'

"From the above it certainly appears the labels in question (I again enclose photograph) were genuinely used. Should you wish to see the originals I shall be glad to send them you."

Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff writes :—"The Greek fleet having also occupied *Dedeagatz*, a set of Bulgarian stamps has been overprinted as follows :—

Red overprint.

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ
ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ
ΔΕΔΕΑΓΑΤΣ

* ΣΤΟΛΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΙΓΑΙΟΥ = Fleet of the Aegean.

322 pieces. 5 lepta on 1 stot.
360 ,, 1 dr. ,, 25 ,,

Blue overprint.

2496. 10 lepta on 10 stot.
1743. 25 ,, ,, 5 ,,
325. 50 ,, ,, 2 ,,

As these stamps were not considered sufficient, a quantity of 5, 10, and 25 lepta stamps was printed at a local printing office on white *papier de luxe*, perforated and without gum, *under the auspices of the fleet's administration.* Errors have been made on both sets, say ΔΕΛΕΑΓΑΤΣ instead of ΔΕΔΕΑΓΑΤΣ on the overprinted, and ΔΙΟΚΗΣΙΣ instead of ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ on the printed set of 10 lepta. On the latter set three seals of the Aegean fleet were added on each sheet as a control.

"Enclosed I beg to hand you some specimens of the new 'Unpaid Letter' stamps printed by lithography in Messrs. Aspiotti's establishment at Corfu. Of these I have seen already the following values:—

1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20 lepta.

I am assured that Messrs. Aspiotti Bros. have printed in lithography the remaining values of the Unpaid letter stamps, from 25 l. to 5 dr., in the shades of the current issue."

Postage Dues.

1 l., green, Type 53, zigzag roulette 13½.
2 l., rose ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
3 l., vermilion ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
5 l., green ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
10 l., red ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
20 l., grey ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

RUSSIAN LEVANT.—Mr. A. Scheindling tells us that three new stamps have been prepared, and will be put into use in about two weeks, viz.:—

15 paras sur. 3 cop. 1908, Gibbons 143.
50 piastre on 5 rbl. 1906 ,, 135.
100 ,, ,, 10 ,, ,, ,, 136.

A description of the surcharge will follow in our next number.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the 15 paras and 50 piastre denominations have reached them.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—For use by the Ministry of the Interior, four stamps have been overprinted "M.I."

1 c., yellow-brown (*wmk. Honeycomb*).
2 c., brown (,, *Sun*).
5 c., red (,, *Honeycomb*).
12 c., blue (,, ,,).

Similar overprints will, we understand, be used for other administrative departments. —*Monthly Journal.*

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—We understand that Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have received the 4 c., 6 c., and 10 c. Postage Due stamps in *olive* colour—these, with the 2 c. chronicled on page 196, complete the set in this colour.

We read in the *Monthly Journal* that a special series for interior postage only, and available from 16 July until August, has been issued to commemorate the centenary of the Liberator, Juan Pablo Duarte. The values and quantities are given as follows:—

½ c., 240,000. 10 c , 80,000.
1 c. ,, 20 c., 30,000.
2 c. ,, 50 c., 20,000.
5 c., 120,000. 1 p., 10,000.

Postage Dues.

4 c., olive, wmk. Crosses and Circles.
6 c. ,, ,, ,,
10 c. ,, ,, ,,

GUATEMALA. — The *Monthly Journal* chronicles three more provisionals made by surcharging some stamps of the 1902 issue.

Provisionals.

1 c. on 50 c., blue and brown, blue surcharge.
6 c. ,, 1 p., black and brown, green ,,
12½ c. ,, 2 p., black and vermilion, black surcharge.

HONDURAS.—Another provisional is listed in *Mekeel's Weekly.*

Provisional.

2 c., in black, on 10 c., blue, Steamer type.

PERU.—*Smith's Monthly* reports, on Continental authority, that the 10 c., blue, with "Expreso" overprint, does not exist. Since the stock of 10 c., black, Express stamps of 1908 was exhausted, ordinary stamps have been used in their place.

URUGUAY.—*Smith's Monthly* chronicles the following lithographed stamps, issued on May 20th. The 20 c. shows a bust of Artigas after the painting by Blanes, and the 10 c. is the Postage Due type.

Adhesive.

20 centesimos, maroon.

Postage Due.

10 centesimos, blue.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CAROLINE ISLANDS.—It is reported in *Mekeel's Weekly* that the 3 p., brown, of 1900, has been seen with "5 pf" in heavy black type surcharge.

Provisional.

"5 pf," in black, on 3 p., brown.

CHINA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1 c. and $5 values of a new set.

The 1 c. shows a Chinese junk, and the $5 an architectural design. Inscription, "Republic of China" with "Postage" below. Values in white figures on solid ground in bottom corners, Chinese characters at top.

These friends inform us that they have the 2 c. brown, 4 c. blue, 5 c. brown, 10 c. blue, and 20 c. brown Postage Due stamps with square Waterlow overprint in *black*.

Adhesives.

1 c., orange, no wmk., perf. 14.
$5, carmine and black ,, ,,

Postage Dues.

Square Waterlow overprint in *black*.

2 c., brown.
4 c., blue.
5 c., brown.
10 c., blue.
20 c., brown.

CHINA (*Russian Post Offices*).—Further changes in the colour of the overprint are announced in the *Monthly Journal* and *Smith's Monthly*.

Adhesives.

1 kop., yellow, black overprint instead of blue.
3 ,, red ,, ,, ,,
4 ,, rose ,, ,, ,,

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Leeds Philatelic Society.

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION, 1913-14.

Hon. President: R. B. YARDLEY, F.R.P.S.L.

President: WALTER OXLEY.

Vice-Presidents: S. DENISON, F.S.A., ERNEST SOLLY, M.D.

Hon. Secretaries: W. DENISON ROEBUCK, F.L.S., F.R.P.S.L., 259 Hyde Park Road, Leeds.
J. DIGBY FIRTH, F.L.S., F.E.S., 7 Inglewood Terrace, Hyde Park, Leeds.

Hon. Sec. for Philatelic Congress Business: W. K. SKIPWITH, 27 Ash Grove, Headingly, Leeds.

Hon. Treasurer: ABRAHAM OXLEY, 2 Highbury Terrace, Dewsbury.

Hon. Librarian: J. B. ELLISON, 14 Brookfield Place, Headingly, Leeds.

Committee (Ex-Presidents): G. DAVIS, E. EGLY, H. M. HEPWORTH, F.R.P.S.L., T. K. SKIPWITH, J. H. THACKRAH, H. WADE.

SYLLABUS, 1913-14.

1913 (Fridays).
Sept. 26. Tasmania. Display by the Hon. President, R. B. Yardley, F.R.P.S.L.
Oct. 10. Grenada. Display by A. Oxley.
24. Antigua and Montserrat. Display by J. J. Darlow, F.R.P.S.L.
Nov. 7. Visit to Leeds General Post-Office and Telephone Exchange.
,, 21. Obliterations, stamps used abroad. Display by members.
Dec. 5. Guatemala. Display by J. M. R. Albrecht.
,, 19. Auction Sale.

1914.
Jan. 16. The Early Issues of Queensland. Display by H. M. Hepworth, F.R.P.S.L.
,, 30. Falkland Isles. Display by J. Stelfox Gee.
Feb. 13. Postage Stamps in the Making. Lantern Lecture by Fred J. Melville.
1914.
Feb. 27. Great Britain. Displays by members.
Mar. 13. European Countries. Displays by members.
,, 27. Prince Edward Island. Paper and Display by B. Goodfellow, F.R.P.S.L.
April 24. British Colonies. Displays by members.
May 8. The Annual Meeting.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1888.

SEASON 1913-14.

OFFICERS:

President: W. WOODTHORPE.

Vice-Presidents: W. MCMILLAN, R. JAMES.

Committee: DR. H. ARMSTRONG, A. S. ALLENDER, W. E. WHITNALL, R. H. WEBSTER, N. CLISSOLD.

Hon. Treasurer: R. S. ARCHER, JUN., Clifton House, Clifton Road, Birkenhead.

Hon. Exchange Secretary: E. L. KENYON, 46 Stanley Street, Liverpool.

Hon. Legal Adviser: P. W. MARTIN, Fylde Chambers, Thomas Street, Liverpool.

Hon. Librarian: W. SHANLEY, 4 Fontenoy Street, Dale Street, Liverpool.

Hon. Secretary: J. H. M. SAVAGE, "Tarbock Lodge," Bebington Road, Rock Ferry.

SYLLABUS.

1913.
Sept. 23. Presidential Address. Display: B.S.A. and Portugal.
Oct. 6. Notes on Speculative Stamps. By F. S. Chilcott. Display: St. Helena and Holland.
Oct. 20. Notes on Fifth Philatelic Congress and Display "Grenada" with Notes. B. A. Oxley (*Leeds Philatelic Society*).

1913.
Nov. 30. Debate: "How to make Philatelic Meetings more interesting." By the members. Display: Gold Coast and U.S.A., 1870–1913.
Nov. 17. Auction.
Dec. 1. Notes on "Hanover." By H. Boldt. Display: Hanover and India.
Dec. 15. "All about One Stamp." By A. S. Allender. Display: Cape of Good Hope and Brazil.

1914.
Jan. 12. "Penny Blacks." By C. T. Cleaver. Display: Great Britain, 1840-54, Denmark.
Jan. 26. "20th Century Philately." By W. C. Taylor. Display: Canada and Hayti.

1914.
Feb. 9. Notes and Display: "Prince Edward Island." By B. Goodfellow, F.R.P.S.L. (*Manchester Philatelic Society*).
Feb. 23. Auction.
Mar. 9. Notes on "Seychelles." By W. McMillan. Display: Seychelles and Sicily.
Mar. 23. Notes on "A few Old Issues." By G. Burrow. Display: Gibraltar and Bulgaria.
April 6. Notes on "The War Stamps of Greece." By Mr. P. L. Pemberton, of London. Display for Special Prizes.
April 20. Annual Meeting.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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THE NATIONAL PHILATELIC COLLECTIONS.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

September 2nd, 1913.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the proposed National Collection, may I point out that presumably we already possess a very fine collection in the Post Office, formed from the specimens sent from Berne since the formation of the Postal Union?

Assuming for the moment there is a stipulation that nothing is to be added to the Tapling Collection, I could easily understand same. In the case of porcelain, for instance, it is, I believe, usual for a special bequest to be shown in one group, as otherwise its extent would be overlooked, and in the case of Postage Stamps, if the new issues of even 100 years were added to the Tapling Collection and properly grouped under their respective countries, it would break up the original magnificent bequest and make it appear, numerically, very insignificant.

As this collection fortunately goes down to a period beyond the commencement of the Postal Union, there would seem no great difficulty in treating it as "historical," with its proper home in the British Museum, and in forming a further collection to be kept up to date from day to day, and to be available at the Post Office.

As new buildings are now being erected for the Department, it might be possible to arrange for such amount of space to be provided as would suffice for the period for which the buildings now in process of construction are expected to serve.

The difficulties to be overcome would seem to be (apart from cost of arrangement, etc.):—

(*a*) The necessary sanction of the Post Office to make available for public inspection, under regulations to be formed, a collection which has hitherto been regarded as "official."

(*b*) The re-arrangement of the collection in such form that while conforming to the latest philatelic practice, it would also meet official requirements.

With regard to (*a*) there would probably not be much difficulty, especially if His Majesty should look with favour upon the idea of a National Collection; and so far as (*b*) is concerned, there should be no difficulty for the future, as this nation receives more than one set of examples from Berne, and in the event of "philatelic" grouping differing widely from official requirements, it might be arranged for two collections to be made up

with the official one on same lines as heretofore.

It would probably be necessary to have on the Committee a representative or representatives of the Post Office, as owners of the stamps, and also a special representative with great organizing ability, as apart from philatelic knowledge, so that the collection might be arranged on such lines that perhaps in 300 or 400 years' time, there would be no difficulty in continuing the arrangement decided upon, even though meantime certain nations might become absorbed in others and cease to be separate entities.

The great bulk of the examples received, of course, bear the word "specimen" or its equivalent, but this would not be a serious drawback, and in addition to adhesives, specimens of envelopes, cards and bands are also received, so that this interesting branch of Philately could receive the attention it merits.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
S. CHAPMAN.

The Editor, "*The London Philatelist.*"

SIR,

May I suggest that it might be possible to interest the authorities by drawing their attention to the *historical* side of Philately?

As an eminent writer has said, "The Post Office giveth wings to the extension of commerce." "Those inventions which abridge distance have done most for the civilization of our species."

An *Educational* Exhibition might be arranged somewhat on the following lines:

1. A letter of 1839 showing the high Post Office charge for conveyance.
2. Portrait of Rowland Hill.
3. His pamphlet of proposed reforms.
4. Print of letter carrier delivering letter and demanding cash payment of postage (this to illustrate the delay and cost of collecting on delivery) and argument for prepayment.
5. Short account of agitation in favour of cheap prepaid postage with specimens of the Post Circular, handbills, etc.
6. Account of debate in Parliament.
7. Advertisement by Treasury, offering premiums for suggestions and specimens of stamps.
8. Essays and proposals, showing how they were mostly worked up from the patent medicine label.
9. The Commissioners' Ninth Report with specimens of envelopes and letter sheets suggested by them.
10. A collection of specimens as described by Messrs. Philbrick and Westoby.
11. Specimen of letter showing temporary 4 rate being the first charge by weight as opposed to the old method of charging by distance.
12. Act of Parliament granting universal Inland Penny Postage.
13. Letter of 10 January, 1840, showing first day of 1d. Postage.
14/15. Envelopes temporarily issued to members of Houses of Lords and Commons, being the *first* visible means of *prepaying* postage.
16. Placard "Notice to the Public" of Penny Postage.
17. Circular to Postmasters with specimens of 1d., black, stamps and Mulreadys.
18. Ditto of change from black to red stamps, and of Mulreadys to 1d. embossed pink stamp.

Such an exhibition might be extended to Penny Postage to America, with Elihu Burritt's early Ocean Penny Postage proposals and envelopes.

I have a fairly complete collection of early and late essays and proposals, very fully written up as to the history, including engraver's proof of 1d., black, of which only sixteen were printed, etc., which I should, with specimens of *all* the above proposed exhibits, be pleased to lend the Royal Philatelic Society to show the authorities, or would set out in the form of the proposed Exhibition.

Yours truly,
W. V. MORTEN.

High Peak,
Forest Road West,
Nottingham.

GREAT BRITAIN—THE NEW 2/6 STAMP.

The Editor, "*The London Philatelist.*"

DEAR SIR,

Can you inform me who was responsible for the colour of the current 2/6 stamp?

The sienna-brown in which it is printed lends itself to such exact and easy reproduction by photography, that the sooner the colour is changed the better. Otherwise it is simply asking for trouble.

Yours truly,
WM. LANE JOYNT.

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXII. OCTOBER, 1913. No. 262.

The New Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society.

THE election of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg to the vacancy in the position of Hon. Secretary to the Royal Philatelic Society, caused by the deeply regretted death of Mr. Tilleard, will without doubt be received with general approval. The successor to such a genial and highly respected man as the last holder of that office is naturally in a somewhat invidious position, but we are convinced, in Mr. Hausburg's capable hands, that the interests of the Society will in no wise suffer.

Mr. Hausburg has been a member of the Society for twenty-one years, and for a large portion of that period a member of the Council; he is a member of the Expert, Publication, and Programme Committees, and has in fact taken a very leading part in carrying out the work of the Society. The success of the last Exhibition held under the Royal Society's auspices was also largely due to his unwearying energy, and in every matter connected with Philately Mr. Hausburg has been "a right-hand man." Possessed of ample leisure, the new Hon. Secretary will be free to devote a large portion of his time to his new duties, and in this respect will hold a great advantage over some of his predecessors in office. Of Mr. Hausburg's abilities as a Philatelist it is needless to speak, as his collections have deservedly achieved a world-wide fame alike by their dimensions, their beauty of specimen, and their wealth of scientific research. The interesting and important work of rebuilding entire plates is one in which Mr. Hausburg has achieved great distinction, and it may be truthfully affirmed that in this particular line of philatelic study he is absolutely pre-eminent.

The new Hon. Secretary of the Society, who has been elected as one of the judges at the New York Philatelic Exhibition, will, we are confident, worthily uphold the prestige of the Society with our hospitable American cousins, and on his return will receive a warm welcome from his fellow-members, coupled with the most sincere hopes that he may be spared for many years to carry out the duties for which he is so well equipped.

An Appreciation of Mr. J. A. Tilleard.

By WILMOT CORFIELD.

JOHN ALEXANDER TILLEARD has passed across. He had been for over five years Honorary Assistant Secretary when, on May 25th, 1894, he succeeded the late Mr. Douglas Garth (who, owing to failing health, did not put himself in nomination for the office) as Honorary Secretary, and dying in September last, had thus served for nearly twenty years as the chief executive officer of British Philately. To say that during that long time he conspicuously maintained the best traditions of his position is to but tritely express what he really was to us. In 1894 he was the inevitable man for the appointment. In 1913 his loss is one of those grievous things hard to realize. An autocrat, but a just autocrat, thorough, able, earnest, and of attractive personality, he is gone.

I cannot remember when it was, but it must have been quite a long time ago, that I first took to thinking of Tilleard as "Royal" Tilleard. The epithet seemed to be made to fit the man. My mind goes back to a brilliant event at Margate. There was a sound of revelry by night and the chieftains of our pursuit were gathered there. A great hall, fair women and brave men. I wrote of it all in a philatelic journal at the time, and find I wrote: "Tilleard looked and spoke royally." A vivid impression, an abiding one—the one by which he will linger longest in my memory. I can still see "Royal" Tilleard standing there, happy in the midst of happiness—strong in the knowledge of high accomplishment, alert, handsome, eloquent,—leader of men, as, glass uplifted, he led the shout "THE KING!"

The late Secretary's contributions to Philatelic literature, though not numerous, were invariably marked by signs of a capacity for that fine discernment and expression characteristic of the true Philatelist.

In the Society's *Journal* for 1893 there is published (in several instalments) a paper read by him at one of our meetings on the stamps of the Province of Prince Edward Island, which had been incorporated in 1873 with the Dominion of Canada. This paper, one of the principal compilations by members of the Society lending distinction to its long tale of philatelic research, followed the publication of "The North American Colonies of Great Britain," and supplements it in several most important respects.

By an interesting chain of circumstances which he describes, Tilleard became the fortunate possessor of many of the original dies and electrotype plates from which the Prince Edward Island stamps had been prepared. These philatelic derelicts had been the property of Mr. Charles Whiting, of Beaufort House, Strand, at the auction sale of the effects of whose printing business they were purchased; to become in due course, through the medium of the writer of the paper, the permanent property of the London Society. Excellent direct impressions of these dies and plates are given in the *London Philatelist* for January, 1893. Paper and illustrations are of more than considerable value. They clear up, once and for all, doubts that had existed on

several minor points of interest, and, a matter of more importance, prove conclusively that the stamps were surface-printed and not, as most people had believed, lithographed. Incidentally their discovery relegated a certain 10 cents mauve (lithographed), long a puzzle to collectors, to obscurity, and led to its elimination from catalogues as an impostor. By securing these (the actual) dies and plates used in the making of actual stamps and thus preventing their possible misuse by unprincipled persons, Tilleard rendered a lasting service to Philately, for which alone he should always be held in grateful memory.

The die proofs published are those of the 1d., 2d., 3d., 9d., and 1 c., 3 c., 4 c., 6 c. The plate proofs are the 2d. (60 stamps), the 4d. (30 stamps), the 3 c. (50 stamps), and the 12 c. (50 stamps). A proof of the head (engraved) of the pence issue and of another of that (from the original sketch on copper) for the cents issue, are also given, as is also a proof from the original die for an unadopted design entirely lacking in lettering.

In the early nineties the late Mr. T. K. Tapling visited the East, and the Society's work, "British India and Ceylon," resulted. A pioneer work of monumental significance. Mr. Tapling, with the aid of well-known Calcutta collectors, obtained access to original records in Secretariats and elsewhere, and gave to the world the harvest of his researches. It must have often been a tedious business. The penetrating white-ant has an indiscriminating maw and, with it, an insatiable appetite for original gum and documentary evidence of importance.

Tilleard followed, in 1896, with "Notes on the De La Rue Series of the Adhesive Postage and Telegraph Stamps of India," published in the *London Philatelist* of 1896 (in several instalments), and afterwards issued as a supplement to "India and Ceylon." He might have called it "Gleanings after Tapling and Garth," but he didn't. Here again he found a congenial field for the gratification of his powers of philatelic research on a more extended scale than that afforded by the "Prince Edward Island" literary output. This supplement cannot be too highly regarded as of importance, filling, as it does, an hiatus or two, and correcting faults in the larger work, seeing that Messrs. Tapling and Garth were naturally hampered at times, as are all pioneers, by lack of reliable material to go upon. Their labours were of a tentative kind. Tilleard gave finishing touches absolutely essential to the proper rounding off of the whole. He, in addition to much else, after minute investigation, was able to confirm the accuracy of observation of some French philatelists concerning a retouched die having been introduced (1877) for the making of the 4 annas stamp of the 1866 design, about which English philatelists had been sceptical. An altered die of the 8 annas was also admitted by him. I have the best of reasons for knowing that Tilleard's Indian Supplement was extensively and legitimately drawn upon by the compilers of "The Adhesive Fiscal and Telegraph Stamps of British India" (1905), issued by the Philatelic Society of India, of whom the late Mr. C. S. F. Crofton was one. Later (1907) "The Postage and Telegraph Stamps of British India," published for the Philatelic Society of India by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., absorbed its predecessors—Messrs. Hausburg, Stewart-Wilson, and Crofton thus crowning the edifice raised by Tapling,

Garth, and Tilleard with a volume of the finest erudition and workmanship. I again go back in mind, this time to old Calcutta days, when some of us sat long talking of doing a visionary thing utterly impracticable, and finally passed a resolution to put through a work on Indian stamps. Things happened. Developments unexpected came along. That which had at one time seemed impossible of achievement became in due course an actuality. I am proud of having then done my share of keeping a great and good desire alive. It was Tilleard's Supplement, however, that really bridged the Tapling-Hausburg gulf.

On March 5th, 1908 (as is recorded in the *London Philatelist* for the April following), the Secretary read a paper on the occasion of a display of the stamps of Barbados from the collection of His Royal Highness the President. This is published *in extenso*, and is a further legacy left to us from its author's gifted pen. Other, and more recent, displays of portions of His Majesty's collection by His Majesty's Philatelic Adviser will linger in the memory of most members of the Society.

The late Secretary's literary services must not be forgotten in other directions. He was an artist in the recording of minutes of meetings, as the long series of minutes for which he was responsible reveals. There are ways and ways of writing minutes. Tilleard knew and followed the right method in the carrying out of this department of his duties. Ordered, lucid, well proportioned, accurate, the minutes reflect the mind of the man. But of all Tilleard's pen work, his annual reports are, to some, the best things he perpetrated. They bring into focus, year by year, not only the doings of the Royal Philatelic Society, but also the principal happenings of the philatelic world. I should like to see a "Tilleard Memorial Volume" published, consisting for the most part of a gathering together of these reports, the most masterful things of their kind of the last twenty years. Some of us recall the closing meeting of the last session. Tilleard read his last report then. It was unfinished, and here and there somewhat involved. It has since been completed and published. We left part of it to him and took it all for granted. It was so unlike him not to be ready. Now we know why the voice faltered a little perhaps, and the pages of the document now and then got into a small tangle of disorder. We did not understand it then. Now we understand.

By M. P. CASTLE.

No more eloquent testimony to Mr. Tilleard's personality and ability can be cited than the record of his connection with the Society. Elected a member of the then London Philatelic Society on March 18th, 1887, he actually acquired a seat on the Council on November 18th following. Within eighteen months—on January 18th, 1889—he was further elected Assistant Hon. Secretary, and a little over two years later—on May 18th, 1894—he was appointed Hon. Secretary on the retirement from that post, on account of his ill-health, of Mr. Douglas Garth. This important post Mr. Tilleard occupied until the day of his death, a period of nearly nineteen years, constituting a record in the holding of the office. The remarkably rapid rise in his position in the Society affords most convincing testimony as to the

appreciation of his services by Mr. Tilleard's fellow-members. How fully this feeling was continued to the last was amply borne out by the very numerous letters and speeches of the Fellows at the Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society held on the 16th of this month. In every instance the charm of manner, the geniality, and the courtesy of Mr. Tilleard received emphatic testimony, while the letter from His Majesty, who stated therein that he mourned the loss of a personal friend, may be said to have accurately voiced the feelings of us all. His friendly and genial presence will be acutely missed at the meetings of the Society, while to those who, like myself, have enjoyed for half a lifetime Mr. Tilleard's personal friendship, the blow is one that time only can soften.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Tilleard fell a victim to excess of devotion to his duties, and that a lengthened abstention therefrom, at an earlier period, might have prolonged his life; but he was one of those men who never "give in," in the prosecution of his duties. The conduct of a large practice as a solicitor alone involved an enormous amount of work, and beyond these he had many imperious calls on his time.

Mr. Tilleard was a very able philatelist, as will be seen from Mr. Corfield's notes, and granted sufficient leisure would have been a more frequent contributor to philatelic literature. His knowledge of stamps—grounded on thirty years' experience—was very extensive, while he had the unerring instinct of the true collector in assimilating what is really fine and scarce. I well recollect in the 'eighties his own collection, which included some splendid stamps, some of which I was fortunate enough to secure when the increasing calls on his time necessitated his giving up his own collection. From him I acquired the 2d. Diadem New South Wales, watermark thick numeral 𝟙, of which only about two other copies exist. I recollect also his specimen of the 3 lire Tuscany on the original envelope, which I believe he discovered in his own offices. This would, in the light of modern ideas, be probably worth twenty-fold the five pounds it was then sold for! Mr. Tilleard was in sooth a born collector, and fortunately he was enabled to give full vent to his proclivities in the custodianship of His Majesty's collection.

With a wide and intimate acquaintance with collectors and dealers alike, Mr. Tilleard was enabled to acquire very many superb and desirable stamps at prices that excited the envy of us all. There can be no doubt, during the many years in which he was honoured with the care of His Majesty's collection, that the value of Mr. Tilleard's acquisitions must have represented a very large sum beyond their initial cost, and it is sad indeed to think that he has not been spared to see in the mounting of the collection the fruition of his faithful and devoted services.

The grant of the prefix Royal to our Society in 1906 was eminently an occasion when Mr. Tilleard's courtesy and legal attainments were beneficial to the Society. The burthen of the incorporation of the Society, the drafting of all the necessary statutes, and the many steps necessary to secure the official status of a Royal Society, all fell upon Mr. Tilleard's shoulders, and it is impossible to value too highly the services that he then rendered. That Mr. Tilleard's tact and abilities were also a factor in the

grant of this distinction there can be no possible doubt, and for all time in the annals of the Royal Philatelic Society his name will be associated therewith.

Mr. Tilleard was educated at Marlborough, and after passing his articles as a solicitor practised in the City under his own name—with changes of partnership—for the remainder of his life. The extensive practice will be continued by his son Mr. Fred. Tilleard and his brother Mr. Arthur Tilleard, the surviving partners in the firm.

Notes on the Imperforate Issues of New Zealand.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on October 23rd, 1913.

By M. P. CASTLE.

I HOPE that I may be forgiven for indulging in a little apparent prolixity before dealing with the subject matter of my paper, but I think that my reappearance in the field of Australian issues may be better understood if I briefly explain how I arrived there. Some ten years back owing to a "philatelic bereavement" I was faced with the time-honoured question of "What shall I collect?" There were not wanting advisers who urged the stamps of the new reign of Edward VII—then in its early days—and I was also tempted to renew my old friendship with Colombia and Peru. One well-known expert counselled me strongly not to take on the British Colonies, as, in his words, "practically the last word had been written about them." As is frequent, when seeking advice, I acted in the teeth of it and decided to hark back to the British Colonial issues. I endeavoured as far as possible to take only countries with a provisional or locally printed issue—the only exception being Ceylon and some West Indians. In the case of Cape, Mauritius, Trinidad, and British Guiana I submit that the notes I have been privileged to lay before the Fellows of this Society have falsified my friend's dictum as to the "last word," and in each case there is more to learn still. My second group—as I could not resist some Australian issues—consisted of W. Australia, N. S. Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand. My present display and notes are the first outcome of my studies in this branch, and I hope to be able to read further papers hereon with the progress of my collections, and to show that the "last word" has not yet been written in each case. To be strictly accurate, New Zealand has not a provisional or locally produced issue, but the Colonial printings and local papers used in conjunction with the Perkins Bacon dies practically constitute such issues, and for variety and rarity are on a par with any indigenous production of postage stamps. I trust that this personal digression may be condoned, as my aim is not to dilate upon my own predilections, but rather to break a lance in favour of the old Colonial issues, and thus to encourage all those who may think of collecting the same grade of stamps.

The principal points on which I find that additional information on the New Zealand stamps is required are:—

1. The exact dates of the first use of the local papers.
2. The precedence of the shades or printings in all issues, and
3. The quantities printed of the several issues.

I may say that with a view to gleaning some assistance as regards the second point, I have been endeavouring to make a subsidiary collection of dated copies, and have succeeded to a certain extent. New Zealand stamps with dates are, however, not easy to find—as stated by the Committee of this Society in the report, which showed that only 1½ per cent of the stamps bore dates.

Few stamps have been more written about than the older issues of New Zealand. On referring to Mr. E. D. Bacon's splendid "Bibliography of Works and Articles on the Stamp Issuing Countries of the World," as regards New Zealand * I find that about 140 articles or notes on these stamps are on record. *En passant* I may say how great is the advantage to the student in having such a reference list of articles, and in congratulating our Vice-President on his fine work to express the hope that he may find opportunities to continue this invaluable Bibliography. However, undeterred by the 140 articles, I venture to indite yet another, and in doing so to repeat what I wrote in my last paper, read before this Society, on the New Zealand stamps nearly ten years since (published at a later date),† namely, that I still find points that require further study, and that I shall be again able to produce a fresh record.

It will be found on reference to the principal articles on the imperforate New Zealand stamps that the most important ones are those contributed by Messrs. A. T. Bate, E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, J. Davies, C. H. Mottram, and by a Committee of the (then) Philatelic Society of London. As all these articles are (except Mr. Davies') contained in the *London Philatelist*, reference thereto is available for every one, and, as far as possible, I do not propose to tread upon the same ground. I shall have, however, to quote from some of these in touching upon the several points at issue.

I should like to briefly refer to Mr. Davies' article for two reasons, firstly, that it appeared as far back as 1889—nearly a quarter of a century since—(in the *Philatelic Record*, Vol. XI, p. 171); and secondly, because it is without doubt the most important article upon the New Zealand stamps that has yet been written. It may be as well, therefore, to call renewed attention to the main points, especially as I shall have to refer to some of them. Mr. John Davies, who was originally in the employ of Messrs. Virtue and Sons London, the well-known engravers, was selected in 1861 to superintend the Postage Stamp Department of the Colony of New Zealand. His services were found so efficient that he remained with the Department for twenty-eight years until his death, which occurred on Christmas Day, 1889. It is obvious that no one could be more capable of giving exact and official information about these Colonial printings, and I think, therefore, I am fully justified in shortly recapitulating his leading statements. I may say here

* *The Journal of the Philatelic Literature Society*, Vol. IV, January, 1911, pp. 3–8.

† "Notes on the Earlier Issues of New Zealand," *London Philatelist*, 1905, Vol. XIV, pp. 185, 224.

that, as is well known, some of the leading New Zealand philatelists are at present engaged upon the production of a history of their own stamps, and, as I am desirous that any additional information should be incorporated in their work, I have decided to write these notes at the present moment—and before my collection is near completion—although doubtless Mr. Davies' memory will have due justice paid to it in the forthcoming history.

The following are the most important points of Mr. Davies' paper :—

The first issue, printed by Perkins Bacon and Co, was on July 13th, 1855.

The 6d., on thick white paper, was issued on the 6th August, 1859.

The second issue was printed by Mr. J. Richardson, of Auckland, and white and blue papers were used promiscuously.

The first issue printed by the New Zealand Government Stamp Department was in February, 1862, and was printed at the Postmaster-General's Office in Auckland upon Star watermark paper brought out by Mr. Davies himself from England.

The fourth issue in 1862–3 was printed as last, but on thin unwatermarked (pelure) paper procured in Auckland.

The fifth issue was printed "upon paper received from England watermarked N Z" (presumably 1863–4, M. P. C.).

The Star watermark paper was subsequently resumed and continued until 1872.

The 3d., mauve, was issued on January 1st, 1863.

The 4d., rose, was issued on June 1st, 1863.

The colours of the 1d., 2d., and 6d. were changed on July 1st, 1871.

The delayed arrival of new plates of the 1874 De La Rue type necessitated the employment of unwatermarked hand-made paper for one and half millions of stamps of various denominations.

There are other references to the perforations which I propose to notice in my subsequent papers, and I think every one will agree with me that so important a series of official data are worthy of being recalled to our memories.

In once more reading Mr. Davies' paper it seems to me that we have all ignored to a certain extent his information, and that our catalogues and lists should be recast as regards the titles which I submit would be more accurate is as follows :—

Engraved by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., London.

13th July, 1855.
Printed in London.
On Star watermarked paper.

1856?
Printed in Auckland by Mr. J. Richardson on local paper.
a. Blue paper; no watermark.
b. White „ „

February, 1862-5.
Printed by the New Zealand Government.
a. On Star watermark paper.

1862–3.

b. On thin local paper, unwatermarked.

1863–4.

c. On London paper, watermarked N Z.

The above dates are only approximate in some instances and require confirmation; those of the last three issues overlapping, as the pelure and N Z papers were temporary ones. As the pelure issue occurred so soon after the resumption of the Star watermarked paper I should recommend its being placed in collections previous to that issue, although chronologically it is hardly exact. The N Z watermark series is also a provisional paper, and really comes in the middle of the Star paper, but again I think it better to place it after the latter is worked out, thus keeping all the Star watermark imperforations together. In studying these early issues I think it is absolutely advisable to bear in mind the different sources from where the papers emanated, and for that reason I counsel their being catalogued in the form I have suggested.

Issue I. Star watermark.

I made some notes a year or two since on this issue, which will be found in the *London Philatelist*, Vol. XIX, p. 162, in which I stated my belief that the blueing of the paper on the 2d. and 1s. values did not necessarily embrace all the stamps in the sheet, and that therefore those of the former value chronicled on white paper were probably more accurately designated—as exceptions—"on paper not blued." I may, perhaps, here usefully repeat my caution as to accepting this stamp as Issue I, unless it is absolutely the same colour as the *bleuté* variety. I am able to show a specimen on original letter dated July 26th, 1856, i.e. thirteen days after the date of its issue.

I am also able to show two specimens of the 1s. value which I am inclined to class under the same category as the 2d., i.e. not blued. There *is* a slightly bluish tinge observable about the Queen's head, but practically no trace elsewhere. The colour is, to my mind, of that peculiar delicate yellowish green that so clearly indicates Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s printing. It is true that the impressions are more heavily inked than the other *bleuté* specimens, but this might occur through the plate being unevenly inked. The earliest Star watermark prints of the One Shilling of the N.Z. Government are of a deep dull dark green, of which I have a specimen postmarked February, 1862. The yellow-green shade came later, and is quite dissimilar from the stamps in question.

Issue II. (*Probably early in* 1856.) *Printed by Richardson on blue paper.*

There is no evidence as to the date of the issue of these stamps on blue paper. I am, however, inclined to doubt Mr. Davies' surmise that this paper and the white "were promiscuously used," and that as the press would take two sheets at *once*, blue and white may have been used together. Mr. Richardson seems to have been a careful and painstaking man, and I believe that the only *thick* paper that he could at first secure was that on blue. Later on, with a view to improving his impressions, he contrived probably to get the same thick quality on white. We know that Mr. Richardson

printed off specimens of the 1d. value in November and December, 1855, to which I shall refer further. I surmise that these printings of the 1d. and following printings of the 2d. and 1s. were issued to the public early in 1856. The question of the date of this issue and the quantities issued are points that I cannot solve. The 1s. was but little used, as evidenced by its rarity in all the early issues until about 1863. I show a specimen on the *blue* paper dated as late as April 2nd, 1861, and judging from its rarity I should think not more than 10,000 copies of this value on blue were printed. The number of the 1d. could also not have been great, perhaps 30,000, but the 2d. must have been issued in larger quantities, perhaps two or three hundred thousand. I am inclined to think that blue paper remained in use for nearly all 1856 and part of 1857, as it is significant that no copy of the white paper stamps has been found dating before 1858. The blueness of the paper alters the appearance of the colours used, but I believe them to be almost identical with those of the following issue, the 1s. being the emerald and not the blue-green shade.

As will be seen subsequently, although the Government only at first asked for 12,000 of the 1d. value to be struck off, 29,000 were printed between November 5th and December12th, 1855. As there were only 12,000 of the London printed 1d. sent out, this would point to a larger use than was anticipated by the printers—judged by the relative proportions of the numbers of each value despatched from London. It is probable, however, that the 1d. was frequently used in duplicate for the 2d. rate.

(*To be continued.*)

Surface Printing Stamps from Steel Plates.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society on February 6th, 1913.

By JAMES DUNBAR HEATH.

(*Continued from page* 206.)

MESSRS. DE LA RUE had been printing stamps from their own engraving and their own printing blocks for thirty years and more, and they knew how to do it.

Now their original dies of Queen Victoria or Edward VII were engraved in a proper manner, and I understand their printing blocks were produced, not by the ordinary electrotype process, from wax, plaster, or gutta-percha moulds, but by striking lead moulds under great and regulated pressure, so that every stamp had exactly the same height and depth of work, and thus the cast, whether of nickel or copper, was easy to print from and very level in appearance.

But you will say we expected to hear about steel, not lead or nickel, so I will come to my name subject now, having explained the problem that has to be faced by surface printers.

Theoretically, you can print surface from anything that is hard enough to give the impression—I believe printing blocks of gelatine, rendered insoluble by the action of light, have been produced photographically. But I will now endeavour to show you what we think are the practical advantages of steel blocks, which overbalance the difficulties met in producing by our process such plates or blocks.

First, *Durability.* I understand that some of the steel surface plates or blocks sent by us to New Zealand in 1909 have printed over one million impressions, and are still in good condition. Here is a working proof of the ½d. block before it went out. Now electrically deposited copper is very hard, and as it is necessary, when using certain colours, to face the copper with a thin film of nickel or steel, which can be renewed from time to time when worn off, the life of the copper is thus prolonged still further. I do not know definitely how many impressions can be got off an electro; I believe it varies a good deal, but even allowing for the renickeling, I don't think the average comes anywhere near the "one million" "not out" of our steel plate. Of course, owing to the expense, the steel plate is not suitable for small quantities; but for the ½d. and 1d. values, or equivalents in foreign moneys, which generally run into millions, I am satisfied there must be a material saving in cost, to say nothing of the continual waste of time and delay that must be caused by frequent changes of the electros, as they go to be refaced or repaired. Once on the machine, the steel plate can remain for six months without change if the demand for the stamps requires it.

Secondly, and partly the cause of the before-mentioned durability, the greater depth and sharpness of the work. You can well understand that work actually cut with the graver must be stronger and sharper than work etched by acid in a photographic process of transferring. And the best productions of surface-printed stamps and similar documents of large size to be printed from electrotypes, are generally cut in brass (which is easier to cut than steel) like the blocks used by bookbinders for the embellishing of book covers. The electros from these are necessarily much deeper, that is, the work that is to be printed stands up higher from what you may call the bottom level of the block, than in the case of electros taken from etched dies (the acid cannot etch so deep into the metal as the graver can cut).

The Bank of England Notes, Postal Orders, and things of that sort are, I believe, all cut in brass, at considerable expense, or used to be, at any rate. But in the brass and electro processes we are faced with certain limitations and restrictions.

In the first place, you cannot lay down portions of a die, like we can in steel, by roller, and therefore the whole brass die must be cut throughout. And, secondly, if you have very fine lines standing up, like the upstrokes of letters, for instance, this means very thin knife blades, as it were, of copper standing up unsupported. Now the very words "knife blade" seem to suggest steel, and it must be evident even to the most untechnical mind that for withstanding the wear and tear of printing thousands of impressions, each printing operation consisting of, first, the rubbing of the inking rollers, and, secondly, the pressure of the printing cylinder, and probably a slight

amount of friction as the sheet of paper is pulled from the type block, a hardened steel "blade" must be better than a soft copper one, even if an atom of steel or nickel is deposited on the edge of the blade.

Therefore it is plain that with steel printing blocks you can have finer and sharper work, and they will last longer in good condition, than is possible with electros or other softer metal.

A copper block I have here of an Australian Postal Note, with a print, will show what I mean. It is fairly deep, and the lettering has been engraved fairly thick; but nevertheless the printers complained that the work was not cut deep enough, and gave them more trouble to print than they liked. And this brings me to my—

Third advantage, resulting from the other two, that the printer should have much less trouble in printing, and by having such a hard and strong printing surface can put on as much pressure as he likes, and should produce much sharper and better prints, without fear of unduly wearing or damaging the blocks. I say *should*, for we ourselves have not had the opportunity to do more than print small quantities of such stamps. But from the prints I have seen of the New Zealand ½d. and information we have obtained from some of the workmen engaged, I have reason to believe that our contention is fully borne out in practice, and certainly the ordering of similar plates for the Georgian issue seems to show that a practical advantage is found which they wish to continue to realize.

There seem, therefore, to be two great advantages of the steel blocks as compared with those of copper or other softer metal. The first, appealing, I am sorry to say, in these degenerate days more to philatelists than to Governments, the better quality of work produced; the second, appealing very strongly to Governments, and not at all to philatelists, economy in cost of blocks and of labour in printing from them. Philatelists wishing to obtain the former should thus evidently concentrate their energies on the *argumentum ad pocketum* contained in the latter, if Governments, as is too often the case, are insensible to the other point of superiority.

But there are some disadvantages, not sufficient, however, if care is exercised, in the laying down of the blocks, to counterbalance the advantages.

An electrotype cast of the 240 single blocks of stamps chased together is practically of the same dimensions, and the sheet of stamps should fit the perforating machine all right, as the sheets are printed dry. But when you lay down separately 240 single stamps by the roller process, the metal, which after all is only as it were solidified liquid, expands by the pressure. You all know that you can beat out a plate of iron or other metal, making it thinner and larger. The same thing happens when, under a pressure of several tons, the roller is pressed on to the steel plate, and the metal displaced must go somewhere, and thus it happens that if you start at one end, the metal will have "crept" or expanded quite an appreciable length, perhaps one-sixteenth of an inch, at the other end. If this were not allowed for in the calculations, the end of the row would not fit the comb perforation, as in that direction the head of the perforating machine is immovable and cannot be altered; that is, in the ordinary comb machines in general use. This stretch of metal, which takes place somewhat irregularly, according to the

quality of steel, has to be allowed for by very nice calculations, which I will not disclose here, as they are part of the technical skill in manipulation which constitutes of course our trade secret, and which you will not, I know, expect me to "wear upon my sleeve for daws" or even other birds to peck at. If great care is not taken, the block of stamps, which as marked out on the plate appears perfectly rectangular, may come out in the result with the sides curved instead of straight, causing of course endless trouble to the perforators.

Another trouble is the clearing out of the margins between the stamps. In recess printing the metal can be left as it is, as the printer will wipe it clean; but in surface printing the metal must be removed entirely, and grooves as deep as possible left, otherwise the spaces between the stamps will appear dirty, and bits of metal be left catching the ink from the inking roller. We have a special machine for cutting out these grooves, but even with this it is a tedious job, requiring great care, lest the edges of the stamps be damaged, for, remember, you cannot replace for surface printing any part damaged or cut away, like you can for recess printing, as the work stands up instead of being recessed. Yet another trouble may be mentioned, and this trouble I understand deterred Messrs. De La Rue some years ago from trying the steel block plan. Steel is rather a springy metal, and partly no doubt from the effect of the pressure in rolling in the stamps, and partly from the effect of the hardening, the plates sometimes get bent and springy in the middle, so that there is a difficulty in fixing the plate quite flat on the printing machine; it is manifestly difficult or impossible to print from a block that springs up at every impression. We have by great care overcome to a great degree this tendency to springiness, and as the plates are screwed down by very small screws to the metal-mounting blocks to make the blocks what is called "type high," the holes being drilled between the stamps in suitable positions, there appears to be no difficulty from this cause in the printing.

Thus on the whole the advantages appear to greatly outweigh the disadvantages, which latter are more a matter for the engraver than the printer.

Before concluding this, I fear, rather technical paper, which I have tried to make as easy to understand as possible, I would like to make a personal remark. I know you will not accuse me of plagiarism, but it is rather a singular coincidence that just after I had reached this point in my writing, a letter appeared in a weekly publication, of small price but great energy, from Mr. Macdonald, the engraver, confirming in almost identical words my remarks as to the difference between recess printing and surface printing. He is really more emphatic as to the superiority of the former method than I thought good taste would allow me, in my position, to be when puffing our own goods; but Mr. Macdonald puts it very neatly and tritely when he says, referring to the forgery question, that the "sweet and pure cut of the graver's tool cannot be produced by any photo process, and no acid-bitten line can reproduce the sweet cut of an engraver's tool." I cordially agree with Mr. Macdonald, and for that reason, despite the large mass of philatelic flattery that has appeared, cannot praise the "ideal

stamp" produced last autumn at the Exhibition, as it is mostly, if not entirely, produced by acid biting and photo process, and therefore, even if the new talked-of process of laying down the stamps on the printing block by a direct photograph of each single stamp (as I understand) can do in five minutes what it takes us five hours to do, the result cannot be equal in quality, and as representing the oldest "siderographic" house in England, I maintain that the "sweet pure cut" on steel, whether for recess printing or surface printing, produces the best work, and should be used for postage stamps if the highest and most artistic quality is required. The cheap and nasty style I will leave some one else to write about, and I thank you all for your kind attention this evening.

(Mr. Dunbar Heath concluded with an interesting display of rejected and accepted addresses of communications received by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.)

Occasional Notes.

APPOINTMENT OF MR. E. D. BACON TO BE CURATOR OF H.M. THE KING'S COLLECTIONS.

It is with much gratification that we are able to announce that His Majesty the King has been pleased to appoint the Vice-President of the Society, Mr. E. D. Bacon, to occupy the position held by the late Mr. J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O., with regard to the Royal Philatelic Collections. The duties involve the entire charge and arrangement of the King's fine collection of stamps—the appointment being practically that of Philatelic Secretary—and we are confident that His Majesty could have made no better selection than Mr. Bacon, whose experience in similar tasks has been unique. The Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society will highly appreciate this further evidence of His Majesty's regard for and interest in the Society of which he is the honoured Patron.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

At a meeting of November 6th, the Rev. H. A. James, D.D., will give a Display of the Stamps of New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia, with Notes.

On November 20th, Mr. B. Goodfellow will read a Paper on the Stamps of Prince Edward Island, with Display.

FRESH FORGERIES OF THE CURRENT FRENCH STAMPS.

Once again it appears—according to *l'Echo de la Timbrologie*—have the issues of our cross-Channel neighbours been successfully imitated. It appears that certain libraries in Paris, having latterly been surprised at their continual receipt of postage stamps in payment for books and stationery, became suspicious, and on careful examination detected the spuriousness of

these specimens. Having communicated with the authorities, these in turn examined the mails, and discovered that a large number of letters were also franked with these forgeries. A trap was set and the forgeries traced to an individual whose antecedents were well but unfavourably known to the police. This astute person did not, however, wait to be arrested at his Paris domicile, and was only secured after a protracted chase at Franconville. The search at the prisoner's rooms revealed no less than 30,000 forgeries of the 10 centimes stamp, with a complete manufacturing outfit for their production. The current French stamps are graceful and effective, but as we and others have previously pointed out, their very simplicity lends itself to their easy imitation. The entire question of forging all kinds of stamps is one that is assuming dangerous aspects.

THE FORGED £1 GREAT BRITAIN STAMPS.

THIS case, important alike to the British public and the philatelist, referred to on pages 117 and 188 of this year's *London Philatelist*, has now been happily decided, and one of the most unscrupulous vendors of forged stamps, fortunately for us all, precluded for three years from pursuing his nefarious ends. The Common Serjeant tried the case on October 10th with the successful ending above recorded, the following particulars being taken from the London daily papers :—

George Lowden, 33, stamp dealer, was indicted for selling and exposing for sale forged stamps.

Mr. Bodkin and Mr. Roland Oliver prosecuted ; Mr. Curtis Bennett and Mr. Eustace Fulton defended.

Prisoner carried on business as a stamp dealer in Leicester Square, and the prosecution alleged against him that he sold between two and three thousand used £1 stamps to a Mr. Lek for £810. These, the prosecution submitted, were reproductions of some genuine £1 stamps which Lowden had received from Mr. Lek, and it was said an imperfection in the genuine stamps was also noticeable in some of the alleged forgeries.

Lowden's defence was that he acted as agent for another man in the sale of the stamps, and had no knowledge that they were forged.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

Detective-Inspector Carlin said in 1903 prisoner, in the name of Moore, gave evidence against a number of men who were charged with stealing and receiving stamps. The jury, in returning a verdict in that case, expressed the opinion that "Moore ought also to be in the dock." In 1909 Lowden was tried at this court on a charge similar to that for which he was now charged, but on that occasion he was acquitted. The police had received many complaints with regard to him—one even during the time he had been on bail awaiting trial.

Mr. Bodkin said on accused's premises were found two stamps or punches for making the Windsor postmark. They were similar to those used in the Royal Household.

The Common Serjeant passed sentence of three years' penal servitude.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF STAMPS IN THEIR ORIGINAL COLOURS.

A FURTHER exemplification of the great development in twentieth-century illustration is to be noted in the Auction Catalogue of Herr Kurt Maier, of Berlin, containing the descriptions of the stamps to be sold by him on the 16th, 17th, and 18th October. Many of the principal stamps are illustrated in their proper colours, presenting a wonderfully vivid representation of the stamps themselves, and depicting in so remarkable a manner their condition as to afford an exact knowledge thereof to the purchaser. Some of the specimens illustrated—notably those of Lubeck, Oldenburg, Wurtemberg, Hanover, and Bavaria—are really "true to life." Fortunately, however, the "fine grain" printing precludes all danger in the misuse of these beautiful illustrations, a further safeguard being that they are rendered smaller than the originals.

The Catalogue as it stands constitutes quite a tasteful souvenir worthy of a place in any philatelic library, and redounds to the enterprise of Herr Maier. The expense, however, must be great, and may militate against the general use of this process.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

*We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—*i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BRITISH GUIANA.—A specimen copy of the 1 c., Georgian issue, is to hand.

Adhesive.

1 c., green, Georgian issue.

BRITISH LEVANT.—We have seen the 3d., Georgian issue, surcharged 1¼ piastre in black. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. also sent us a copy.

Adhesive.

1¼ piastre in black on 3d., violet.

COCHIN.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write:—

"We have seen a full set of Cochin stamps overprinted 'On C.G.S.' in similar form to the Travancore stamps, that is to say, in the form of a diamond, and consisting of the following denominations: 4 pies, green, 9 pies, carmine, 1½ anna, mauve, 2 annas, grey, 3 annas, vermilion, 12 annas, cobalt, 1½ rupee, dark green. All values are with the watermark umbrella vertical, except the 4 pies, which is sideways; we have seen the 9 pies with watermark both sideways and vertical. We have not seen the values above 1½ anna without the surcharge, and cannot say whether they have been issued in this condition."

INDIA.—*Gwalior.*—From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received the 8 as., Georgian type, for ordinary use, and the 3 pies, ½, and 1 anna of the official set.

Adhesive.

8 as., mauve.

Officials.

3 pies, slate-grey.
½ anna, green.
1 ,, rose-carmine.

Nabha.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has kindly sent us the set of Indian with the head of King George, 3 pies to 1 rupee, with the usual overprint for ordinary use, and the 3 p., ½ a., 1 a., 2 as., and 8 as. for the service set.

Adhesives.

3 pies, slate-grey.
½ anna, green.
1 ,, rose-carmine.
2 annas, violet.
3 ,, orange-brown.
4 ,, olive.
6 ,, olive-bistre.
8 ,, mauve.
12 ,, dull claret.
1 rupee, green and brown.

Officials.

3 pies, slate-grey.
½ anna, green.
1 ,, rose-carmine.
2 annas, violet.
8 ,, mauve.

ST. LUCIA.—The new 4d. stamp chronicled on page 218 turns out to be red and black on yellow-surfaced paper showing white at back.

We have seen a specimen copy of the 2d., grey, Type 26 of Grenada, figures in white on solid ground.

Adhesive.

2d., grey; multiple; perf. 14.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Specimen copies of four new Georgian stamps are before us.

Adhesives.

21 c., purple and dull purple; multiple; perf. 14.
50 c., black on green ,, ,,
$5, green and carmine on green; multiple; perf. 14.
$25, blue and dull purple on blue; multiple; perf. 14.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the new ½d. stamp with the Official overprint in small sans-serif caps.

Official.

½d. green; multiple wmk.; perf. 14.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have the 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. values of the new issue chronicled on page 218.

Adhesives.

2s. 6d., green and purple.
5s., black and claret.
10s., olive-green and blue.

EUROPE.

ALBANIA.—The *Stamp Lover* informs us that Turkish stamps of 1909–10 have been overprinted locally in black with a double-headed Eagle (arms of Albania).

Adhesives.

5 paras, brown-ochre.
10 ,, green.
20 ,, rose-carmine.
2 piastres, black.
5 ,, slate-purple.

As above, but with Turkish character "B" overprinted in blue or carmine.

10 paras, green.
1 piastre, ultramarine.

DENMARK.—We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. copies of the new 5 and 10 öre stamps showing a profile bust to right of King Christian X.

A Crown with Ꞓ under is placed in each top corner. "Danmark" in white letters on solid ground above the portrait, "5 öre 5" in white at foot.

Other values up to 100 öre will be put on sale as soon as the old stocks are exhausted.

Adhesives.

5 öre, green; wmk. multiple cross, perf. 14 × 14½.
10 ,, scarlet ,, ,,

GREECE.—The *Monthly Journal* lists the remaining Postage Due stamps printed by lithography by Messrs. Aspiotti Bros.

Postage Dues.

25 l., ultramarine.
30 l., carmine.
40 l., deep blue.
50 l., indigo-purple.
1 dr., ultramarine.
2 dr., vermilion.
3 dr., rose-carmine.
5 dr., dull blue.

ICELAND.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write:—

"No more of the last issue with portrait of King Frederick VIII are to be issued, but the stocks are to remain on sale until sold out, those already exhausted are the 3, 5, and 10 aur. The previous issue with two portraits are to continue in use until the stamps with protrait of Christian X are issued.

LEVANT (*Russian Post Offices*).—Two of the surcharged stamps chronicled on page 219 are before us, and we find the surcharge to be in one line at top, in black.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We have before us the set of departmental stamps chronicled on page 219, and seven similar sets bearing respectively the overprints:

M.G., M.J.I., M.R.C., M.H., M.A., M.M., M.O.P.

In each case the 2 c. has the Sun watermark, and the 1 c., 5 c., and 12 c. the Honeycomb watermark.

The *Stamp Lover* chronicles the 1 c. for ordinary use, with the Honeycomb watermark.

Adhesive.

1 c., yellow-brown; Honeycomb watermark.

Departmentals.

Seven sets of four stamps each, overprinted as above.

HAYTI.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 50 c. and 1 piastre stamps of the 1906 design in new colours, yellow and orange respectively.

Adhesives.

50 c., yellow, 1906 design.
1 piastre, orange ,,

HONDURAS.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports the issue of the first stamp of a new issue. It is lithographed on white unwatermarked paper and perforated 11½. The design shows a portrait of the President of the Republic in a circle with "Correos—de Honduras" in two curved lines above. The value in figures appears in the upper corners, and in words in two lines across the bottom. "1913—U.P.U" in small type is printed between the figures of value.

Two more provisional Officials are also listed.

Adhesive.

5 c., dull blue.

Officials.

10 cts., in black on 1 c., violet, steamer type; red overprint.
20 cts., in black on 1 c., violet, steamer type; red overprint.

MEDELLIN.—The *Stamp Lover* chronicles the 1 centavo, Postman type, in a new colour, brown.

Adhesive.

1 centavo, brown; Postman type.

MEXICO.—*Sonora.*—The *American Philatelist* reports a set of stamps for the State of Sonora.

Type-set in sheets of ten with a few minor varieties. They were, it is stated, issued by virtue of a decree dated March 13th, under the authority of the revolutionary Government of the State.

Adhesives.

1 centavo, red and black.
2 centavos ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, ,,
5 ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,,

NICARAGUA.—We have seen nearly all the stamps chronicled on pages 171 and 196 and, in addition, a 6 centavos on 1 peso, orange, Engine type.

Additional varieties are chronicled in *Smith's Monthly*, *Stamp Lover*, and *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Provisionals.

Statue type.

½ c. on 3 c., brown.
½ c. on 15 c., violet.
1 c. on 25 c., black and green.
2 c. on 4 c., lake.
2 c. on 20 c., red-brown.
2 c. on 25 c., black and green.
2 c. on 50 c., blue.

Mountains type.

2 c. on 35 c., green and chestnut.

Engine type.

½ c. on 2 c., red.
2 c. on 25 c., black and green.
6 c. on 1 peso, orange.

PANAMA.—We have seen the new 2½ c. stamp.

It is upright rectangular in shape. The central oval shows Balboa discovering the unknown Sea. The dates "1513" and "1913" appear in the upper corners with a star between, and the figures of value in the lower corners with "Centesimos" between. "Correos de Panama" are placed in vertical tablets at sides and around the oval the legend "Centenario del Descubrimiento del Mar del Sur."

Adhesive.

2½ c., green and yellow-green; no wmk., perf. 12.

PARAGUAY.—*Smith's Monthly*, on continental authority, adds the 5 pesos value to the new set.

Adhesive.

5 pesos, yellow-brown.

UNITED STATES.—We have received the full sets of Parcel Post Stamps and Parcels Post Due Stamps chronicled on page 19.

URUGUAY.—The *Monthly Journal* states that the colour of the 2 c., lithographed, has been changed to *rose*.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CAMEROONS.—The *Stamp Lover* chronicles the 5 marks stamp, watermarked with lozenges.

Adhesive.

5 marks, black and carmine, wmk. lozenges.

CHINA.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. five more values of the new set, and these friends inform us that they have also received the $2 and $10 denominations.

Adhesives.

3 cts., green, junk design, no wmk., perf. 14.
6 ,, grey ,, ,, ,,
8 ,, red ,, ,, ,,
15 ,, brown, Reaper design ,, ,,
$1, brown-orange and black, architectural design, no wmk., perf. 14.
$2, blue and black, no wmk., perf. 14.
$10, green and black, no wmk., perf. 14.

CHINA (*Japanese Post Offices*).—The two new stamps of Japan chronicled below have, according to the *S.C.F.*, been overprinted for use here.

Adhesives.

1½ sen, green.
3 ,, carmine.

DUTCH INDIES.—We have before us the 7½ c. with figure of value on plain white ground; the 50 c. and 2½ gulden of the new Dutch Colonial type; and the 20 c. Postage Due Stamp, unicoloured.

Adhesives.

7½ c., grey-brown, perf. 12½.
50 c., green, perf. 11 × 11½.
2½ gulden, carmine, perf. 11 × 11½.

Postage Due.

20 c., red, perf. 12½.

JAPAN.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. sent us two values of a new set. Name of the country and chrysanthemum above a central panel, bearing value in Japanese characters and value in circles on either side.

Adhesives.

1½ sen, blue, perf. 13 × 13½.
3 ,, carmine, perf. 13 × 13½.

MACAO.—A new set of stamps has appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a copy of the ½ avo.

The design is similar to that of the current issue of Portugal, but "CORREIO" now appears on the right-hand side of the stamp, reading upwards. There are two shields, one at each side of the head, for reception of the value, which, with the name of the colony on a plain label at foot, is added by a second printing.

Adhesives.

½ avo, sepia.
1 ,, black.
2 avos, blue-green.
4 ,, carmine.
5 ,, chocolate.
6 ,, lilac.
10 ,, blue.
12 ,, bistre.
16 ,, slate.
20 ,, orange-brown.
40 ,, lake.
58 ,, sepia on green.
76 ,, brown on pink.
1 pataca, orange on salmon.
3 patacas, green on blue.

PERSIA.—Three new values and the 6 ch. changed in colour have been added to the 1911 set, and copies are before us. We received a copy of the 6 ch. from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesives.

5 ch., brown and rose, Type 59 of Gibbons.
6 ch., green and lake ,, ,,
12 ch., green and blue ,, ,,
24 ch., mauve and green ,, ,,

SURINAM.—We have before us four more stamps with figures of value on plain white ground.

Adhesives.

1 c., olive-green, perf. 12½.
2 c., pale brown ,, ,,
2½ c., green ,, ,,
3 c., orange-yellow ,,

It is particularly requested that all information recorded in these columns, quoted by any Journal, shall be duly acknowledged.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. Hollick.
Vice-Presidents: W. Pimm. B. B. Tilley.

Committee:

H. Barnwell. J. A. Margoschis.
F. T. Collier. C. A. Stephenson.
H. Grindall. W. F. Wadams.

Hon. Secretary: Councillor G. Johnson, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

October 2.—Annual General Business Meeting.

The report and balance sheet for 1912-13, showing a balance in hand of £80 4s. 9½d., were approved.

The officers and committee were all re-elected, but Mr. E. C. Wigglesworth was elected one of the Hon. Auditors in place of Councillor T. J. Birtwell, who is leaving the Midlands.

The Permanent Stamp Collection now contains 28,769 varieties made up as follows :—

British Isles and Colonies, 7,408.
Foreign . . . 14,697.
Miscellaneous . . 6,664.

The chief donors during the year have been Messrs. B. B. Tilley, Wilmot Corfield, H. L. Hayman, F. C. Henderson, Mrs. Lake, Messrs. J. J. L. Fernando and J. Swabey.

Mr. B. B. Tilley suggested that the Collection, which is at present mounted in Imperial Albums with issues subsequent to 1900 on blank leaves, be remounted in Gibbons' Sectional Albums, as opportunity offers. The offer of the first donation of 5 covers and 556 pages required for mounting the Colonials to be exhibited this session.

During the past session the exchange packets have totalled £18,237 6s. 7d., and the stamps sold £1769 18s. 7d.

After considerable discussion it was decided to abolish the entrance fee, and to leave the subscription 5s., as before.

The programme was amended as below :—

1913.
Oct. 23. Ten minutes with interesting stamps. By members.
Nov. 13. African Colonies. Mr. B. B. Tilley.
,, 27. Bahamas, Bermuda, Grenada. Mr. W. Pimm.
Dec. 11. Oxford College stamps. Mr. F. A. Bellamy.
1914.
Jan. 8. Open meeting for Philatelic beginners, arranged by Dr. Brice, Dr. Esslemont, and Mr. T. W. Peck.
Jan. 22. King's Heads. Mr. E. Morcom.
Feb. 5. Ceylon. Councillor E. M. Rudland.
,, 19. St. Vincent, with Notes on some little known and uncatalogued varieties. Mr. J. J. Darlow.
Mar. 5. British Isles. Dr. T. D. F. Evans.
,, 19. French obliterations. Mr. W. H. M. Marsden.
April 2. Stamps of China. Mr. W. Oakley.
,, 30. Annual Dinner and Social Evening.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—Franz Reichenheim.

Monthly Meetings from October to April inclusive at 4 Southampton Row, W.C.

Hon. Secretary—H. A. Slade, "Killaha," St. Albans.

Programme for the Session 1913-14.

All the Meetings will be held at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

1913.
Oct. 21. The Hon. Secretary to read his Annual Report for the Session 1912-13.
Display of the Stamps of Monaco. The Rev. G. E. Barber, M.A.
Nov. 18. Display of the Stamps of British Guiana, with Notes. Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Dec. 16. Display of Stamps issued for use at the British, Austrian, German, French, Italian, Roumanian, and Russian Post Offices in the Levant. The Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman).
Paper, "The Levant." Mr. Percy Ashley.
1914.
Jan. 20. Display of Queensland Stamps used in British New Guinea from 1880 to 1901, and of British New Guinea Stamps, 1901-1905 issues. Mr. C. L. Bagnall.
Feb. 17. Display of the Stamps of Antigua and St. Vincent, with Notes on little known and uncatalogued varieties. Mr. J. J. Darlow.
Auction of Stamps, conducted by the Hon. Auctioneer, Mr. J. J. Darlow, assisted by Mr. W. G. Cool.
Mar. 17. Display of the Stamps of Prussia, with Notes. Mr. Ralph Wedmore.
Apr. 21. Display of the Stamps of Sweden. Baron E. J. E. Leijonhufvud.
May 19. Annual General Meeting.

Promises to give Papers and Displays are regarded as strictly conditional, and changes of programme and alterations of dates may be made at the discretion of the Committee.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

Session 1913–14.

President:
W. DORNING BECKTON.

Hon. Secretary:
J. STELFOX GEE, 96 Mosley Street, Manchester.

SYLLABUS, 1913-14.

1913.

Oct. 3. Paper: "Great Britain, The Somerset House Prints, King Edward VII Issues." The President.
,, 10. Home Exchange Packet and Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 17. Short Papers (five minutes' duration): J. R. M. Albrecht, C. H. Coote, J. S. Gee, W. G. Hamersley, J. S. Higgins, W. W. Munn, J. K. King.
,, 24. Home Exchange Packet and Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 31. Paper: "Chili." P. L. Pemberton.
Nov. 7. Home Exchange Packet and Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 14. Paper: "The New Zealand Penny Universal Stamp." C. S. Gleave (*Manchester Junior Philatelic Society*).
,, 21. Home Exchange Packet and Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 28. Paper: "Sarawak." C. J. Edmondson (*Liverpool Philatelic Society*).
Dec. 5. Home Exchange Packet and Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 12. Display: "Roumanian Proofs." G. B. Duerst.
,, 19. Home Exchange Packet and Arrangement of Forgery Collection.

1914.

Jan. 9. Paper: "Antigua." J. J. Darlow.
,, 16. Home Exchange Packet and Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 23. Display, with Notes: "Grenada." A. Oxley (*Leeds Philatelic Society*).
,, 30. Home Exchange Packet and Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
Feb. 6. Paper: "Hungary." John C. North.
,, 13. Home Exchange Packet and Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 20. Display: "Ceylon." Baron Percy de Worms.
,, 27. Home Exchange Packet and Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
Mar. 6. Display: "Holland and Belgium, early issues." H. Wade (*Leeds Philatelic Society*).
,, 13. Home Exchange Packet and Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
,, 20 Display: "Western Australia." J. H. Abbott.

The Meetings are held at the Rooms of the *Manchester Geographical Society*, 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, on Friday Evenings, at 7.30.

The Philatelic Society of Victoria.

ANNUAL REPORT.

IT is a matter for congratulation that, in presenting the Twenty-first Annual Report and Balance Sheet, your Committee are in a position to report that the membership of the Society and the funds to its credit are greater than has yet been the case, and that the Society is on a thoroughly sound footing.

For the first time in its existence the Society has a membership of three figures, there being 102 members, who consist of three honorary, sixty town, and thirty-nine corresponding members. During the past twelve months nineteen new members joined and five resigned their membership, leaving a net gain of fourteen.

Including £35 15s. 7d. owing to the Exchange Branch, the Society has a credit balance of £96 8s. 10d., from which must be deducted the sum of £23 11s. 2d. paid in advance by members who have purchased stamps from the Exchange books. As usual, twelve meetings have been held during the year, the attendance at which has steadily improved.

Twelve Exchange books, valued at £1716 4s. 3d., have been issued, an average of £143 0s. 4d. per book; and twelve books valued at £1780 0s. 9d. (an average of £148 6s. 9d. per book), have been returned; the sales from these books amounted to £548 13s., an average of £45 14s. 5d. per month. The average sales last season were £41 6s. 3d., and the season before £33 16s. 4d.

Owing to the number of members seeing the books continually increasing, it is probable that your Committee may advise having each book split into two parts, one circulating amongst Melbourne members and the other amongst country and interstate members. It should be added that this course has not yet been definitely decided upon. Seven Committee Meetings have been held during the year.

It has been decided to hold a Second Australasian Philatelic Congress and Exhibition in Melbourne during the month of November, 1914, in conjunction with the Prahran Philatelic Society.

A Commonwealth issue of stamps has at last made its appearance this year, and, although but six months old, it has been decided to supersede the issue with a fresh series, owing to the many complaints of design, execution, and paper.

To commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Society, a most enjoyable dinner was held at the Savoy Café on the 7th July, 1913. The dinner passed off most successfully, no less than thirty-nine members and friends attending.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. W. B. Crosbie, Acting Deputy Postmaster-General, for exhibiting new issues of stamps at the meetings, and to Messrs. F. Hagen, Limited, Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Limited, of Sydney, Messrs Pemberton and Co., and Messrs. Bright and Co., of London, for generously contributing their periodicals and catalogues to the Library.

BALANCE SHEET.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To cash from 1912 . .	84	18	3			
,, Debits on Exchange Books . . .	15	10	9			
				100	9	0
,, Subscriptions				38	17	6
,, Sale of Exchange Sheets . .				1	11	3
,, Subscriptions to *Gibbons Journal*.				1	1	0
,, Subscriptions to *London Philatelist*				1	11	6
,, Commission on Exchange Books to No. 231				55	2	0
,, Stamps paid for in advance . .				23	11	2
				£222	3	5

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
By amount carried forward from last year of stamps paid for in advance	55	2	8
,, Rent	4	0	0
,, Printing, stationery, and typing .	7	4	0
,, Publications	11	15	0
,, Commission to Exchange Supt. .	27	11	0
,, Sundry small accounts, including G.P.O. box	5	5	10
,, Postage	13	5	5
,, Bank charge	0	10	0
,, Rebate, E. Christiansen . .	0	15	3
,, Insurance	0	5	5
,, Cash in hand	60	13	3
,, Cash owing to Exchange Branch .	35	15	7
	£222	3	5

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.
Due to members	23	11	2
Capital, being surplus of Assets over Liabilities	153	7	8
	£176	18	10

Assets.

	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand	60	13	3
Cash owing to Exchange Branch .	35	15	7
Furniture	17	10	0
Books in Library	63	0	0
	£176	18	10

Audited and found correct.

(Signed),

J. F. Hambly.

In order to commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the founding of the Philatelic Society of Victoria on the 6th July, 1892, a most enjoyable dinner was held at the Savoy Café, Melbourne, on Monday, 7th July, 1913.

There were thirty-nine members and visitors present, amongst the latter being Mr. J. Oxenham, Secretary to the Postal Department; Mr. W. B. Crosbie, Acting Deputy Postmaster-General; Mr. J. Cooke, the Commonwealth Stamp Printer; Mr. J. H. Welfare, Secretary of the Philatelic Society of South Australia; and four members of the Prahran Philatelic Society.

An original menu card had been drawn up, representing a stamp auction catalogue, each dish being described in philatelic terms.

After full justice had been done to the good things provided, the following toast list engaged the attention of those present:—

"The King," proposed by the President, Mr. W. R. Rundell.

"The Philatelic Society of Victoria and its twenty-first birthday," proposed by the President, responded to by Mr. Glazbrook.

"The Visitors," proposed by Mr. Whelen, and responded to by Messrs. Oxenham, Crosbie, Cooke, Welfare, and Ziegeler.

"Kindred Societies," proposed by the Rev. H. W. Lane, and responded to by Messrs. Welfare and Ziegeler.

"The Juniors," proposed by Mr. Molesworth, and responded to by Mr. Kelson.

"The Commonwealth Issue," proposed by Mr. Edmondson, and responded to by Mr. Oxenham.

The healths of the President and the Secretary were also proposed, and those gentlemen responded.

During the proceedings the speakers touched upon various points of interest regarding the history of Australian Philatelic Societies, and particularly upon that of the Philatelic Society of Victoria.

Comment was made on the first Victorian Society, which had a very short life, and was afterwards succeeded by the present body.

Nine of the original members still retain their membership.

At the first annual meeting of the Society, held in 1893, the membership was forty-three, and the credit balance about £2.

The present membership is 105, and the amount of the credit balance £72.

A first-class library has been gradually built up.

The annual meeting was held at the Society's rooms on Thursday, July 17th, 1913, the President, Mr. W. R. Rundell, being in the chair.

There was the usual good attendance. The retiring President read the customary address, which gave a history of the Society from its inception to the present year, the twenty-first of its existence.

The Annual Report and Balance Sheet was adopted, and the following office-bearers

were elected: President, Mr. C. H. Edmondson; Vice-President, Mr. W. R. Rundell; Librarian, Mr. J. M. Fenton; Secretary and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. S. O. Smith; Committee, Messrs. Brettschneider, Hamly, Littlewood, and Rev. Lane.

A letter was received from Messrs. J. H. Smyth, Ltd., applying for the appointment of the *Australian Journal* as the official organ of the Society. It was decided that no change be made from the *Australian Philatelist*, as the latter has been the official organ for many years past.

Mr. R. Conochie and Dr. J. Sandison Yule were elected members, and Mr. W. K. Thompson was proposed for membership.

There was the usual sale of stamps by tender.

It has been decided to make the September meeting a special "Ladies' Night," and it is hoped that a number will attend.

Mr. Rundell has kindly offered to read a paper at the August meeting on "Suggestions for Junior Collectors," and the Rev. Lane will give a paper at the November meeting, the title of which will be announced later.

S. ORLO SMITH,
Hon. Secretary.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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GREEK WAR PROVISIONALS FOR DEDEAGATCH.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

October 7th, 1913.

DEAR SIR,

With further reference to my recent letters and to that from Mr. Mertzanoff in your September issue, I enclose some notes which may be of interest. Mr. Mertzanoff had not apparently seen a whole sheet when he wrote.

I would not suggest that you print all the measurements, etc., as that might make it easier to produce unauthorized replicas!

I enclose photographs of the mutilated sheet which I describe, which are the same size as the original.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR S. BATES (Capt.).

PROVISIONAL GREEK STAMPS FOR DEDEAGATCH.

Each sheet (of which I have lately been lent one with 1 stamp missing), contains 8 stamps in 3 rows, 3 stamps each in the first and second, and 2 in the third with a blank.

Nos. 1, 4, and 7 are for 25 lepta, Nos. 2, 5, and 6 are for 10 lepta, and No. 7 is for 5 lepta. I infer from a letter I have received from Dedeagatch that No. 3 is also for 10 lepta.

The whole sheet is 128 mm. wide by 90 mm. The top edge is torn and the other three cut.

The wording on the stamps is—

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ
ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ
ΔΕΔΕΑΓΑΤΣ
value

} in black serif capitals.

The 25 lepta has the numeral of value in figures and the other two in words.

The type used for the 25 lepta differs from that used for the other values.

Respective measurements vary from 18½ to 26 mm. long.

5 Lepta. The second **Ε** in **ΠΕΝΤΕ** and the **Ε** in **ΛΕΠΤΑ** are both sans-serif.

10 Lepta. The second **Ι** is omitted on No. 2 in the word **ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ**. No. 5 is printed inverted.

25 Lepta. No. 4 has a broken line over the **ΑΤΣ** of **ΔΕΔΕΑΓΑΤΣ** about 8 mm. long.

The *paper* is white thick, horizontally and vertically ribbed (linen), without either watermark or gum.

The *perforation* is about 11½ and is apparently done by a single line machine. On the sheet in question it is very badly done, cutting vertically into all the printing.

A *control mark* is impressed in red on every four stamps, i.e. three times on the sheet. It consists of a double-lined circle 28½ mm. in diameter, with the legend **ΣΤΟΛΟΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΙΓΑΙΟΥ** (Fleet of the Ægean) surrounding an anchor which is surmounted by a crown.

The stamps measure 31½ × 25½ mm., but the bottom of the sheet forms the bottom

of Nos. 7 and 8, which are consequently deeper than the others.

The postmark used was the word ΔΕΔΕΑΓΑΤΣ in red in a single line.

The two used copies of 25 lepta I have are both No. 4.

The Editor, "*The London Philatelist.*"

MANGTSZ (CHINA), VIA SIBERIA,
September 21st, 1913.

DEAR SIR,

I enclose for your perusal—and for what it is worth—a copy of an article on Chinese Postage Due stamps, copied from the *Hongkong Weekly Press* of Sept. 8th.

I also read in a Shanghai paper that the present issue of Russian stamps in use there will soon be replaced by another issue.

Yours faithfully,
C. E. TANANT.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS OF CHINA

The following information of interest to philatelists appears in the China Press over the signature of E. Widlor :—

Several new series of the China Postage Due stamps surcharged Republic have been issued since the beginning of the Revolution in China. Some of them have only been in course of issue for a few days and entirely sold before any of the collectors were aware of it, and few have been lucky enough to buy them.

Of the 1 and 2 cents, brown, without any surcharge, very few have been issued. They were withdrawn and surcharged vertically by the statistical department (of the Customs) with four red characters denoting the Republic of China.

The ½ cent, blue, surcharged Waterlow square type, is the rarest of all the recent local issues ; very few of those are in the market and have already changed hands at a dollar apiece, and will undoubtedly advance in price. Herewith following is a complete list of all the Postage Due stamps of the small size issued up to date :—½, 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30 cents, in blue, issued up to 1911 ; 1 and 2 cents, brown, issued in 1911 ; and the others in 1911–13, ½, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30 cents, blue, surcharged horizontally Lin-shi Chung-li, meaning provisional neutrality, and issued only at Foochow, and not more than 482 specimens of the entire series were sold.

½, 4, 5, 10, 20, 30 cents, blue, surcharged vertically in red with Chung-hua Hin-kuo, meaning Chinese Republic, printed by the Shanghai Statistical Department.

½, 4, 10, and 30 cents, blue, surcharged in black, Chinese Republic, of a different type of characters placed in the centre in the form of a square, the so-called London Waterlow print.

1, 2, and 5 cents, brown, surcharged vertically in red.

½, 1, 2, 5, and 20 cents, brown, surcharged in black, Waterlow print, which are at present in course of issue.

It is doubtful whether the missing denominations of the above series will be issued, considering that at an early date an entirely new set will replace the above surcharged issue. It will be wise for philatelists to procure them in time before they are unobtainable.

A CORRECTION: NATIONAL PHILATELIC COLLECTION.

The Editor, "*The London Philatelist.*"

DEAR SIR,

Perhaps you will kindly, in your next issue, correct a printer's omission in my letter on page 222 of your current issue. It should read :—

"including engraver's proof of 1d., black, of which only three were pulled, and of the 2d. on Dickinson silk thread paper, of which only sixteen were printed."

Thanking you in anticipaton,

Yours truly,
W. V. MORTEN.

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXII. NOVEMBER, 1913. No. 263.

British Colonial Issues.

"A LIE will travel round the world while truth is putting on its boots" is an old English adage and a true one—we hasten therefore to give a *démenti* to the statement in a contemporary which we now reproduce. We have, however, no intention of ascribing to the journal in question any idea of wilfully mis-stating the case, but rather hold that the inference was fairly justifiable by the surrounding circumstances.

The statement in question appears in the current issue of the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*, which is published by Messrs. Ph. Kosack and Co. of Berlin, one of the leading dealers of Europe. Our German contemporary reviews the New Edition of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, Part I, and having commented upon the apparent stagnation of British Colonial issues as evidenced by the practically entire absence of any alterations as regards prices, proceeds as follows :—

"More important is the conservative spirit as regards the older issues. There are very probably a good number of stamps which the publishers are willing to sell at the quoted prices, but in many cases they will not be able to do so or to replace them, for the simple reason because no one would sell them to them at the old prices.

"There is, however, the possibility that the publishers are not in a hurry to increase the prices for better English (Colonial) stamps, because there is only a very small demand for them at present. I should even like to say that all English collectors seem to be hypnotized by the desire only to care for present issues of English stamps, and to have more interest for the presence of a dot after the control letter or figure on the margins of the present Georgian issues, and therefore neglect the beautiful and classical English Colonial stamps."

Coming from so influential a source, we thought it advisable to test the accuracy of the reflection conveyed in the last sentence, and therefore invited the opinion of the most competent judges. We have received replies from about a dozen of the principal dealers, auctioneers, and collectors in this country, and may epitomize the gist of the replies as follows :—

1. There is a large section of collectors who affect the new issues as being cheap and easily obtainable.

2. There is no falling off in the demand for obsolete British Colonials, but in the case of a very few countries, some of the middle issues in used condition are not always readily saleable at catalogue prices.

3. As regards the early issues of almost every Colony, especially with regard to imperforate stamps, there is an abnormal demand, and the difficulty is to find the stamps and not the purchasers.

4. In the case of ultra-fine condition and choice specimens generally, the catalogue prices are practically entirely disregarded. We quote two of our correspondents, whose judgment is based on the widest experience, in general support of the preceding statement.

1. "We have no hesitation in saying that the demand for old classic issues of British Colonial stamps is greater than ever, and it is not a question of supplying the demand,—for the demand is greater than the supply. There is no difficulty in selling the stamps, and catalogue quotations are of little account where good condition is concerned—the difficulty is to purchase, and we are quite willing to buy to an almost unlimited amount all early issues, round about catalogue prices, for fine copies. It is possible that catalogue quotations remain low when poor copies are for sale, but catalogue publishers are apt to ignore their quotations when good copies are concerned."

2. "The contention that there is no demand for the old English Colonials is ridiculous; we should say it was hardly ever better—the difficulty is to get the stamps at all, while there is no trouble in selling them. As regards the old stamps being put on one side by the modern issues, this, of course, is absolute nonsense. It is true that there is a very big and growing demand for current issues, but this only tends to show the great and increasing interest taken in Colonial stamps, and the widespread increase in Philately generally. To a very great extent the two are not collected together, in many instances being taken by quite a distinct class of collector, and as regards the later English, though in very great demand, these are purely for English specialists."

The truth of the whole situation lies in the fact that catalogues, however accurately they may reflect existing conditions at the time of publication, require constant attention and revision to keep them abreast of the times as faithful reflectors of the true market conditions. If the British catalogues of the past few years are compared with those of the European or South American issues, it will be seen that while the latter have embodied striking changes, the former have practically stagnated. The vast majority of the rarer stamps of the British Colonies have remained unaltered in value, while the more easily attainable varieties have gradually crept up until an altogether false basis of the proportionate values has been arrived at.

We have no wish to detract from the great reputation justly enjoyed by our leading catalogues, but in the interests of their publishers, as of their readers, they should faithfully represent the true condition of the market—for which purpose they are mainly purchased—and in our judgment this result can only be attained by a careful and exhaustive revision of all the quotations for the British Colonial issues.

Notes on the Imperforate Issues of New Zealand.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on October 23rd, 1913.

By M. P. CASTLE.

(*Continued from page 232.*)

Issue 2b. Watermark Star.



S the specimens I am now submitting only indicate a very limited printing, and of only one value, as far as known at present, and were, in my opinion, printed at the same time as the preceding issue on blue paper, I have not classed them separately, but as Issue 2b. The two stamps in question are an unsevered pair on the original letter, postmarked Auckland, January 19th, 1857, of the 1d., dull orange, the exact shade of Richardson's printing on unwatermarked paper, but these are *watermarked Star!* I may say that I could hardly believe my own eyes when I noticed the watermark, as it antedates the printing on Star watermarked paper in the colony by nearly six years. As some fifty-six years have elapsed since their issue, it is remarkable that no specimen should have been hitherto found. Thousands of the 1d. value have been examined for the watermark, hence it points to an extremely limited number having been printed.

It is certainly one of the most interesting finds I have ever experienced in Philately, and it only remains for me to endeavour to explain the *raison d'être* of these stamps. In order to do this I must impose upon your patience while I relate those facts likely to throw any light upon the situation.

The ascertained facts are as follows: Between November 5th and December 12th, 1855, 29,016 copies of the 1d. value were printed off from the Perkins Bacon 1d. Plates by Mr. Richardson at Auckland under the cognizance of the New Zealand Postal Department, who deputed one of their officials—Mr. G. Eliott—to attend the operation. These stamps were undoubtedly printed on paper of local production, most probably on the blue paper. This is practically a fact, as if otherwise, i.e. printed on Star watermarked paper, some specimens among so large a number must have been preserved, and no such stamps are known prior to the regular use of the Star paper by the Government early in 1862, whereas the blue paper issue is known dated 1856. The questions, therefore, for solution are how and why was this pair of stamps printed? In my opinion they are simply specimens of a trial sheet or sheets, or of some small quantity, and for some reason the printing on the Star paper was abandoned.

I can only argue on circumstantial evidence, but it seems to me fairly strong. Mr. Richardson, as we learn, was the only possible man available—as an engraver—to execute the work. He would therefore be in a position to exact his own conditions and claim to do his work in his own way—i.e. the one best calculated to redound to his credit. In the case of the Sydney Views we know that Carmichael—by far the most skilled engraver in Sydney—was very arbitrary in his methods of work, and absolutely

disregarded the Post Office whenever it suited his views. Anxious therefore to sustain his reputation, Mr. Richardson would doubtless seek the best medium for exhibiting his skill, and would choose the paper that would give the finest impression. We know that die proofs of stamps and engravings are generally struck on thick soft paper, on India paper, or on card. The paper sent out by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., on the contrary, was a hard, roughish hand-made paper, and it seems to me only natural that Mr. Richardson would select a softer paper that would better receive the embraces of the steel plate.

It is also a significant fact, bearing upon Mr. Richardson's unwillingness to use the Star paper, that in the case of his subsequent printings on the thick white paper, that the new value—the 6d. Plate—was printed from and issued on August 8th, 1859, was sent by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. on its journey to New Zealand with a ream of the Star watermark paper. This printing of the 6d. was continued for nearly three years, and it was assuredly never printed on any other paper but the thick white. It is also probable, as ever increasing quantities of this well-made and doubtless expensive paper were required, that Mr. Richardson had the commercial instinct of taking a toll of all that passed through his hands, which he would assuredly not have received had he used the London paper. I might cite here, as illustrating the great difference in impressions caused by the use of varying paper, the instance of Plate I of the 1d. Sydneys on the soft paper, and subsequently on the hard, which is a notable instance of the superior virtue of the former in the reproduction of a finely engraved die. Mr. Richardson may therefore have absolutely refused to use the Perkins Bacon paper, and have selected his own material. Probably he was not quite satisfied with the blue paper, and hence later on printed on white paper. In any case he was eminently successful—as, granted that the die plate was in an early state, his impressions of the stamps—notably some of the early blue, 2d., on white paper—have hardly been equalled in their clearness of impression or the purity of their colour by any stamps ever issued in New Zealand. Mr. Eliott, as representing the New Zealand Post Office, may possibly have urged the use of the Star paper, and Mr. Richardson may have consented to try it. I suggest, therefore, that he printed off a small quantity, but not being satisfied with the result therefore declined to use it further. It is a significant circumstance that both of my stamps have a slight fold in the paper, caused apparently by the sheet not being flat when under the press—if this fold was further repeated in the sheet it may have been held sufficient cause to justify Mr. Richardson's adherences to his own material.

I have had the advantage of showing these stamps to Mr. Dunbar Heath, of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., whose opinion is that the colour clearly denotes the use of a local printing ink, whereas the 1862 Star watermark issue is apparently printed with London ink. Mr. Heath informed me that the tough hand-made Star watermark paper requires very careful manipulation, the damping properly attended to, and the pressing requiring to be very heavy, and he considered it quite possible that the creases on my pair of stamps showed that these necessary conditions had not been fulfilled, or he suggested they might have arisen in the gumming process. Mr. Heath

also said that the soft, thick paper used by Mr. Richardson would be far easier to print from under the then existing conditions.

It seems to me a certainty that only a very small quantity of this Star watermark stamp would have been printed, or it must have been found before. Over fifty-seven years have elapsed since its production, and few countries' issues have been more extensively studied than those of New Zealand, I myself having had forty years' continuous acquaintance with them. It may be urged that more copies exist and will turn up—as no one suspected a watermark in this shade. This is correct as far as the expert goes, but the vast proportion of collectors cannot recognize the watermark by the face of a stamp, and in searching for Star watermarks would have assuredly stumbled on this variety. In the olden days everybody had to *learn* watermarks, therefore this 1d. stamp—which was formerly plentiful—must have been examined thousands of times! I doubt therefore if the number of copies ever found will be more than—at the outside—a very few, and if there *should* have only been one sheet struck off there would only have been issued a little over two hundred copies, and it must necessarily be almost a miracle if more than one or two copies survived the intervening period of nearly sixty years. I have left to the last the question of the number struck off of this stamp, as I wish to draw attention to the exact numbers, as it is the most important evidence in the case. This point is so well dealt with by Mr. Mottram in his able and interesting articles that I feel I cannot do better than reproduce such portions of his articles as especially refer to this point. I may say that Mr. Mottram carefully reviews the important articles written previously by Messrs. J. Davies, A. T. Bate, E. D. Bacon and others, and makes his deductions therefrom with remarkable prescience in view of the present discovery:—

"I quote from 'Notes on the First Locally-Printed Stamps of New Zealand.' A Paper communicated to the Philatelic Society, London, and read at the meeting of February 7th, 1896. By Charles H. Mottram.*

"I originally intended to include some suggestions on matters which require explanation, with regard to the stamps printed locally by Mr. J. Richardson, of Auckland, after the plates and '*star*' watermarked sheets printed therefrom, in London, had been received in the Colony, but I deemed it wiser to reserve the publication of that portion of my paper until the promised official information of Mr. A. T. Bate, of Wellington, New Zealand, relative to the early stamps, had been published in this Society's Journal.†

"Mr. Bate's information fixes the time when the first printing of stamps took place in the Colony, and gives November 5th, 1855, as the date when Mr. Richardson commenced printing for the Colonial Government.

"The plates which bore the engraved design of the New Zealand stamps (differing only in one respect, namely that they were of steel) would, without doubt, require no small amount of knowledge and practice to manipulate the printing of impressions therefrom successfully, through the roller-press, and especially so if the thin watermarked paper sent out to the Colony by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. was to be employed.

* The italics throughout are Mr. Mottram's.

† *The London Philatelist*, August, 1895.

"After several necessary stipulations had been agreed to between the Government and Mr. Richardson, a day was fixed for that which might be considered *a trial printing*, and the notable event occurred on Monday, November 5th, 1855.

"Only three days previous to the above date, the Colonial Secretary had decided to have *a printing from each of the three plates, equal to the supply of the One Penny, Twopenny, and One Shilling stamps which had been received from London.*

"In the following week, however, an alteration must have been made, and instructions given, of which we have no record, to print from the plate of the *One Penny* stamp *only*, and, as regards number, *far in excess of the 12,000 labels of that value obtained from England.*

"On the showing of Mr. Eliott's memoranda, *Mr. Richardson printed, between November 5th and December 13th, 29,016* perfect labels of the *One Penny*, and his *account for 29,000* stamps, at 4s. per thousand, was *approved* by the Colonial Treasurer on *February 1st*, 1856.

"It is important to note that as *Mr. Richardson was evidently not supplied with the coloured printing inks* which we understand, on Mr. Bacon's information,* were *sent out from London to the Colony with the first stamps*, he may have had some difficulty, *at first*, in obtaining in Auckland *all* the colours required. Hence, perhaps, the motive for a modification in the original order for printing from each of the three plates.

"In considering the great problem, namely, *What quality of paper did the Colonial Government use for the first local printing?* it must be admitted that a very difficult question presents itself for solution, and the elucidation of it, I feel, might well be with those far more capable than myself in dealing with it.

"The official correspondence found by Mr. Bate does not allude in any way to this doubtful point. It is still, therefore, a matter for discussion whether the watermarked paper sent from London, or the wove '*foolscap*' paper of the Colonial Secretary's Office, was used.

"The New Zealand Government, at all events, agreed to supply Mr. Richardson with the paper required for printing the stamps, and as *six reams, watermarked with a 'star,' had been sent to the Colony with the first specimens* by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. (as stated by them to Mr. E. D. Bacon) it is highly probable that Mr. Eliott, who had been requested by the Colonial Secretary, at the desire of Mr. Richardson, to be present at the printing, took with him, not only the plate of the *One Penny* value, but a portion of the '*star*' paper, for the printer's use in *the first experiment.*

"There was evidently *an unsuccessful printing, probably in the case of one sheet*, of whichever kind of paper, for, as Mr. Bacon has pointed out, the figures *29,016* (being the number of *One Penny* labels printed) '*are not divisible by 240*,' the number of stamps on the plate.

"A *deficiency*, therefore, is shown *of 24 stamps* (*equal to two complete rows*), and '*it seems probable*,' as Mr. Bacon says, *that they 'were defective in some way, and were in consequence removed.'*"

* *The London Philatetist*, October, 1892.

(*To be continued.*)

The New York Philatelic Exhibition.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

WE sailed from Liverpool on October 16, on the White Star liner *Baltic*, and had a good crossing except for one day—Sunday, October 19—when we experienced a very strong head wind—"half a gale," to quote the quartermaster—which made the sea very rough, and the *Baltic*, though said to be the steadiest ship in the world, was tossed about like a cork, and people who went to look at the waves from the boat-deck in order to be safe from a wetting, got thoroughly soaked! We arrived at New York early on Saturday, October 25, in a heavy downpour of rain; but in spite of this our good friend Mr. J. N. Luff was there to welcome us, and a few minutes later Mr. W. H. Colson, of Boston. Only those who have arrived in New York on a hot, stifling, wet morning such as that, can appreciate what self-sacrifice it means to go down to the docks to meet friends, with the delays and long waits owing to uncertainty as to the exact time of arrival of the boat, and the difficulty in finding friends owing to not being allowed to go on board. Thanks to Mr. Luff's efforts, our baggage was soon passed and we were safely stowed in a "taxi" and taken up to his hotel, "Bretton Hall," at the corner of 86th Street and Broadway, where we found most comfortable and quiet rooms all ready for us.

On Sunday morning we went down to the Engineering Societies' Building where the Exhibition was held, and found many friends hard at work in their shirt sleeves mounting collections in frames as fast as they could. The space at the disposal of the Committee amounted, I understand, to about 9000 square feet, rather less than we had in London in 1906. There were three rooms on the fifth floor of the building, and three rather narrow galleries on the third and fourth floors, with the large entrance hall on the ground floor. It was rather a pity that the exhibits were so scattered, but it gave the judges a little more exercise, which, considering the lavish hospitality we received, was most beneficial.

The collections were shown in large frames about five feet high, placed on "A"-shaped stands arranged in parallel rows. The stands were certainly the neatest I have ever seen, and were, I believe, designed by a philatelic engineer and member of the Committee, Mr. A. E. Owen. They might well be taken as a model for future exhibitions, though it would be better if the frames were a little shorter and raised a little higher, as it was very difficult to see the lower rows of stamps.

The chief innovation was the lighting of the rooms by means of a special instalment of electric lamps. Except for a few exhibits near the windows the daylight was insufficient, and the artificial illumination was quite effective as well as less harmful for the stamps, although it was not always easy to distinguish shades. No one seeing this Exhibition would believe that it was the first International one held in New York. The arrangements and system were perfect; no detail was overlooked. As in London in 1906, the space was quite inadequate for the full display of the collections sent, and

where only portions were displayed, a neatly printed notice was placed in the last frame of each exhibit, to the effect that the remainder was in albums. Everywhere one detected the master-mind and great experience of Mr. J. N. Luff, backed up by a most efficient and hard-working Committee, of which Messrs. J. C. Morgenthau and J. M. Bartels were the chairman and vice-chairman respectively, while Messrs. J. W. Scott and J. A. Klemann were the treasurer and secretary respectively. The catalogue, which was very nicely got up, was, I believe, the "child" of Mr. J. N. Luff, and showed his usual careful work and accuracy.

The doors were opened punctually at 2 p.m. on Monday, October 27, and the general public admitted, though the judges could not commence their labours until Tuesday morning, as some of the exhibits were not mounted. In all there were some 330 exhibits, and I think it will be agreed that the judges had not much time to loiter on the way in order to get their work finished by Thursday evening—that is to say, in three days—so that the awards could be announced at the banquet on Thursday night.

On going through the list of exhibits there is, I think, no doubt that this is the best Exhibition which has ever been held. It was not so large in extent or so representative of all the stamp-issuing countries of the world as that in London under the auspices of the Royal Philatelic Society in 1906, or so large, perhaps, as that held by the Junior Philatelic Society in 1912, or in Paris in June, 1913, but the *class* of such a large number of the exhibits was so exceptionally high. A search through the catalogue discloses the fact that Mr. H. J. Duveen made no fewer than eighteen *exhibits* (I use the word "exhibits" advisedly, as one alone was "Germany and States"). Among others there were Great Britain, British Guiana, Mauritius, Nevis, New South Wales, Portuguese India, Switzerland, and Transvaal, all practically complete and in beautiful condition.

Mr. G. H. Worthington had twelve exhibits, among which were United States, including Postmasters' and Carriers' stamps and entire envelopes, Confederate States, Hawaii, Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, France, and Nevis.

Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack had also twelve exhibits, which included his matchless collection of Canada, Cape Woodblocks, Brazil, Sydney Views (800 in number), New Zealand, and Uruguay. Collectively I should say that these exhibits of Mr. Pack showed more philatelic research than all the rest of the collections in the Exhibition, and it was very unfortunate for him that the conditions for the Research Cup were so worded that it had to be given to a single exhibit. The judges were so impressed by this fact that they decided to ask the Executive Committee to allow them to award to Mr. Pack a special Diploma of Honour, "with the congratulations of the judges" on the great merit and original research shown in his exhibits.

Mr. E. M. Taylor had three very fine exhibits: Bolivia (plated), which included the collections of Mr. H. R. Oldfield and the late Mr. W. Moser, Bosnia and Mexico; and for the latter, with practically all the town names and numbers complete, he was awarded the Research Cup.

During the week the Exhibition was open, when not busy examining the stamps, we were kept fully occupied in other pleasant ways. On Monday evening there were many private dinners, followed by the official opening of

the Exhibition in the auditorium under the chairmanship of Mr. G. H. Worthington (Hon. President), who, in his fine opening speech, gave the following brilliant definition of Philately: "Philately is at the threshold of the open door leading to historical research. It summons the past from the early decades of governments that have passed away and others that have survived; and it connects this past with the present, link by link. It cultivates the finer sensibilities of perception and of differentiation, and in a degree, perhaps not peculiar to any other science, its interest expands with every event of human history. The story of civilization is told in stamps." There were present among others, Mr. J. E. Ralph, Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Mr. T. W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education, who opened the Exhibition; Brigadier-General C. A. Coolidge, President of the A.P.S., a veteran of the Civil War, and now an enthusiastic philatelist; Senator Ernest R. Ackerman (Vice-President), supported by the members of the Executive Committee. After various speeches had been made, interspersed with selections of patriotic and other music, the Exhibition was declared open.

On Tuesday evening we were entertained by the members of the New York Stamp Society to a "German Night and Fest Kommers." This was a most cheerful affair, but as we had dined with Mr. Luff, we were unable to do justice to the extensive supper provided for us. One clever gentleman entertained us with card tricks, and another made heroic efforts to charm us with a song, but owing to the terrific noise, which seemed to be redoubled when any unfortunate individual was called on for a speech, nothing less powerful than a fog-horn or a steam whistle could have been audible.

On Wednesday we were entertained to lunch by the Collectors' Club, and on Thursday the Official Banquet, to which ladies were invited, took place at the Hotel Astor, about 250 guests being present. Mr. George H. Worthington, the Hon. President, took the chair, and Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack acted as toastmaster—a duty he performed with great success. There was no list of speeches on the *menu*, and Mr. Pack introduced each in turn with a clever little speech, though on one occasion a dashing young philatelist anticipated his call. Mr. Worthington put every one in even better humour than before and told us some of his amusing stories. He also gave a hearty welcome to the numerous visitors and expressed his great regret at the unavoidable absence of Messrs. M. P. Castle and E. D. Bacon. Mr. John N. Luff, as chairman of the jury, made a speech in his usual charming style, in which he alluded to the enthusiasm displayed by not only the members of the Committee, but also by philatelists generally, who, without any thought of themselves, were willing to help on with the good work.

He then proceeded to read out the principal awards, which, it is pleasing to record, seemed to give satisfaction. To Mr. H. J. Duveen was awarded the Grand Prize, which consisted of a bronze model of the statue of Diana on the tower in the Madison Square Gardens, presented by the Collectors' Club, for the whole of the wonderful collections shown by him, remarkable both for their completeness and for their condition.

The Research Cup, for the exhibit, in any class, which showed the most meritorious and original research, was awarded to Mr. E. M. Taylor for his

great collection of Mexico. This was presented by the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. The cup given by the New England Stamp Co. for Class M Section I (monographs), was awarded to the second item in the exhibit of the Scott Stamp and Coin Co. (Mr. Luff did not vote on this award), namely, "The Postage Stamps of the United States," by J. N. Luff.

The four Grand gold medals in the Championship Class were awarded as follows: to Mr. G. H. Worthington in Section I for his collection of United States, including Postmasters' and Carrier stamps. In Section II, to Mr. Sydney Loder for his collection of Great Britain; in Section III, to Mr. H. J. Duveen for his collection of Mauritius; and in Section IV, to Mr. G. H. Worthington for his collection of Hawaiian Islands.

The Visitors' Cup, a most original idea, presented by the *Philatelic Gazette*, which was awarded by the vote of those who came to see the Exhibition, was gained by Mr. J. A. Steinmetz for a fantastic rather than a scientific display of various stamps.

Among other speakers, Senator E. R. Ackerman, one of the Pioneers of Philately, gave us some of his experiences, and Judge Spiegelberg made an interesting and amusing speech, in which he told us various stories and anecdotes connected with his visits to different parts of the world, and others were given by Mr. Hill, on behalf of Boston, Mr. F. R. Cornwall, with one or two of his less racy stories, on behalf of St. Louis, and Mr. F. Melville, who made one of the best and most amusing speeches of the evening. Dr. Chittenden gave us an amusing philatelic recitation, and Mr. W. Homan concluded the list with a Philatelic Benediction, and asked us to drink in silence to the memory of Sir Rowland Hill and William Mulready, of whose work he is an enthusiastic admirer.

This was supposed to be the end of the entertainment, and of one of the most enjoyable evenings I have ever spent, but we all stayed on for a considerable time exchanging ideas and confidences. During the dinner replicas of the Exhibition medals were handed round, and a flashlight photograph was taken, of which enlarged prints were given away before the dinner was over!

I must heartily congratulate the Philatelists of the United States on the great success of their first big Exhibition, on the enthusiasm displayed by every one, and the willingness evinced to work, and to work hard.

NOTES ON THE EXHIBITS.

I am afraid my notes hereon may be held to be rather discursive and fragmentary, but so vast was the accumulation of rarities and superb exhibits that it is impossible to do more than give a hint as to the points of special importance or interest. The Catalogue, which has been widely circulated, will, however, afford far further information than I could find time to collect, or, I expect, than the *London Philatelist* could find room to include. It may be said that the exhibits of Messrs. Duveen, Pack, and Worthington would alone constitute a grand exhibition, and there were many others of first class importance, so that it is quite impossible to do more than give an impression of the general body of exhibits. A good many of these are also so well known to English collectors, from previous Exhibitions, that the mere mention of their

names is sufficient to convey an appreciation of their excellence. Among these I might mention Mr. F. Reichenheim's France, Mr. S. Loder's Great Britain, Mr. A. J. Warren's Holland, Mr. H. J. Duveen's British Guiana and Mauritius, Mr. C. L. Pack's Argentine, Mr. H. J. Duveen's Great Britain and Transvaal, Colonel Hancock's Jammu and Kashmir, Mr. H. J. Duveen's New South Wales, Tasmania, and West Australia, Mr. C. L. Pack's Canada, Mr. H. J. Duveen's German States and Switzerland, Mr. R. Friedl's Austria and Lombardy, Count de Fayolle's and Mr. H. J. Reckitt's Greece, Mr. R. Köhler's Roumania, W. von Polansky's Russia, Mr. J. M. Bartels' and Mr. T. W. Hall's Danish West Indies, Mr. A. J. Warren's Dutch Indies, Colonel Hancock's Afghanistan, Mr. H. W. H. Rowes' Siam, Mr. C. L. Pack's New South Wales (Sydneys only), Brazil (100 reis, 1893) and Uruguay. The mere enumeration of the foregoing, every one of which is an exhibit of front rank importance, will at once give some idea as to the magnitude of the Exhibition, and demonstrate the impossibility of doing justice to them within the limits of an article.

11* and 35. MR. G. H. WORTHINGTON'S **United States** and **Confederate States.**—This unique exhibit included the following:—

United States.

Alexandria, blue paper (unique); buff paper, in two types. New York, reconstructed sheet. Baltimore, 5 c., blue; 5 c., white; 10 c. on cover. Brattleboro, two. Millbury, two. St. Louis, fifty-four specimens, including reconstruction. Philadelphia Carrier-letters, "J J," unique; 1851, 30 c. on cover. 1851, 12 c., printed both sides. 1857, entire sheet, 1 c., showing Types I and II. Pair, 3 c., imperf. horizontally. 1861, 3 c., double impression. 1862, 2 c., printed both sides. 1861, 10 c., imperf. horizontally between. 1871, 2 c., double impression. Blocks of all the Blue Experimental Paper issued in 1909. Navy Department, 90 c., double impression. The general issues are superb with thousands of specimens.

Confederate States.

Athens red, pair purple *tête-bêche.* Baton Rouge, all, including errors. Beaumont, 10 c., pink paper. Danville, Va., two. Emory, Va. Goliad, six, including error "GOILAD." Kingston. Livingston. Macon, two. Nashville, 5 c., *tête-bêche;* 10 c., two copies. Petersburg, reconstructed sheet. Pittsylvania, 3 c. Tellico Plains, strip of three, two of 5 c. and one of 10 c. Uniontown, 10 c. Salem, Va. Victoria, 5 c. and 10 c.

Transvaal.

18. MR. WORTHINGTON.—Very fine indeed. It was extraordinary to see two such fine collections in one exhibition as this and Mr. Duveen's.

Hawaiians.

20. MR. WORTHINGTON.—Almost, if not quite as fine as that of the late Mr. H. J. Crocker. In fact a well-known authority states that the plates are better, as they are more correct. In Plate II A, for instance, there are two of the three known copies.

Mexico.

22. MR. E. M. TAYLOR.—An enormous collection of 60,000 specimens, containing very fine blocks as well as practically all the known town names and numbers, and one of the most complete, if not actually the best series of cancellations. It deservedly got the Research Cup.

* The numbers indicate place in Catalogue.

1861. Complete sheet of the ½ r., black on brown. There are (as mentioned in the Catalogue) two copies of the 1 r., 1856, with part impression of the 4 r., but one is *unused*, probably unique. There are complete sheets of the 13 c., dark blue, Maximilian, lithographed, and several of the 25 c., orange and orange-brown.

United States.

25. MR. C. E. CHAPMAN.—Very fine condition. The only things lacking seem to be the "Special Printings," 1 c., 3 c., 6 c.

27. MR. H. C. GIBSON.—A wonderful mint block of six of the 10 c., 1847, probably unique. The 5 c. and 30 c., grilled all over, and the 30 c., 1869, with inverted flags, *unused*.

Confederate States.

34. MR. J. A. KLEMANN.—(Not for competition.) Besides the novel arrangement, regardless of any catalogue, the way in which the entires were mounted was particularly neat.

Philippine Islands.

36. MR. J. M. BARTELS.—This well-known collection was, as is usually the case of exhibits shown by Mr. Bartels, extremely neatly and carefully written up.

United States.

40. MR. G. H. WORTHINGTON.—Envelopes. No doubt the very finest lot of U.S. envelopes ever put together. The arrangement was particularly neat, a slip of paper being folded round each, bearing all particulars as to date, variety, knife, and catalogue number.

58. MR. C. H. EAGLE.—Proofs and Essays. Perhaps the most notable thing in this very beautiful exhibit was the original sketch, about 3½ inches by 2 inches, of the horseman in the 2 c., 1869, issue of the United States, with written instructions as to reduction in size.

60. MR. E. H. MASON.—A fine lot of proofs, but not written up at all.

Great Britain.

66. MR. E. DOEBLIN.—A vast collection, nearly all used, including blocks of four and six of the 2d. without lines, 1s. octagonal, block of six, 10d. octagonal, irregular block of seven.

Cape of Good Hope.

73. MR. C. L. PACK.—Superb Cape Woodblocks; 1d., unused, pair and 9 singles; 4d., unused, pair and 12 singles, including the very rare dark blue; 1d., used, 2 blocks of four; 4d., used, pair of dark blue; 1d. (error) blue, four, of which two are bright blue; 4d. (error) red, five, of which one is deep carmine. In all about 300 woodblocks!

75. MR. G. H. WORTHINGTON.—Included among the Woodblocks is an unused copy (cut rather close) of the 4d. with retouched corner. A pair of the 1d. (error) *se tenant* with the 4d. A block of four in red, of which three are the 1d. and the other the 4d. (error), unused. Mint block of four of the 1d., pair of the 4d., and an unused copy of the dark blue. A beautiful copy of the 5s. De La Rue, wmk. CA Crown, the ½d. on 3d., wmk. CC Crown, unused. A vertical strip of three of the 3d., the top stamp with the overprint thick "3," the lower one with thin "3," and the centre one without overprint at all. A vertical pair with thick and thin overprint "3," and another vertical pair, the top stamp having thick overprint and the lower one none at all.

Gambia.

76. MR. H. B. NEWMAN.—A very beautiful collection both as regards neatness of arrangement and condition of specimens.

Soudan.

81. MR. E. A. FLETCHER.—Contains all the scarce overprints.

Ceylon.

83. MR. G. H. WORTHINGTON.—A very fine lot, though not perhaps in such fine condition as that of Baron de Worms, but containing some unique blocks of four, such as the 1s., no wmk.; 8d., Star, perf., yellow-brown.

India.

87. MR. F. C. EARL.—Weak in first issue, except that it contains one of the finest copies known of the 4 as. with "inverted head." It would be strengthened if it had some more early proofs, etc.

88. MR. E. A. FLEISHER.—Contains quite a large number of proofs and reprints and the 4 a. with inverted head.

89. MR. B. B. TILLEY.—Included a copy of the very rare 1 a., 1854, serrated perfs.

Malta.

94. MR. J. R. WILLIAMS.—A very fine, complete and well written-up exhibit.

New Zealand.

96. MR. W. H. HENDRICKSON.—Contains some very good stamps, including a fine unused copy of the 2d. bleuté, London print: pelure, unused, imperf., 1d., 2d. (two) and 6d. Star, rouletted, unused, 1d., both shades, and 2d., wmk. N Z, imperf., 6d. unused; Star wmk., serrated, 1d., 2d., 6d., and 2d. wmk. Lozenges, retouched (but not marked as such). In fact no retouches were noted, nor the 12½ and 13 perfs. divided.

97. MR. C. L. PACK.—A fine lot, but some things want strengthening, such as the 1d. and 2d., blue paper, unused. It contains two copies each of the 1d., carmine, London print, bleuté paper; two copies each of the 2d. and 1s.; 6d., no wmk., *chestnut*, unused; do. 1s., four copies; wmk. Star, imperf., unused; 3d., violet; 6d., wmk. N Z, imperf., unused; two copies, perf. 13, unused, 1s. Among the used are 1d., pelure paper, *strip of six;* serrated perfs., no wmk., 1d. (2), 2d., 6d. (2), 1s. (4); 6d., pelure paper, serrated perfs.; 1s., Star wmk., serrated perfs. (unique). Made-up lower portion of sheet of 2d., Plate II, showing nearly all the retouches, both in blue and in orange.

British Guiana.

103. HON. E. R. ACKERMAN.—Contains some very fine pieces, such as three cut square copies of the 4 c., crimson, 1856, one being unused; complete sheets of the 1 c., perf. 15; 6 c. (barred); 1 c. on XII c. (official), etc.

France.

115. MR. R. DOCQUET.—Only six sheets sent, containing some fine *tête-bêche* pairs.

Germany and States.

119. MR. H. J. DUVEEN.—A remarkable collection, all unused, including singles and blocks, displayed on 300 pages. This is considered the finest collection of unused German States extant, as stated in the catalogue, and included many pairs and blocks.

Colombian Republic.

164. MR. L. L. HUBBARD.—This collection contained some extremely rare and interesting pieces, among them being both types of the 50 c., 1863, *red* (error); a block of four of the 2½ c. Antioquia, first issue, and a pair of the 10 c. Tolima was well represented by entire and reconstructed sheets of the type-set stamps.

Mexico.

165. MR. H. S. BROCK.—Included the 5 c. and two copies of the 25 c. Campeche; Chiapas, ½, 1 and 2; Chihuahua and Cuernavaca (2).

Dominican Republic.

167. MR. G. H. WORTHINGTON.—Though not complete, this contained a large number of valuable and interesting things. In the first issue there were reconstructed sheets of twelve each of the ½ real and 1 real on wove paper, and of ten each of the ½ and 1 real on laid paper. In the next issue there were uncut sheets of twenty-one of the 1 r. on laid paper; ½ r. on rose and 1 r. on blue wove paper; ½ r. on grey, and 1 r. on lavender pelure paper; ½ r. on yellow, two panes *tête-à-tête*; 1 r. on lilac, entire pane.

Belgium.

184. MR. J. B. LEAVY.—Shows most careful study both as regards retouches, shifted transfers, dies, papers, watermarks, etc.

Bolivia.

185. MR. E. M. TAYLOR.—Including both Mr. Oldfield's and the late Mr. W. Moser's collections, besides many more sheets and blocks, constitutes a wonderful study of the engraved stamps of 1866.

Great Britain.

186. MR. W. HOMAN.—Exhibiting 380 specimens of the "Mulready," also 34 Essays and Proofs and 89 specimens of caricatures, which caused the withdrawal of the Mulready from circulation within a year after its introduction.

The entire exhibit consists of about 500 different specimens and illustrates the earliest introduction of prepaid postage in the world.

New South Wales.

187. MR. C. L. PACK.—A study of the Sydney View stamps, nearly 800 specimens, filling one Oriel album. There are six complete plates of the 1 penny and seven plates of the 2 pence. The gathering of the material has taken some fifteen years or more, and the results are shown here for the first time. Attention is called to the strips and blocks of four.

British Central Africa.

192. MR. E. D. BACON.—Issue March, 1898. Complete and partly reconstructed sheets of the various settings used for these stamps, including a pair with the centres of the stamps inverted and a block of four the two upper stamps of which are without the central design.

Peru.

202. MR. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.—Made-up settings of 1 dinero, blue, 1858; five types of ½ peso, yellow, and the same of ½ peso, red (error), with settings of twenty and forty of the 1 dinero, 1860, and two of twenty each of the 1 peseta.

Note.—Owing to the amount of time taken up by work on the Jury, there was only one day available for taking the above notes. It was hoped to supplement them by other information, but unfortunately most of the promised notes are not yet forthcoming.

BY M. P. CASTLE.

It can readily be imagined that Mr. Hausburg's time was fully occupied at New York, and in sending his notes he regretted that he had not had leisure to go more fully into detail, and suggested that they should be incorporated with other excerpts made from the Catalogue. The Catalogue, extending to nearly eighty pages of large quarto in double column, includes such a wealth of exhibits that it is impossible to give more than an *aperçu* of the Exhibition. This I propose very briefly to do, leaving Mr. Hausburg's notes practically intact, conveying as they do the first-hand impression of a keen observer.

The exhibits, though perhaps not so generally representative of all countries as in some previous exhibitions, doubtless exceed in importance and value any that have preceded, and I should say that the aggregate value attributed to the total displays of half a million pounds would not be a wild estimate.

Three of the world's greatest collectors, Messrs. Duveen, Pack, and Worthington, practically placed their vast collections at the disposal of the Committee, and any one of these three gentlemen could alone fill an exhibition. Beyond this many of the leading collectors from the United States, this country, and others, sent some of their greatest treasures, the result being an aggregate of philatelic research and wealth that is nothing less than astounding. The entries in the Championship Class are sufficient evidence of this, collections of such rank as Mr. Reichenheim's France, Mr. Pack's Argentine, and Mr. Warren's Holland,* being outclassed. Of the four gold medals awarded in this class, two fell to Mr. G. H. Worthington, for United States and Hawaii; one to Mr. Sydney Loder, for his superb and very extensive collection of Great Britain; and one to Mr. H. J. Duveen for his Mauritius. To this gentleman was also awarded the Grand Prize of the Exhibition for the aggregate of his numerous and magnificent displays, and Mr. Duveen will be heartily congratulated by all his fellow-members of the Royal Philatelic Society upon the bestowal of this great honour.

Mr. G. H. Worthington's displays were very numerous, his collection of United States being probably only excelled by the late Lord Crawford's, while in the entires and in the Confederate States his collections are probably unrivalled. Mr. C. L. Pack's exhibits were also very numerous and worthy of his great reputation; his exhibits of the South American countries, New South Wales, Canada, Cape, and others, being superlative in quality and almost unlimited in quantity. There can be no doubt that this illustrious triumvirate crowned the labours of the Exhibition Committee with entire and brilliant success.

* Baron E. Leijonhufvud's Sweden were not displayed.

Mr. E. M. Taylor's Mexican and other countries were also a notable feature, representing such an amount of philatelic research as fully to deserve the special medal awarded to him in recognition thereof. The Mexican collection is stated to contain 60,000 specimens, and included the greatest rarities in frequent examples.

Among the exhibits of note from this country were Mr. Hausburg's Hayti and his celebrated reconstituted plates of Victoria; Mr. T. W. Hall's Danish West Indies, acknowledged by American opinion to be the best in the world of these stamps; Mr. A. D. Ferguson's very fine British Guiana, 1853 issue; and Capt. G. F. Napier's Liberia. The classes for other exhibits other than specific countries all evoked keen competitions, and judging from the number of awards made, must have rejoiced the hearts of a considerable proportion of the exhibitors.

The Executive Committee, the Board of Directors, and the Officers of the Exhibition are entitled to the most sincere congratulations upon the triumphant result attained, while from no country will these felicitations be more heartily tendered than from Great Britain, coupled with legitimate satisfaction at having, by liberal co-operation from British collectors, materially helped to build up this signal success.

It was much to be regretted that Mr. E. D. Bacon was unable to be present, while I myself was prevented solely by the state of my health. We both, however, highly appreciate the many kindly references made to us both privately and publicly, and desire to tender to all our friends in the United States our sincere thanks for their philatelic and fraternal expressions of friendship and goodwill.

List of Awards.

Class.	*Section.*	*Medal.*	*Donated by*	*Awarded to*	*Exhibit.*
		Grand prize	Collectors' Club	Henry J. Duveen	
		Research Cup	Scott Stamp & Coin Co.	E. M. Taylor	Mexico
		Visitors' Cup	*Philatelic Gazette*	J. A. Steinmetz	Interesting stamps
A	1	Grand gold	Eugene Klein, Inc.	G. H. Worthington	U.S.
A	2	Grand gold	J. A. Klemann	Sydney Loder	Great Britain
A	3	Grand gold	J. C. Morgenthau	H. J. Duveen	Mauritius
A	4	Grand gold	John W. Scott	G. H. Worthington	Hawaiian Islands
B	1	Gold	E. R. Ackerman	C. E. Chapman	U.S. Government issues.
		Silver gilt	—	H. C. Gibson	,, ,, ,,
		Silver	—	Theo. W. Barry	,, ,, ,,
		Extra silver	—	Clarence Eagle	,, ,, ,,
		Extra silver	—	G. L. Gilmore	,, ,, ,,
		Extra silver	—	Benno Loewy	,, ,, ,,
		Bronze	—	L. A. Missbach	,, ,, ,,
B	2	Gold	J. T. Lozier	C. E. Chapman	U.S. Postmasters' and Carriers'
		Silver gilt	—	H. C. Gibson	U.S. Postmasters' and Carriers'
B	3	Gold	John N. Luff	G. H. Worthington	Confed. States
B	5	Gold	H. F. Colman	J. M. Bartels	Philippine Islands
		Silver gilt	—	Major F. L. Palmer	,, ,,
B	6	Silver gilt	—	H. B. Newman	Canal Zone, etc.
		Silver	—	L. B. Mason	,, ,,
B	7	Gold	J. M. Bartels	G. H. Worthington	U.S. Envelopes, entire
B	8	Silver gilt	L. B. Mason	Theo. W. Barry	U.S. Envelopes, cut square
		Extra silver gilt	—	Mrs. E. M. Randall	,, ,, ,, ,,
		Silver	—	L. A. Missbach	,, ,, ,, ,,
		Extra silver	—	V. M. Berthold	,, ,, ,, ,,
B	9	Gold	Jos. S. Rich	C. H. Eagle	U.S. Revenues, general
		Silver gilt	—	A. D. Ballard	,, ,, ,,
		Silver	A. E. Owen	H. C. Gibson	,, ,, ,,
		Bronze	—	G. L. Gilmore	,, ,, ,,
B	10	Silver	—	Julius Adenaw	U.S. Revenues, private

Class.	Section.	Medal.	Donated by	Awarded to	Exhibit.
B	11	Gold	United Stamp Co.	C. E. Chapman	U.S. Local stamps
B	12	Silver gilt	—	Jos. S. Rich	U.S. Telegraph
		Silver	—	H. E. Deats	,, ,,
B	13	Silver gilt	United Stamp Co.	E. H. Mason	U.S. Proofs and Essays
		Silver	Jos. S. Rich	H. H. Wilson	,, ,, ,, ,,
		Extra silver	—	C. H. Eagle	,, ,, ,, ,,
B	14	Silver gilt	—	J. M. Bartels	U.S. Bureau prints
		Silver	United Stamp Co.	J. P. Benkard	,, ,, ,,
		Bronze	—	A. E. Owen	,, ,, ,,
C	1	Gold	Baron E. Leijonhufvud	H. J. Duveen	Great Britain
		Silver	Economist Stamp Co.	E. Doeblin	,, ,,
		Bronze	—	D. Pick	,, ,,
C	2	Gold	—	H. J. Duveen	Transvaal
		Diploma of honour*	—	G. H. Worthington	Cape of Good Hope
		Silver gilt	—	H. B. Newman	Gambia
		Silver	Chas. Gregory	E. A. Fleisher	Soudan
		Extra silver	—	C. F. Waldron	Lagos
		Bronze	—	D. Pick	Cape of Good Hope
		Extra Bronze	—	Leon de Raaij	Orange Free State
C	3	Gold	—	Col. F. H. Hancock	Jammu and Kashmir
C	3	Diploma of honour	—	G. H. Worthington	Ceylon
		Silver gilt	—	J. E. Williams	Malta
		Silver	W. S. Scott	F. C. Earl	India
		Extra silver	—	E. A. Fleisher	India
		Bronze	—	A. Hatfield, jun.	India Native States
C	4	Gold	—	H. J. Duveen	New South Wales
		Diploma of honour	—	C. L. Pack	New Zealand
		Diploma of honour	—	H. J. Duveen	Tasmania
		Diploma of honour	—	H. J. Duveen	Western Australia
		Silver gilt	D. Field	W. H. Hendrickson	New Zealand
		Silver	C. F. Waldron	W. H. Hendrickson	Queensland
		Bronze	—	Wm. H. Matthes	Papua
C	5	Gold	—	C. L. Pack	Canada
		Diploma of honour	—	H. J. Duveen	Nevis
		Diploma of honour	—	G. H. Worthington	Nevis
		Diploma of honour	—	H. J. Duveen	Turks Islands
		Silver gilt	D. Field	E. R. Ackerman	British Guiana
		Silver	—	C. T. Harbeck	Nova Scotia
		Extra silver	—	H. B. Newman	St. Lucia
		Bronze	—	Edgar Nelton	Nova Scotia
D	1	Gold	Theo. Champion	G. H. Worthington	France
		Silver	Albert Coyette	Edw. Goldschmidt	France
D	2	Gold	Internationaler Philatelisten Verein, Dresden	H. J. Duveen	Germany and States
		Diploma of honour	—	E. T. Osborn	,, ,,
		Silver gilt	Deutscher Briefmarken Sammler-Verein	E. Doeblin	,, ,,
		Extra silver gilt	—	K. Kiernan	Saxony
		Silver	Deutscher Briefmarken Sammler-Verein	C. Ott	Germany and States
D	3	Gold	Theo. E. Steinway	H. J. Duveen	Tuscany
D	4	Gold	C. F. Waldron	H. J. Duveen	Switzerland
D	5	Gold	Miguel Galvez	Rudolph Kohler	Roumania
		Diploma of honour	—	R. Friedl	Austria
		Diploma of honour	—	H. J. Duveen	Finland
		Diploma of honour	—	H. J. Reckitt	Greece
		Diploma of honour	—	C. J. H. Rootlieb	Netherlands
		Diploma of honour	—	W. von Polansky	Russia and Poland
		Silver gilt	W. T. Wilson	Manuel Galvez	Spain
		Silver	Adolph Weinberger	Edw. Goldschmidt	Russia and Finland
		Extra silver	—	C. T. Harbeck	Netherlands
		Bronze	—	Jos. B. Frolke	Greece
		Extra bronze	—	Chas. Gregory	Roumania
D	6	Gold	Oesterreichischer Briefmarken-Handler-Verein	H. J. Reckitt	Bosnia
		Diploma of honour	—	H. J. Duveen	Portugal
		Silver gilt	Garfield Perry Stamp Club	E. M. Taylor	Montenegro
		Extra silver gilt	—	R. Friedl	Hungary
		Extra silver gilt	—	Jos. B. Leavy	Norway

* In presenting the list of awards the Judges call attention to the fact that, in numerous instances, they found in the same class and section several exhibits of such high merit that each was worthy of a gold medal. To confer a lesser award would not correctly express their opinion, and would unfairly disparage the exhibits. As in each such instance there was only one gold medal to be awarded, the Judges have felt it expedient to confer it on the exhibit which they considered slightly superior to its competitors, and to give to each other exhibit of first rank a certificate of equal merit in the form of a "Diploma of Honour."

Class.	*Section.*	*Medal.*	*Donated by*	*Awarded to*	*Exhibit.*
D	6	Silver	Adolph Weinberger	Chas Gregory	Balkan States
		Extra silver	—	R. Friedl	Bosnia
		Extra silver	—	Jos. S. Rich	Poland
		Extra silver	—	Henry G. Brock	Turkey
D	7	Special gold	—	H. J. Duveen	Portuguese India
		Silver gilt	Ober-Elsaessischer Philatelisten Club	A. J. Warren	Dutch Colonies
		Extra silver gilt	—	T. W. Hall	Danish West Indies
		Extra silver gilt	—	C. J. H. Rootlieb	Dutch Colonies
		Silver	Société Française de Timbrologie	J. M. Bartels	Danish West Indies
		Extra silver	—	H. B. Newman	Martinique
		Bronze	—	H. B. Newman	Macao
E	1	Gold	L. W. Charlat	H. J. Duveen	Buenos Ayres
		Special silver gilt	—	L. L. Hubbard	Colombian Republic
		Silver	—	Henry G. Brock	Mexico
E	2	Gold	Burger and Co.	G. H. Worthington	Dominican Republic
		Silver	—	H. J. Duveen	Chili
E	3	Silver gilt	Philadelphia Stamp Club	L. W. Charlat	Nicaragua
		Silver	—	Julian Park	Guatemala
		Bronze	—	J. H. Barnhart	Paraguay
F	1	Gold	—	Col. F. H. Hancock	Afghanistan
		Special silver gilt	—	E. T. Osborn	Japan
		Special silver gilt	—	R. W. H Row	Spain
		Silver	Sam Singer	Philip H. Ward, jun.	Spain
		Extra silver	—	Julius Leavy	Shanghai
		Extra silver	—	G. H. Worthington	Shanghai
F	2	Silver gilt	N.Y. Stamp Society	G. A. Howes	Corea
		Extra silver gilt	—	H. B. Newman	Liberia
		Silver	—	C. L. Pack	Liberia
		Bronze	—	W. C. Eaton	Chinese Treaty Ports
		Extra bronze	—	Geo. E. Hix	Liberia
G	1	Gold	F. Spiegelberg	E. M. Taylor	Bolivia
		Special silver gilt	—	W. J. Cochrane	Argentine Rep. ("Rivadavias")
		Silver	—	C. L. Pack	New South Wales (Sydney Views)
		Bronze	—	Jos. B. Leavy	Belgium (line-engraved stamps)
		Extra bronze	—	Wm. Homan	Gt. Britain (Mulready covers)
G	2	Gold	—	C. L. Pack	Brazil (substituted heads of 100 r., 1894)
		Silver	—	J. B. Chittenden	Austria and Aust.-Italy (first series)
G	3	Silver	—	E. D. Bacon	Br. Central Africa (March, 1898, "cheque stamp")
		Bronze	—	Ed. Schmeckpeper	Mexico (Chiapas)
G	4	Gold	Scott Stamp & Coin Co.	C. L. Pack	Uruguay ("Diligencias")
		Special silver gilt	—	C. L. Pack	Uruguay (1866–1872)
		Silver	—	Capt. G. S. F. Napier	Liberia (first type)
		Extra silver	—	C. L. Pack	Brazil (100 r., 1893)
		Extra silver	—	C. L. Pack	Victoria (Queen on throne lithos)
		Bronze	—	A. D. Ferguson	Br. Guiana (1853 issue)
G	5	Gold	Thos. L. Wells	G. H. Worthington	Puerto Principe
		Special silver gilt	—	Henry G. Brock	,, ,,
		Silver	—	F. Spiegelberg	,, ,,
		Extra silver	—	A. H. Storer	Gaudeloupe
		Extra silver	—	Benno Loewy	Orange River Colony
		Bronze	—	J. B. Chittenden	Griqualand
		Extra bronze	—	T. E. Steinway	Puerto Principe
H	1	Gold	J. P. Benkard	A. H. Storer	Twentieth Century
		Special silver gilt	—	H. Speakman	,, ,,
		Silver	E. B. Power	H. J. Reckitt	,, ,, (British Colonies)
		Bronze	—	J. H. Towne	Twentieth Century
H	2	Silver gilt	—	C. L. Bagnall	Papua
		Silver	—	L. A. Goetz	Canal Zone
		Bronze	—	C. F. Waldron	United States
I	1	Bronze	—	M. A. Rice	Collection
I	2	Special silver gilt	—	A. F. Leichtenstein	Canada
		Silver	J. B. Chittenden	L. B. Mason	United States
		Bronze	—	C. G. Culin, jun.	Portugal Col.
J	1	Special silver gilt	—	Mrs. E. W. Field	Collection (mint colonials)

Class.	Section.	Medal.	Donated by	Awarded to	Exhibit.
J	1	Silver	—	W. C. Peyton	Collection
		Bronze	—	John Zuber	,,
J	2	Silver	—	J. C. Danam	,,
K	1	Silver	—	S. A. Baron	,,
K	2	Silver	—	F. Spiegelberg, jun.	U.S. and Colonies
		Bronze	—	S. S. Richards, jun.	Paraguay
L		Special gold	—	D. L. Pickman	
		Silver gilt	Julian Park	Benno Loewy	
		Extra silver gilt	—	C. F. Heyerman	
		Silver	—	H. C. E. Hammelman	
		Extra silver	—	John T. Colt	
		Extra silver	—	A. Krassa	

Class.	Section.	Medal.	Donated by	Awarded to
		Extra silver	—	E. H. Richardson
		Extra silver	—	Sam Singer
		Extra silver	—	W. B. Sprague
		Extra silver	—	Jas. A. Steinmetz
		Extra silver	—	Theo. E. Steinway
		Extra silver	—	W. N. Wyeth
		Bronze	—	B. D. Forster
		Bronze	—	Chester Meyers
		Bronze	—	C. Ott
		Bronze	—	Leon de Raaij
		Bronze	—	Mrs. B. D. Wheless
M	1	Silver cup	New England Stamp Co.	Scott Stamp and Coin Co.—"The Stamps of the United States," by J. N. Luff
		Silver gilt	—	S. Chapman
		Extra silver gilt	—	Philatelic Literature Society
		Silver	—	New England Stamp Co.
		Extra silver	—	J. M. Bartels (Postage Stamps of the Philippines)
		Extra silver	—	V. N. Berthold
		Extra silver	—	Paul Kohl (Handbuch und Grosser Katalog)
M	1	Extra silver	—	W. R. Ricketts
		Extra silver	—	Scott Stamp and Coin Co. (Catalogue for Advanced Collectors)
		Extra silver	—	Sveriges Filatelist Forening
		Bronze	—	Boston Philatelic Society (Revenue Stamps of the U.S.)
		Bronze	—	J. B. Chittenden
		Bronze	—	C. T. Harbeck
		Bronze	—	J. C. Auf der Heide
		Bronze	—	Paul Kohl, No. 2
		Bronze	—	Leon de Raaij, No. 1
		Bronze	—	Leon de Raaij, No. 2
		Bronze	—	Scott Stamp and Coin Co., No. 3
		Bronze	—	Sveriges Filatelist Forening, No. 3
M	2	Silver	—	"The Philatelic Record"
		Extra silver	—	J. M. Bartels Co.
		Extra silver	—	Philatelic Literature Society
		Extra silver	—	Stamp Security Co.
		Bronze	—	Paul Kohl
		Bronze	—	E. H. Mason
		Bronze	—	Hugo Michel
		Bronze	—	Paul Ohrt
		Bronze	—	Percy McGraw Mann
		Bronze	—	Mekeel-Severn-Wylie Co.
		Bronze	—	Franz Reichenheim
		Bronze	—	Sveriges Philatelist Forening
		Bronze	—	Union Filatelica Valenciana
		Bronze	—	Verband Schweizerischer Philatelisten Vereine
M	3	Silver	—	Scott Stamp and Coin Co.
		Extra silver	—	Paul Kohl
		Extra silver	—	A. Krassa
		Extra silver	—	W. S. Lincoln
		Bronze	—	T. H. Hinton
		Bronze	—	J. W. Scott
M	4	Bronze	—	A. Krassa
		Bronze	—	W. S. Lincoln

Special Diploma of Honour, with the congratulations of the Judges, awarded to Charles Lathrop Pack for general merit, research, and excellence of arrangement of his exhibits.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of December 4th, Mr. W. M. Gray will give a Display of the Line-engraved and Embossed Stamps of Great Britain.

On December 18th there will be a Display of Early Philatelic Literature, with Notes, by Mr. E. D. Bacon (Vice-President).

THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS, LONDON, 1914.

HIS Majesty the King has graciously consented to become Patron of the Congress.

His Majesty's Postmaster-General (The Right Hon. Herbert L. Samuel, P.C., M.P.) has kindly accepted the invitation to become the Vice-Patron of the Congress.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Royal Philatelic Society, London, to be Members of the Executive Committee: Messrs. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P. (Chairman), E. D. Bacon, W. Wilmot Corfield, Major E. B. Evans, Baron Percy de Worms, Messrs. R. B. Yardley, and Franz Reichenheim (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer).

The Congress will be held at 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C., and will be opened on Wednesday, May 20th, 1914, at 11 a.m.

The meetings of the delegates will take place on Wednesday morning and afternoon, and on Thursday and Friday mornings.

On Wednesday evening a Special Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held, at which special displays of stamps will be arranged for.

On Thursday afternoon and Friday afternoon, respectively, an excursion. and a garden party at Mr. Castle's residence in Sevenoaks will take place.

The banquet is fixed for Thursday, May 21st, at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, W.

Societies are requested to send in the wording of any motion they wish to bring before the Congress to the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Congress Committee (Mr. Franz Reichenheim), and to nominate their delegates at an early date, in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Permanent Congress Committee.

Societies are particularly requested to elect members as delegates who are able and willing to attend the Congress, so that each Society is represented at the Congress by the full number of delegates they are entitled to send.

Further details of the programme will be published in due course.

THE PLATE OF THE "POST OFFICE" MAURITIUS.

IT is stated in the United States journals that this remarkable historical Plate, whose unexpected discovery recently excited so much interest, is to be presented by its owner to the British Museum on condition that it shall never be used for the purpose of reprinting. It is fortunate that this

dangerously valuable Plate should be in the hands of a collector like Mr. Sydney Loder (whom we congratulate upon having received a Gold Medal at New York for his grand collection of the British issues), so that we may be sure of its finding a secure haven of rest. There might, however, be an even more desirable place for its final disposal.

HANDBOOK ON NEW ZEALAND STAMPS.

THE following interesting and welcome announcement is made in the 25th Annual Report of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand :—

The Society's work on the Stamps of New Zealand is now in the printer's hands, and will probably be on sale by the end of the month (October). Members will please obtain their copies through the Hon. Sec. (price 5s., post free), all orders to be accompanied by a remittance. The edition is limited to 600 copies, of which it is anticipated 200 copies will be required by the members of the Philatelic Societies in New Zealand. A review of the book would be out of place here, but I may add that the Editor (Mr. W. Jolliffe) has done his work with characteristic thoroughness, and if one is anxious to know how many 2d. stamps were printed in 1862, or the position on the sheet of a particular "retouch"—the answer will be found in "our book." The illustrations are splendid, and to quote Mr. Jolliffe, are "just like proofs." This part of the work has been carried out at the Government Stamp Printing Department, and in the case of stamps which, owing to their colour, photograph badly, special printings have been made in black in order that no detail may be lost.* This procedure is, I think, unique in the annals of Philately, and, of course, would not be possible but for the valuable assistance rendered us by the Postmaster-General and Government Printer. In addition to these illustrations, Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack has generously presented the Society with the necessary blocks for printing six plates, illustrating many of the varieties in his superb collection.

Copies may now be ordered through the Hon. Sec., Mr. P. B. Phipson, c/o J. Staples and Co., Wellington, N.Z., the cost being five shillings. All orders to be accompanied by a remittance.

THE PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1917.

WE acknowledge with much gratification the receipt of the letter following from the Hon. Sec. of the Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses.

I am very pleased to inform you that I received the following letter from the Bath Philatelic Society :—

"*October 15th*, 1913.

"The Hon. Secretary, Permanent Committee of
"Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain.

"DEAR SIR,

"On behalf of the Bath Philatelic Society we send a hearty invitation to the Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain to hold the Ninth Annual Meeting at Bath in 1917.

* Owing to the difficulty in reproducing the retouches of the 2d., Plate II, by photographic means, these will now be illustrated by actual proofs in black, taken direct from the plate.

"If the invitation to the 'Queen of the West' be accepted, we will use our best endeavours not only to make the Congress successful, but also to ensure that the visit of the delegates shall be a most enjoyable one.

"We remain, dear sir,
"Yours faithfully,
"(Signed) B. D. POPE, *President.*
W. C. ELWOOD, *Hon. Sec.*"

I am quite sure that the kind invitation of the Bath Philatelic Society will be received with universal satisfaction, and unanimously accepted.

FRAŃZ REICHENHEIM, *Hon. Secretary.*

A NEW PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

WE are pleased to learn of the founding of yet another Society, viz. the Nottinghamshire Philatelic Society, of which we have received particulars, which was only formed on the 10th instant, and we trust has a long and successful career in front of it. The programme, which bids fair for the future prospects of the Society, will be found in another column.

Reviews.

BY PERCY DE WORMS.

THE POSTAGE STAMPS OF MALTA.*



A MONOGRAPH on the stamps of the Maltese Islands must of necessity be highly specialized, since for twenty-seven years their philatelic productions consisted only of postmarks on British issues and the many variations of their ½d. value. The author gives excellent reasons for believing the order and dates of issue of many shades, as at present catalogued, to be incorrect, and Major Evans' description of the two "farthing" plates is worthy of close attention. Reference lists are incorporated in the text, but the addition of a bibliography would effect an improvement. There is a point regarding the ½d. perf. compound which appears not to have been mentioned, viz. that it is the only De La Rue stamp existing which has the compound perforation in both directions. This constitutes No. 9 of the W.E.P. Series of Philatelic Handbooks, and is in their customary excellent style.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.†

The eighteenth number of this series is on exactly similar lines to those already issued. Whilst giving full details of each issue and the various provisionals, probably most interest will be taken in Chapter III, which deals with the ever-popular "Woodblocks." Therein will be found in condensed

* *The Postage Stamps of Malta.* Alexander J. Séfi. D. Field, 4 and 5 The Royal Arcade, London, W. 1913.

† *Cape of Good Hope, with Mafeking and Vryburg.* Fred J. Melville. The Melville Stamp Books, 47 Strand, London, W.C. 1913.

form all the previous learning relating to those rarities of which nearly every non-philatelist has heard some more or less veracious story. In spite of many surcharges the later issues possess few varieties, though they do supply another pair of Cape errors. The semi-official war stamps, bibliography and check list complete an attractive volume.

STAMPS OF THE LEVANT POST OFFICES.*

It will probably be news to many philatelists to learn that amongst the six foreign countries issuing stamps in the Turkish Empire there are no less than 103 agencies existing at the present time, Great Britain occupying the last place with five only. This work is of too varied a nature to enter into particulars, but it provides a history of all the offices from pre-philatelic times as well as excellent descriptions of the postal issues. In the British series the author has endeavoured to differentiate between an overprint and a surcharge, but seems to have come to grief over the second issue, though he appreciates the fine distinction which makes 40 paras on ½d. a surcharge and on 2½d. an overprint. These stamps supply an admirable illustration of the difficulties of compiling the Glossary of Philatelic Terms; since the "designation of value" is altered in each case, all would appear to be surcharged. Whether accurate or not, the author is to be congratulated on the production of a most useful work entailing no small amount of labour.

SCOTT'S STANDARD POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE.†

It is somewhat remarkable that in this age of specializing the policy of dropping "chalky" paper varieties should have been adopted, their existence only being noted in the Catalogue. The 1912 edition intimated that they would be omitted unless greater interest was shown by collectors, and although according to the "special notices" collecting is increasing, the interest taken in "chalkies," even by specialists, would appear to have decreased, which their omission from the Catalogue will not tend to mitigate.

Prices, chiefly in old issues, have been still further raised, and a general revision has taken place, but, as is perhaps inevitable, there is a lack of uniformity; e.g. Rhodesia £10, and the New Zealand and Victoria fiscals up to and beyond £10 are included, whilst the three highest values of the current Ceylon issue, though unquestionably "postage" stamps, are omitted as only "theoretically" available; and are not the New Zealand 1d., brown, perf., wmk. NZ, and the Ceylon 1d., 6d. and 9d., with Crown CC wmk. and "no watermark" perforation, worthy of inclusion amongst such company as the Ceylon, Guatemala, and Panama surcharges. Is it not time to delete "C.T." from the South Australian officials, and to include the New South Wales diadem lithograph? These remarks are not intended in the sense of adverse criticism; the Catalogue makes a point of prominent varieties, and since it caters for the English market, the British Colonials can well afford to be right up to date. The sole agent for Great Britain is Mr. W. T. Wilson, of Birmingham, from whom it can be obtained, price 4s., post free.

* *Stamps of the Levant Post Offices.* D. B. Armstrong. Bright and Son, 164 Strand, London, W.C. 1913.

† *Standard Postage Stamp Catalogue.* Seventy-second edition, 1914. The Scott Stamp and Coin Co., Ltd, 127 Madison Avenue, New York.

MESSRS. WHITFIELD KING AND CO.'S CATALOGUE.*

This fourteenth edition testifies to the increasing popularity of Stamp Collecting as evidenced by the largely augmented sale of the catalogue. Though prices, especially amongst old Europeans, have in many cases been considerably advanced, the budding philatelist can find consolation in the collection of new issues of which during the past year there were no less than 936.

This catalogue now includes over 25,900 stamps, nearly all of which are priced, in the case of great rarities, only to give an indication of their value. The publication will certainly appeal to the non-specializing philatelist for whose benefit it is primarily compiled.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

CEYLON.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the 2 rupees stamp of the Georgian issue printed on the surface-coloured paper.

Adhesive.

2 rupees, black and red on yellow-surfaced paper, white back.

JAMAICA.—We gather from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the 3d. Georgian stamp has been issued on the surface-coloured paper.

Adhesive.

3d., purple on yellow-surfaced paper; multiple; perf. 14.

NEW ZEALAND.—We read in the *Australian Philatelist* that the old green 5s. fiscal has replaced the pictorial of that value, but with these alterations: the perforation is 14 and the paper is chalk-surfaced, the same as used for the current penny stamp.

The 1s., Gibbons No. 327, is now chronicled in a brown-red colour, perf. 14 × 15.

We are further told that the current ½d. and 1d. stamps are being printed on a much thinner paper than formerly, whilst the chalky surface is also more pronounced and shiny. The 2d. is being issued in a deeper shade, and the 3d. in a paler one.

RHODESIA.—Upon examining a new consignment of these stamps we note the 2½d. and 5s. values in remarkably new shades. The 2½d. is much paler and the printing not nearly so distinct as those received previously. The 5s. is in a deep blue-green shade, very remarkable indeed.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.*

Portrait of King George in Admiral's uniform.

2½d., new shade, pale cloudy blue.
5s. ,, deep blue-green and blue.

EUROPE.

ALBANIA. — The *Stamp Lover* makes additions to the sets of stamps overprinted locally in black with a double-headed Eagle (arms of Albania) chronicled on page 239.

Adhesives.

2 paras, olive-green.
1 piastre, ultramarine.
2½ piastres, brown.
10 ,, dull red.
25 ,, myrtle-green.
50 ,, brown.

* *Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, 1914. Whitfield King and Co., Ipswich.

As above, but overprinted with the Turkish character "B".

5 paras, brown-ochre.
20 ,, rose-carmine.
2 piastres, black.

BELGIUM.—The *Stamp Lover* reports the issue of the 25 centimes, King Albert set, with the engraver's name removed from the bottom of the design and in a new shade of colour, deep blue.

BOSNIA.—We have received from Mr. W. T. Wilson copies of four newspaper stamps.

The stamps are imperforate, and show the bust of a girl in Bosnian costume, in fancy oval, with figures of value in colour on white, each side at bottom.

Adhesives.

2 heller, pale blue; no wmk.; imperf.
6 ,, mauve ,, ,,
10 ,, rose-carmine ,, ,,
20 ,, deep yellow-green; no wmk.; imperf.

DENMARK.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us four more values of the new set, with portrait of King Christian X, and tells us that the 15, 20 öre, and 2 kroner are expected to appear at the end of this month.

Adhesives.

25 öre, chocolate-brown; multiple crosses; perf. 14 × 14½.
35 ,, orange; multiple crosses; perf. 14 × 14½.
50 ,, plum ,, ,, ,, ,,
1 krone, brown ,, ,, ,, ,,

GREECE.—The *Stamp Lover* chronicles the following set of provisionals issued for KAVALLA:—

Current Bulgarian stamps locally overprinted "ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΟΙΚΗΣΙΣ" in two lines of Greek capitals and new value.

July 1st, 1913. (*a*) Overprint in red.

5 lepta on 1 stotinke, myrtle-green.
10 ,, 15 stotinki, bistre.
10 ,, 25 ,, ultramarine and black.
15 ,, 2 ,, carmine ,, ,,
20 ,, 3 ,, lake ,, ,,
25 ,, 5 ,, green ,, ,,
50 ,, 10 ,, red ,, ,,
1 drachme on 15 ,, bistre.
1 ,, ,, 30 ,, blue and black.
1 ,, ,, 50 ,, ochre ,, ,,

July 1st, 1913. (*b*) Overprint in blue.

50 lepta on 10 stotinki, red and black.

TURKEY.—Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have very kindly sent us copies of three new stamps issued to commemorate the re-entry of the Turks into Adrianople. Transverse rectangle in shape, and of large size, they bear, we are told, a picture of the Sultan Selim Mosque at Adrianople, and were engraved and printed by Messrs. Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., of London. They are to remain in use for one month only.

Commemorative Issue.

10 paras, green; no watermark; perf. 12.
20 ,, red ,, ,, ,, ,,
40 ,, blue ,, ,, ,, ,,

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—It is reported in the *Stamp Lover* that the ½ c. value of the Ploughman type has appeared on the paper with the Honeycomb watermark.

Adhesive.

½ centavo, violet; watermark Honeycomb.

HONDURAS.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. four values of the new set, of which the 5 centavos was chronicled on page 240. The 10 centavos is reported in *Mekeel's Weekly*. The 1, 2, and 10 c. have full-face portraits, and the 5 and 6 c. three-quarter-face portraits.

Adhesives.

1 centavo, brown; no wmk.; perf. 11½.
2 ,, red ,, ,, ,, ,,
6 ,, dull purple ,, ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, blue ,, ,, ,, ,,

MEXICO (TAMAULIPAS).—The Mexican State of Tamaulipas has issued a set of postage stamps. Like Sonora, it is on the American border.

The stamps are lithographed; the main feature of the design is an eagle with outstretched wings bearing across the wings the word "Transitorio." In an arch at the top are the words "Ejercito Constitucionalista." At the bottom is the word "MEXICO" in colourless outline. Immediately above the eagle is the denomination, followed by the word "centavos" in a curved line. In the upper left-hand corner are the figures "19," and the right-hand corner "13." The values so far known are:—

2 c., violet.
5 c. ,,
10 c., brown.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ABYSSINIA.—The *Stamp Lover* reports the 1909 ordinary issue, locally overprinted in black with Amharic word "Askafil" (=to pay) and letter T within a triangle with apex at bottom.

Postage Dues.

¼ guerche, blue-green.
½ ,, rose.
1 ,, grey-green and orange.
2 guerches, blue.
4 ,, green and claret.
8 ,, pale red and slate.
16 ,, pale red and rose.

CAPE VERDE.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write: We have received the full sets of the Vasco da Gama stamps of Portuguese Africa, Macao, and Timor, all surcharged "Republica Cabo Verde," and the new values in cents, which are as follows: ¼, ½, 1, 2½, 5, 7½, 10 and 15 c., each value being overprinted in black on the corresponding values of the set.

CHINA.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. seven more values of the new set, and these friends inform us that they have received in addition the 20, 30, and 50 c.

Adhesives.

½ c., brown, Junk design; no wmk.; perf. 14.
2 c., green ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
4 c, red ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
5 c., mauve ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
7 c., violet ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
10 c., blue ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
16 c., olive, Reaper ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
20 c., lake ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
30 c., puce ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,
50 c., green ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,

CUBA.—It is reported in the *Monthly Journal* that the 1 p., formerly printed in black and slate, is now appearing in *all black*.

FRENCH IVORY COAST.—In common with the neighbouring Colony, Dahomey, has been supplied with a new series of pictorial postage stamps, designed by the well-known painter, Mons. de la Neziere, engraved by Mons. A. Mignon, and surface-printed by the French Government Printing Establishment. The design, which is the same for all values, shows a typical scene on a West African river with a native canoe on the foreground, flanked on either side by the figures of native idols. The values and colours of this series are:—

1 c., brown-violet and violet.
2 c., brown and black.
4 c., violet and brown-violet.
5 c., yellow-green and green.
10 c., vermilion and rose.
20 c., black and green.
25 c., ultramarine and blue.
30 c., brown and bistre.
35 c., violet and vermilion.
40 c., grey and green.
45 c., vermilion and brown.
50 c., black and violet.
75 c., brown and rose.
1 fr., orange and black.
2 fr., brown and blue.
3 fr., blue and brown.

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News.

PORTUGUESE INDIES.—We understand from the *Philatelic Journal of India* that the current 4½ reis, green, both with and without the overprint "Republica," has been bisected vertically, and each half surcharged 1½ reis.

Provisionals.

1½ reis, on each half of 4½ r., green, with "Republica" overprint.
1½ reis, on each half of 4½ r., green, without "Republica" overprint.

ST. THOME AND PRINCIPE.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write: The new set is to hand, locally surcharged ("Republica," in black), the values of which are as follows:—

King Luiz, 115/10, 115/25, 115/200, 130/75, 400/50 (two varieties), 400/80 reis. King Carlos, 2½, 5, 15, 20, 50, 75, 100, 400, 500, 700 reis. Postage Due, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, 60, 100, 130, 200, and 500 reis.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1913-14.

President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. BACON.
Hon. Secretary—L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

W. W. CORFIELD. CAPT. G. F. NAPIER.
D. C. GRAY. F. J. PEPLOW.
T. W. HALL. FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
J. R. LAING. BARON P. DE WORMS.
R. B. YARDLEY.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Fellows and Associates of the Royal Philatelic Society was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 16th October, 1913, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present—M. P. Castle, Herbert R. Oldfield, Baron Percy de Worms, R. B. Yardley, Capt. G. F. Napier, Wilmot Corfield, R. P. Croom-Johnson, J. C. Sidebotham, Rudolph Frentzel, R. Meyer, W. Canning, J. L. Green, C. Stuart Dudley, C. R. Wickins, W. Cowland, F. J. Peplow, L. W. Fulcher, C. Neville Biggs, C. McNaughtan, J. R. Laing, Franz Reichenheim, Lachlan Gibb, E. D. Bacon, T. W. Hall, Lance E. Hall, A. C. Emerson, and G. Papier (Associate).

The chair was taken by the President, Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.

Mr. Castle explained that the meeting had been called for the special purpose of passing

a resolution of condolence in connection with the regretted death of the late Honorary Secretary of the Society, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O.

Mr. Castle gave a short summary of Mr. Tilleard's connection with the Society, pointing out that he had been elected a member on the 18th March, 1887, and had been elected a member of the Council on the 18th November, 1887; that on the 18th January, 1889, he had been appointed Assistant Hon. Secretary, and on the 18th May, 1894, in consequence of the death of the late Mr. Douglas Garth, Mr. Tilleard had been appointed Honorary Secretary, and had continued to hold that office until his death on the 22nd September, 1913.

Mr. Castle expressed, in eloquent terms, the great loss the Society and the individual members had sustained by the death of Mr. Tilleard, and the esteem and affection in which he had been held by all those associated with him in connection with the work of the Society.

Mr. Castle pointed out that the Society had been established in 1869, under the title of "The Philatelic Society, London," and that Mr. Tilleard had held office as Honorary Secretary for a period of very nearly twenty years, much longer than any one else had occupied that office.

Mr. Castle also referred to the communication that had been received from His Majesty the King in the following terms :—

"BALMORAL CASTLE,
"*22nd September*, 1913.

"DEAR SIR,

"I am desired by the King to convey to you as President the expression of His Majesty's deep sympathy with the members of the Royal Philatelic Society in the great loss which they have sustained by the death of Mr. Tilleard, who for so many years has acted as your Honorary Secretary, and has done so much to encourage the work of the Society.

"His Majesty mourns his death, not only as one of our leading philatelists, but as a personal friend, for whose advice on the question of stamps His Majesty always entertained the highest respect.

"Believe me,
"Yours very truly,
"CLIVE WIGRAM.

"M. P. Castle, Esq., M.V.O.,"

and to letters received from members of the Society who were unable to be present, including the following: Mr. Geo. B. Bainbridge, Mr. John J. Darlow, Mr. F. Ransom, Col. J. Bonhote, Mr. Leslie Hausburg, Mr. J. E. Chamberlain, and Capt. Arthur S. Bates, all of whom specially desired to be associated in the vote of condolence.

Mr. Castle also read a letter from the Manchester Philatelic Society, containing a vote of condolence by that Society at the loss which Philately had sustained by the death of Mr. Tilleard, and a telegram from Mr. Wm. Lane Joynt, the President of the Irish Philatelic Club, in the following terms :—

"Chairman Royal London Philatelic Society,
4 Southampton Row, London.

"The Irish Philatelic Club desires to join your Society in expression of deepest regret at the loss of your incomparable Honorary Secretary. By his kindly interest in our national collection Mr. Tilleard placed Irish philatelists under deep obligations."

Mr. Castle concluded his remarks by moving the following resolution :—

"That the Fellows and Associates of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, beg to express to the members of the family of the late Mr. J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O., their deepest sympathy with them in the great loss that they have sustained, and to assure them that Mr. Tilleard's great services to Philately, and especially to the Royal Philatelic Society, extending over many years, will always be borne in grateful remembrance by the Fellows and Associates."

This resolution was seconded by Mr. E. D. Bacon, the Vice-President, who also paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Tilleard's long services to the Society and to Philately generally, and expressed the deep sense of personal loss that he in common with the other members must feel at such death.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Bacon read a letter from Mr. Bellamy, expressing his regret at not being able to be present, and also making some reference as to the desirability of a memorial to the memory of the late Mr. Tilleard.

Mr. T. W. Hall stated that he had been requested by Mr. Maycock to express his desire to associate himself with the resolution.

After some remarks by Mr. McNaughtan and by Baron Percy de Worms, who stated that his brother, Baron de Worms, was unable to be present, and wished to be associated with the resolution, the same resolution was put to the meeting by the President and was unanimously carried, all the members present rising to their feet as a mark of respect to the memory of their late Honorary Secretary.

The Assistant Hon. Secretary was instructed to convey the effect of this resolution to Mr. Tilleard's son.

Mr. Castle then moved, and Mr. Bacon seconded, the following resolution :—

"That the Fellows and Associates of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, humbly beg to express their profound appreciation to His Majesty for his gracious letter of sympathy on the occasion of the lamented death of their Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O., and to inform His Majesty that the Royal Philatelic Society will always feel the honour conferred upon it by the King's avowed friendship for Mr. Tilleard, whose great services to Philately will ever be borne in grateful remembrance."

The above resolution was unanimously carried, and the President undertook the duty of communicating the same to His Majesty.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE second meeting of the season 1913–14 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 23rd October, 1913, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, A. C. Emerson, Herbert R. Oldfield, Wilmot Corfield, Baron P. de Worms, D. C. Gray, Rev. H. A. James, D.D., J. L. Green, J. W. Hall, A. Chilver, F. M. Rideout, C. F. D. Marshall, Baron de Worms, Captain A. S. Bates, C. R. Wickens, J. H. Barron, Captain G. F. Napier, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, J. R. Laing, E. D. Bacon, G. R. T. Upton, and R. P. Croom-Johnson.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 16th October, 1913, were read and signed as correct.

The following letter, written by the instructions of His Majesty the King, was then read:—

"YORK COTTAGE, SANDRINGHAM,
"NORFOLK,
"*21st October*, 1913.

"MY DEAR SIR,

"I am commanded by the King to thank you for the copy of the Resolution contained in your letter of the 17th October, which His Majesty received with much satisfaction.

"Yours very truly,
"STAMFORDHAM.

"M. P. Castle, Esq., M.V.O.,
"Oak Hill House,
"Seven Oaks, Kent."

The President announced to the members that Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg had been unanimously elected by the Council Honorary Secretary of the Society, and that Captain G. S. F. Napier had been elected to fill the vacancy in the Council.

The President then announced that resignations had been received from Mr. W. Nordheimer, a Fellow of the Society, and Mr. Chas. A. Pocock, an Associate of the Society, and such resignations were accepted with regret.

A letter was then read from Mr. Reichenheim, as Honorary Secretary of the Permanent Committee of the Philatelic Congress, with a copy of a letter received by him from the President and Honorary Secretary of the Bath Philatelic Society, containing an invitation for the Ninth Annual Meeting to be held at Bath in 1917.

A letter was also read from the Honorary Secretary of the Herts Philatelic Society intimating that a resolution of deep regret at the death of the late Honorary Secretary of this Society had been proposed and seconded, and that the Honorary Secretary of the Herts Philatelic Society was instructed to express on behalf of that Society the sincere condolence at the great loss sustained by the Royal Society and by Philately in general.

The members then proceeded to consider the election of the following gentlemen, who, after ballot, were declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society.

Mr. Oskar Kraepelien, proposed by Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt, seconded by Mr. C. E. McNaughtan.

Mr. William Albert Victor Neill, proposed by Mr. Franz Reichenheim, seconded by Mr. H. A. Slade.

Mr. Benjamin B. Tilley, proposed by Mr. W. T. Wilson, seconded by Mr. T. D. F. Evans.

Captain W. Swinloe-Phelan, proposed by Mr. M. P. Castle, seconded by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

Dr. Paul Pirl, proposed by Mr. Franz Reichenheim, seconded by Dr. F. Kalckhoff.

Mr. Reichenheim then presented to the Society's Library bound copies of all documents in connection with the recent Paris Exhibition, and of all documents in connection with the recent Philatelic Congress held at Edinburgh.

The Honorary Librarian intimated that the following presentations had been made to the library:—

From Herr Kosack: Der Ganzsachen-Sammler, Vol. I, and current numbers to date. The continuation will be forwarded.

From Herr Kohl: The Neuer Normal-Katalog, 1914.

From Messrs. Bright and Son: Bright's Philatelic Library, No. 3; Armstrong (D.B.), Stamps of the Levant Post Offices.

From the American Philatelic Society: Annual Report on Philatelic Literature, August, 1913.

The thanks of the Society were directed to be conveyed to the various donors.

Mr. Castle then read some notes on the imperforate issues of New Zealand, accompanied by a Display of the Stamps, which Notes will be published at a later date in the *London Philatelist*.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Castle for his Notes and Display was moved by Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Corfield, and duly carried.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. HOLLICK.
Vice-Presidents: W. PIMM. B. B. TILLEY.
Committee:
H. BARNWELL. J. A. MARGOSCHIS.
F. T. COLLIER. C. A. STEPHENSON.
H. GRINDALL. W. F. WADAMS.
Hon. Secretary: Councillor G. JOHNSON, B.A.,
308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

PROGRAMME, 1913–14.

Each Meeting commences at 7.30 p.m. Room open at 7 p.m. for Bourse.

1913.
Oct. 2. Annual Meeting.
,, 23. Ten minutes with interesting Stamps. By Members.

1913.
Nov. 13. African Colonies. Mr. B. B. Tilley.
,, 27. Bahamas, Bermuda, Grenada. Mr. W. Pimm.
Dec. 11. Oxford College Stamps. Mr. F. A. Bellamy.
1914.
Jan. 8. Open Meeting for Philatelic beginners, arranged by Dr. Brice. Dr. Esslemont and Mr. T. W. Peck.
,, 22. Kings' Heads. Mr. E. Morcom.
Feb. 5. Ceylon. Coun. E. M. Rudland.
,, 19. St. Vincent, with notes on some little-known and uncatalogued varieties. Mr. J. J. Darlow.
Mar. 5. British Isles. Dr. T. D. F. Evans.
,, 19. French Obliterations. Mr. W. H. M. Marsden.
Apirl 2. Stamps of China. Mr. W. Oakley.
,, 30. Annual Dinner and Social Evening.

All meetings will be held at the Imperial Hotel, Temple Street, Birmingham.

The Nottinghamshire Philatelic Society.

(*Founded 10th November*, 1913.)

Hon. President: H. L. Hayman, Esq.

Hon. Vice-Presidents:
The Mayor of Nottingham.
Dr. G. S. Turpin, M.A., D.Sc.
Principal W. H. Heaton, M.A.
The Postmaster of Nottingham.

President: W. V. Morten, F.R.P.S.L.
Vice-President: L. O. Trivett, J.P., C.C.
Hon. Auditor: A. G. Mellors, F.C.A.

Committee:
The President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and Messrs. H. A. Gisborne, S. Thacker, W. Turner, R. W. Webb.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer:
F. D. Mellors, Burleigh House, Mapperley Hall Drive, Nottingham.

PROGRAMME FOR SEASON 1913–14.

1913.
Dec. 5. The History of the Introduction of the First Postage Stamp, the Penny Black of Great Britain, and of the Mulready Covers and Envelopes. Illustrated by Original Proposals, Essays, and Designs, Rowland Hill pamphlets, Official Notices, etc. W. V. Morten.
Dec. 19. Great Britain and Colonies, 1840–1900. L. O. Trivett.
1914.
Jan. 9. Hungary, with Notes (awarded Medal Paris Exhibition). H. L. Hayman.
Jan. 23. German States. A. Marshall.
Feb. 6. Forgeries and Genuine Stamps. Displayed together for comparison, with notes. By Members.
Feb. 20. Stamps of various countries, used on entire. F. D. Mellors.
Mar. 6. Argentine. S. Thacker.
Mar. 20. Great Britain (King Edward's). F. Burton. [Turner.
April 3. Central Africa and Oil Rivers. W.
April 24. Visit to Post Office and Telephone Exchange, at the invitation of the Postmaster of Nottingham.
May 8. Holland. Mrs. Walker.
May 22. Annual Meeting. Election of Officers for the coming season, etc.

Meetings for 1913–14 will be held at the Victoria Station Hotel at 7 p.m.

Correspondence.

Communications.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* The London Philatelist, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Advertisements *should be sent to* Mr. A. Churchill Emerson (Advertising Department), 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

Subscriptions.—The London Philatelist *will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of* 6s. ($1.50). *Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

THE POSTAL ISSUES OF CHINA FOR 1912.

To the Editor of the "London Philatelist."

Sir,—I am sending you an *extract* from the report by the P.M.-General of China on the working of the Chinese Post Office for 1912. I have received it from my friend Captain A. E. Stewart, I.A., who is quartered in China. You may think the information of sufficient interest to philatelists to publish it.

Yours truly,
Frank Young
(*Major*).

October 28th, 1913.

[Copy.]

Extract from the official report by the Postmaster-General on the working of the Chinese Post Office for 1912.

An important question at a time when North and South were not yet reunited, was the superscription of stamps. Aiming at impartiality and at serving the public interest only, it was decided by the Ministry to surcharge the stamps with a sign of neutrality, and the characters* (Lin-shih-chung-li), meaning "Provisional Neutrality," were impressed horizontally on certain denominations, and the stamps experimentally placed on sale at Foochow (Jan., 1912). Provincial objec-

* Presumably the horizontal characters of Type 37, S.G. Catalogue, 1913.—F. Y.

tions were at once raised, however, and the stamps were withdrawn.

Upon the Governments of Peking and Nanking arriving at an agreement a few weeks later, the stock of unsurcharged stamps was vertically surcharged with the Chinese Republic superscription,* i.e. (Chung-hua-nim-kao), and these have remained in issue since, and will be used until the stock thus surcharged is exhausted.

At the same time, to avoid waste, the stock already impressed "Provisional Neutrality" was overcharged with the new superscription and issued with the rest. Their appearance at Nanking and Hankow, etc., however, was disapproved in certain quarters, and they were almost immediately withdrawn.

* Presumably the characters of Type No. 38, Addenda S.G. Catalogue, 1913, or vertical characters of No. 37 type.—F. Y.

PROVISIONAL NEUTRALITY SURCHARGE.

Numbers actually issued at Foochow.

Postage.

3 c.	$1	$2	$5
6000	96	90	288

P.D.S.

½ c.	4 c.	5 c.	10 c.	20 c.	30 c.
100	100	100	100	25	25

Double surcharge.

Total issued at—

	1 c.	3 c.	7 c.	16 c.	50 c	$1	$2	$5
Hankow	1169	2318	492	125	87	60	32	20
Nanking	1000	500	—	75	—	96	61	32
Changsha	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

As both these temporarily were withdrawn, as above stated, obviously inviting fraudulent imitation, the number of each denomination sold, with place of sale, are now published for information and in interest of philatelists.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of September 25th, 1913.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, £5, orange (registered postmark)	3	7	6
Ditto, 1875, 2½d., rosy-mauve, Plate No. 2, on blued paper, postmark "A 25"	3	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1892, £1, green	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 crowns, £1, brown-lilac, mint	10	5	0
South Bulgaria, 1885, Lion, Type II, in black, 5 p., red and blue, S.G. 21, mint	3	3	0
Bavaria, first issue, 1 kr., black, creased	2	5	0
Brunswick, first issue, 1 sgr., rose	2	4	0
Oldenburg, 1855, ⅓ gro., black on green*, small margins	2	2	0
Naples, 50 gr., lake, thinned	2	4	0
Roumania, 1876–8, 5 b., *blue*, creased, with Expert Committee's report	5	0	0
Ceylon, 8d., yellow-brown, rough perfs. £5 12s. 6d. and	4	10	0
British Bechuanaland, 1888, "Protectorate" inverted, ½d., vermilion, block of 6, mint	2	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine	5	5	0
Ditto, 1d., vermilion, £2 10s. and	8	0	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue	3	12	6
Cape, Mafeking, set of 19 and 2 duplicates	7	10	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, 5s., blue, ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, 10s., purple-brown, ditto	13	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, early	5	10	0
Natal, first issue, 1d., rose, on wrapper	4	0	0
Transvaal, 1902, "C.S.A.R.," 1d., black on scarlet, double overprint, vertical strip of 3	2	0	0
United States, 1851, 1 c., deep blue, Type I	3	3	0
Brazil, first issue, 90 r., black on greyish paper*	2	4	0
Bolivar, first issue, 10 c., green	4	7	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d, violet-blue, Plate 4, fan with six segments	5	10	0
Victoria, 1858–61, 2s., green, imperf., horizontal strip of 3, centre stamp thinned and cut into	3	5	0
Ditto, 1863, 4d., rose, imperf., horizontal pair	4	15	0
Collection: 5625	11	0	0

Sale of October 9th, 1913.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1847–54, 6d., purple,* close at bottom	2	0	0
Hamburg, 1859, 9 sch., pale yellow	4	0	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr., purple	5	5	0
Ceylon, rough perf., 8d., yellow-brown	5	0	0
Zanzibar, 1895, on Indian, blue overprint, ½ a., deep green	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 a., plum,* with gum	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, black overprint, ½ a., deep green, error "Zanzidar"	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ½ a., deep green, error "Zanibar," in hor. pair, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 a., plum, ditto, ditto, ditto	3	12	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Zanzibar, 1895, on Indian, 1½ a., sepia, ditto, ditto, ditto	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 as., blue, overprint double, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½ as., green, error "Zanzidar"	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½ as., green, error "Zanibar" pair, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3 as., orange, error "Zanzidar," mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1895, 1 rupee, green and carmine, vertical overprint	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 5 rupees, double overprint, one inverted, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, Dec. 1895, 2½ in red on 1½ a., sepia, "Zanzidar" centre stamp in block of 9 containing four other varieties of overprint, mint	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single specimen of the "Zanzidar" error, used	4	4	0
Ditto, May 1896, 2½ in black on 1 a., plum, S. G. Type 4, the small second "z," and ditto with inverted "q" varieties	2	0	0
Ditto, Aug. 1896, 2½ in red on 2 a., dull blue, S. G. Type 6, the broken "p" variety	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2½ in red on 2 a., dull blue, S. G. Type 7, a block of 6, mint, containing the errors "2¹," and "2⅔," S. G. Nos. 130 and 131, possibly unique	20	0	0
Ditto, Nov. 1896, 2½ in red on 1½ a., sepia, S. G. Type 7, normal variety, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another specimen, but variety with no serif to "1" in "½," mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, the tall "Z" variety, mint	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, the small second "z" variety, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, Jan. 1898, 2½ in red on 1 a., plum, S. G. Type 10, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ in red on 1½ a., sepia, S. G. Type 9, a mint vertical pair, comprising the normal and the small second "z" with inverted "q" varieties	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, a similar mint pair, but containing the tall second "z" with the normal variety	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ in red on 1½ a., sepia, S. G. Type 11, a mint horizontal pair with bottom margin, comprising the normal and small second "z" varieties	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2½ in red on 2 a., dull blue, S. G. Type 9, a mint horizontal pair, each with small second "z"	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2½ in red on 2 a., dull blue, S. G. Type 10, the normal variety, used	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½ in red on 2 a., dull blue, S. G. Type 10, the tall second "z" variety, mint	2	0	0
Zanzibar, Jan. 1898, 2½ in red on 2 a., dull blue, S. G. Types 11 and 9, vertical pair, both with small second "z," used	2	17	6
Ditto, 1898, on British East Africa, overprinted "Zanzibar," 1 a., carmine-rose, with double overprint, pair, with tall second "z"	7	7	0
Ditto, ditto, a single specimen with tall second "z," mint	2	17	6
Buenos Ayres, 1st issue, 4 pesos, red,* defective	4	4	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on red, on entire	4	0	0

Sale of October 24th, 1913.

Great Britain, 3 Crowns, £1, brown-lilac, mint	10	0	0
Wurtemberg, perf. 13½, 9 kr., carmine, mint	4	5	0
Sicily, 10 gra., indigo on white, white line under the letter "G," mint	2	2	0
Tuscany, crossed lines, 9 cr., purple-brown	3	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf., thinned, and short at bottom	3	3	0
Ditto, 9d., brown,* perf. 13	22	0	0
Scinde Post, 1852, ½ a., scarlet, on piece	2	4	0
India, 1854–64, 2 as., yellow-green, *postally used*	2	10	0
Perak, 1895, $25, green and orange, mint	2	12	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a. ("A.B.") on 3 as., S. G. 40	7	0	0
Gambia, 1902, 2s., deep slate and orange, entire pane of 60, mint	15	0	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 1d., vermilion, mint	3	17	6
Natal, 1874, CC, perf. 14 × 12½, 3d., blue	5	15	0
Ditto, 1877–9, 1d. on 6d., rose, surcharged 4 times	2	8	0
Sierra Leone, 2½d. on 2s., dull purple, mint	3	3	0
Transvaal, 1875, 1d., orange-red, wide roulette, S. G. 84	2	18	0
Ditto, 1877, "V.R. TRANSVAAL," 1d., brick-red, block of 16, one stamp has a small hole, S.G. 157	3	17	6
Ditto, Oct. 1877, 6d., blue on blue, block of 5, mint, S. G. 201	6	5	0
Ditto, 1879, "Transvaal" with small "T," 1d., red on yellow, creased	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., mauve on green, thinned	2	2	0
New Brunswick, 1s., bright purple, pen cancelled	6	0	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., deep green,* with gum	2	12	0
Barbados, 1872, 1s., black, vert. pair, mint	2	0	0
Nevis, 1867, 1s., yellow-green, "Cross on Hill"	2	4	0
St. Vincent, 1877, Star, 4d., deep blue, mint	3	3	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
St. Vincent, 1880, perf. 11 to 12½, 1s., bright vermilion, mint	2	5	0
Trinidad, Officials, set of 7*	3	5	0
Argentine, 1891, 20 pesos, blue-green, mint	3	12	6
Brazil, 1st issue, 30 r., black, pair	3	12	6
Peru, 1858, ½ peso, yellow-buff	2	0	0
New South Wales, "Sydney," 1d., red on bluish, Plate 1	2	15	0
Ditto, 1854–5, 1s., dull red, imperf., strip of 4	4	0	0
New Zealand, 1864, wmk. "N Z", 1s., green, full roulettes	4	0	0
South Australia, 1872, perf. 11½ and rouletted, 9d., grey-lilac	2	2	0
Victoria, 1864, 2d., lilac, wmk. "6", mint	2	2	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of October 7th and 8th, 1913.

Austria, 9 kr., blue, 1850, *laid* paper, close at top	13	13	0
Bavaria, 1849, 1 kr., black, on piece	3	17	6
Great Britain, 1867–78, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	2	2	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	2	17	6
Ditto, £5, orange on white, £2 12s. 6d. and	3	5	0
Ditto, 1887–92, 3d., purple on orange, pair, mint	2	18	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., carmine,* no gum	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1885, 10s, blue	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1892, £1, green	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1901, 1s., green and carmine, mint.	2	15	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," 1902, 10d., purple and carmine	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, King, ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, "ARMY OFFICIAL," 1903, 6d., purple, Type 2, pair	2	4	0
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch., yellow, on piece	4	5	0
Hanover, 1861, 10 gros., green, mint	2	14	0
Ditto, 1863, 3 pf., green	2	17	6
Heligoland, 1879, 5 marks, on entire	2	0	0
Oldenburg, 1852, $\frac{1}{15}$ th., black on rose,* small margins	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, $\frac{1}{10}$ th., black on yellow,* ditto	3	0	0
Sicily, 5 gra., deep brown-red,* small margins	6	0	0
Ditto, 50 gra., deep brown-red	2	15	0
Wurtemberg, 1858–60, 18 kr., blue	2	2	0
Ceylon, 9d., purple-brown	3	7	6
Labuan, 1885, 2 cents on 16 c., blue, rare type, mint	5	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine	2	7	6
Northern Nigeria, 1900, 10s., green and brown	2	2	0
Sierra Leone, 1872–3, CC, 12½, 2d., magenta, pair; mint	2	17	6
Canada, 7½d., green	2	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	2	6	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, small margins	7	10	0
United States, 1875, 12 c., deep purple, special printing	2	5	0
Antigua, 1862, no wmk., 6d., blue-green, pair, mint	2	14	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey	4	2	6
St. Vincent, 1881, Star, perf. 11–12½, 4d., bright blue,* no gum	2	2	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, pair, repaired	10	0	0
New South Wales, "Sydney," 1d., rose-red on yellowish, Plate 1, pair, close at top and bottom	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine on yellowish, Plate 2, vert. pair	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., bright blue, Plate 3, 2nd retouch, pair, heavily cancelled	4	12	6
Collections: 5918 European	25	0	0
Ditto: 4391 on sheets	36	0	0
Ditto: 1503	25	0	0
Ditto: 6600	30	0	0

Sale of October 21st and 22nd, 1913.

Malta, 1902, One Penny on 2½d., blue, with *double* surcharge, a pair and three single copies, used together, on piece of original	9	15	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ½ gro., brown,* no gum	2	12	6
Spain, 1853, 2 reales, vermilion, good margins, but rather heavily cancelled and torn at bottom	3	15	0
Ditto, 1854, 1 real, pale blue, cut a little close in two places	7	0	0
Zurich, 6 rappen, Type 4, hor. lines, on piece	2	0	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr., purple, defective	3	12	6
British Bechuanaland, 1888, Protectorate, 1s., green, the error "PR TECTORATE," with normal type *se tenant*	5	0	0
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a., "A.D." in MS. on 2 a., vermilion	3	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	3	15	0
Rhodesia, 1896, One Penny on 3d., grey	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, "COMPANY" omitted, mint	15	5	0
Sierra Leone, 1893, Half Penny on 1½d., lilac, with inverted surcharge, block of 12, mint	3	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, sheet of 60, with error "PFNNY"	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 3d., purple and green, ditto, 60	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 6d., purple and green, ditto, 60	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another ditto, 60	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, an entire sheet, but without gum and a little discoloured, 60	8	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Sierra Leone, 1893, 2½d. on 2s., lilac, Type A, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, Type B, ditto	10	0	0
Transvaal, C.S.A.R., 1902–3, 1d., black and scarlet, with *double* overprint, a vertical strip of 10, mint	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, a block of four, ditto	2	0	0
Zanzibar, 1895, 1 a., plum, with blue overprint	2	2	0
United States, 1869, 90 c., the re-issue,* part gum	2	2	0
Cayman Islands, 1907, 2½d. on 4d., brown and blue, used with another, on entire	4	4	0
Ditto, 1908, 1d. on 4d., black and red on yellow, used with a 4d. and two others, on entire	6	10	0
St. Vincent, 1861, no wmk., clean cut perf., 1d., rose, a pair, imperf. vertically, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., rough perfs., 6d., deep green, block of 6, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, 1863–9, no wmk., 4d., deep blue, pair, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, another ditto, with double perf. at bottom, ditto	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, strip of 3, on piece	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., indigo, pair, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., brown, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, pair	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, perf. 14–16, 1s., slate, pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1871–8, wmk. Star, rough perf., 6d., blue-green, pair, mint	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, perf. 11–12½, 1s., claret, pair	2	15	0
Ditto, 1881, ½d. in red on half 6d., yellow-green, pair, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, pair, on piece	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, Star wmk., 4d., bright blue, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1882–4, CA, 4d., bright blue, mint	2	15	0
New South Wales, 1890–8, perf. 10, 5s., pale violet, block of 4, mint	3	5	0
Victoria, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow	2	7	6
Collections: 1142 (Lallier's)	49	0	0
Ditto: 3159 (Vol. I, Standard)	30	0	0
Ditto: over 5000 (Imperial)	48	0	0
Ditto: 1974, unused (Vol. I, Imperial)	26	0	0
Ditto: over 5400 (Ideal)	27	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of October 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1913.

Bavaria, 1849, 1 kr., black	2	16	0
Great Britain, £5 on white	3	3	0
Ditto, 1887, 3d., purple on orange, pair, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, "V.R.," 1d., black*	9	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., carmine, mint	7	7	0
Monaco, 1885, 5 fcs.; ditto	2	0	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ⅓ gro., moss green	2	8	0
Ceylon, 9d., purple-brown, imperf.	2	0	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., 9d., reddish-brown*	4	15	0
Ditto, 1890, Five Cents on 15 c., "TA" of "POSTAGE" spaced, mint	7	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1855, 6d., mauve-lilac, block of 4	3	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., *rose-red, repaired*	10	0	0
Transvaal, 1876, pelure, imperf., 3d., lilac, pair on entire	2	10	0
Antigua, 1884, 1s., mauve, block of 4, mint	2	10	0
Nevis, 1883–90, 1s., pale violet, block of 4, mint	2	15	0
St. Vincent, December, 1881, 4d., bright blue, mint	2	17	6
Trinidad, 1855, early, 1d., blue, on piece	2	10	0
Ditto, 1863, no wmk., perf. 13, 1s., bright mauve	2	0	0
U.S.A. Periodicals, 1 c. to $60, complete*	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1895, no wmk., 1 c. to $100*	4	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., bright red on yellowish, Plate 1, horizontal pairs £7 10s. and	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake on yellowish laid, Plate 2, No. 4 on plate	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake on yellowish, Plate 2, pair, one hill unshaded	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, Plate 3, first retouch, earliest state	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., grey-blue, Plate 3, first retouch, six segments	4	0	0
Ditto, 1853, Star, 2d., blue, "WACES"	5	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 3d., green, partly reconstructed plate of 36, including the "WAEES" error	6	5	0
Ditto, 1854–5, imperf., 8d., orange	2	4	0
Ditto, "O.S." in red on 5s., dull purple, perf. 10, mint	3	15	0
South Australia, 1868, perf. 11½× roulette, 2d., red,	2	10	0
Tasmania, 1853, 4d., orange, horizontal strip of 3; the two end stamps have outer corners cut, O.G.	3	0	0
Victoria, 1857, wmk. Star, rouletted, 1d., yellow-green	2	17	6
Ditto, 1860–3, 6d., orange	2	8	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., black-bronze	2	4	0

Sale of 16 and 17 October, 1913.

Gibraltar, Jan. 1886, set of 7* (6d. thinned)	3	12	6
Ditto, Dec. 1886, set of 7, mint	2	6	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1841, 1d., red, block of 12, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, small defect	2	8	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white	2	12	6
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1887, £1, green	3	3	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d.	2	15	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr., purple	4	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown, small nick	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green,* part gum	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue,* part gum	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, another copy, used	2	17	6
India, reprint, 1854, 4 as., wide setting, head inverted	3	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., red, corner defective	2	4	0
Gold Coast, 1889, One Penny on 6d., block of 4, mint	4	4	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange-red on bluish, late state	2	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, medium late state	2	15	0
Northern Nigeria, 1900, 10s., mint	2	12	6
Seychelles, 1893, 12 c., inverted on 16 c., mint	2	8	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine, mint	2	2	0
Antigua, 1884, CA, 12, 1d., scarlet, S.G. 24*a*	2	0	0
Barbados, 1878, 1d., on right half 5s., rose, straight serif	3	5	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., magenta*	3	3	0
Ditto, Feb., 1856, 4 c., magenta, on entire, large margins, stamp torn across in opening the envelope	11	10	0
Nevis, 6d., grey, litho., mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green, ditto	2	12	6
New Brunswick, 1s., bright purple	8	0	0
Virgin Islands, perf. 15, 6d., rose on toned, mint	2	8	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., grey-blue on laid, Plate IV, pair	2	10	0
New Zealand, 1862, imperf., 3d., mauve, hor. pair on piece, one stamp creased	3	0	0
Ditto, 1872, no wmk., 1d., brown, vert. pair, imperf. between, slight tear	2	0	0
Tasmania, 1892, £1, green and yellow, mint	4	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of September 4th, 1913.

Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, early	7	0	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d.	1	10	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey	2	6	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	7	10	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion,* thinned	5	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
St. Vincent, ½d. on half 6d., pair, mint	2	4	0
Trinidad, 1852, 1d., deep blue, early, repaired	2	0	0

Sale of September 10th and 11th, 1913.

Cape Triangular, blue paper, 1d., brick-red, pair	2	0	0
Ceylon, CC, ½d., mauve, 5d., bronze-green, 9d., black-brown, 1s., bright violet; horizontal pair of each, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 1890, 5 c. on 15 c., "Revenue" omitted	2	8	0
Liberia, 1860, imperf., 24 c., green, on laid*	4	12	6
Ditto, 1867, imperf., 6 c., red, complete outer frame	2	4	0
Natal, 1d. on 6d., carmine, surcharged four times	1	15	0
Nevis, 1861, 1s., green*	1	12	0
Ditto, 1867, 1s., green, engraved*	1	14	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate II, thinned	1	9	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue on laid, apparently*	1	9	0

Sale of September 18th, 1813.

Great Britain, 1854, 2d., blue, Small Crown, perf. 14*	2	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	2	10	0

Sale of September 24th and 25th, 1913.

Bavaria, 1849, 1 kr., black	2	7	6
Canada, postmarked proof of 12d., black, on envelope	3	0	0
Nevis, 1861, 1s., green*	1	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy, repaired	6	0	0
Rhodesia, £10, lilac, mint	4	16	0
St. Vincent, 1877, 1s., vermilion, S.G. 22*	1	16	0
Wurtemberg, 1861, 18 kr., blue	1	6	0
Ditto, rouletted, 18 kr., orange	1	5	0

Sale of 11 October, 1913.

Argentine, 1864, imperf., 10 c., green, close on one side	3	5	0
Brunswick, 1862, *percés en arc*, ½ sgr., black on green, roulettes on three sides only*	3	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 sgr., black on yellow; roulettes two sides and part of a third	5	0	0
Ceylon, rough perfs., 2s., blue*	1	7	0
Ditto, imperf., 4d., rose	5	0	0
Great Britain, 1874, 10d., brown, strip of 3, on piece	1	6	0
Ditto, 1d., red-brown, Plate 164, entire sheet*	8	0	0
Hawaii, 1893, 25 c., slate-purple, without stop after government, mint	1	7	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey	3	3	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	7	0	0
New South Wales, Laureated, 8d., yellow, S.G. No. 77*a*	2	12	0
St. Lucia, 1860, 6d., green*	1	11	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXII. DECEMBER, 1913. No. 264.

The Philatelic Congress, 1914.

THE announcement contained in our last issue that His Majesty the King had graciously consented to be the Patron of the Congress next year, has been received with universal satisfaction and gratitude. The inviting body being on this occasion the Royal Philatelic Society, it feels itself especially honoured by His Majesty's gracious patronage, and recognizes that it is once again indebted to the King for this further expression of his interest in Philately.

It will be seen elsewhere that the intimation of subjects to be discussed is invited in the notice issued by the Congress Committee. The question of what are useful subjects for discussion at a Congress is one that requires much forethought and consideration, and we trust that the Philatelic Societies may among them evolve suitable and practical subjects for discussion.

The matters for debate in a Philatelic Congress seem to fall broadly under two heads: (1) Minor or definite reforms or propositions which can be alike initiated and fulfilled by the philatelic body only. (2) Proposals that may affect philatelic welfare, but can only be carried with the sanction or co-operation of outside assistance or support. In the former class fall such useful work as the "Definition of Philatelic Terms," which was evolved at an early Congress. In the latter class come questions involving any Postal Reform, the future of National Philatelic Collections or the issue of Priced Catalogues. These and other kindred topics can obviously only be carried by the help of powers outside the family of stamp collectors—hence it is eminently advisable that no Utopian schemes should be advocated, and that no important propositions on these or kindred subjects should be adopted by the Congress unless the ground has been prepared by diplomatic action in ascertaining the probable views of those powers who are removed from any philatelic influence.

It happens that current events as recorded in the present issue of the Journal have a distinct bearing upon these two latter questions. The ques-

tion of the National Philatelic Collections was discussed at the last Congress, and its further consideration relegated to a Committee for Report, and it will be seen that the Report of the Collections Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society contains the germ of an idea that might be capable of expansion in the direction of the continuation of the National Collection. In any case in this question so directly affecting the status of Philately, the Congress would be on safe ground in any expression of opinion that Mr. Tapling's great bequest should—following the precedent of other nations—be continued and kept abreast of the times.

The second question, that of the issue of a standard Catalogue, is also one that would appear likely before the Congress—possibly in some cognate form. Here again passing events must be reckoned with, *pace* the momentous fusion of the two largest firms of stamp dealers in this country—or in the world. The old adage that "he who pays the piper calls the tune" must be borne in mind under existing circumstances, as it is evident that in the case of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons their holding of the British Colonial issues—which have formed the principal ground of latter-day grievances—is now so vast that no catalogue could supersede or invalidate their quotations if supported by the firm's ability to supply the goods at the quotation prices. It may therefore be that in such case the wiser counsel would be to support existing Catalogues, and to endeavour to strengthen them by judicious suggestions and offers of succour—where the weak points in the armour are revealed. These weak points and the suggested remedies could well be brought before the Congress, and we feel convinced that if they were soundly based they would receive the most careful and unbiased consideration at the hands of the publishers of Catalogues.

Report of the Collections Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society.

4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.
9th September, 1913.

To M. P. CASTLE, ESQ., M.V.O., etc., Chairman of the Collections Committee,
The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

DEAR SIR,

WE have the pleasure to report that the arrangement of the "Adhesives" section of the collections has been completed in accordance with the resolution of the Council of the Society passed at its meeting on June 5th, 1913, and the subsequent decisions arrived at as recorded in the minutes book of the Committee.

The Adhesives have now been arranged in twelve albums (with movable leaves) as follows:—

2	volumes.	"B.M." (*Green* Label). For the "Tapling" period, i.e. for the period covered by the "Tapling" Collection in the British Museum.
2	„	"V.R.I." (*Red* Label). For the Victorian period from the close of the "Tapling" Collection to the death of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.
2	„	"E.R.I." (*White* Label). For the Edwardian period.
3	„	"G.R.I." (*Blue* Label). For the Georgian period.
1	„	(*Black* Label). For the more interesting forgeries, reprints, etc., specially presented or otherwise acquired.
2	„	(*Purple* Label). For the special "Royal Portugal" Collection presented to the Society by His Majesty the King (through the courtesy of His Majesty King Manuel of Portugal), known as "the King of Spain Reprints," full particulars of which are recorded in the *London Philatelist* for June, 1910.
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There is also an envelope of *Duplicates*.

Forgeries, Reprints, etc.

As a separate collection, and additional to the stamps, etc., arranged in the "*Black* Label" Album, the Society's collection of Forgeries, Reprints, etc., is now mounted for reference in three divisions, as follows :—

I. In an oblong album with clasp.
II. In two grey-backed albums.
III. On large cards in a cardboard box.

There is, further, an unmounted collection (in an envelope) of United States *Locals*, the number of which is considerable.

There are also several large envelopes of *Duplicates*, consisting of panes, strips, etc., and a box of *Duplicates* sorted under countries in many transparent envelopes.

It is believed that there is nothing among the *Duplicates* not in one or other (or in one or more) of the Divisions I, II, and III.

General Remarks.

The collection proper may now be regarded as placed upon a working basis for ready reference, but the "*Forgeries, etc.*," collection still remain in a somewhat unsatisfactory condition. An enormous advance has been made upon the state it was in on June 5th, when it consisted of a mass of roughly-sorted labels in many envelopes and packages with others mounted and loose in the several albums. Everything has now been consistently reduced to order, but the three divisions overlap each other, and are in other respects lacking in correct arrangement.

The collection is a fine one, and might with advantage be revised and its drawbacks remedied.

The suggestion is now made that the contents of the two first divisions be remounted on cards in continuation of those in the third, and that the cards should be kept in boxes, made to a uniform size, according to continents or

some other geographical classification. It would be found that probably a third of the labels mounted in the albums, etc., are superfluous, and this third, when discarded, might be absorbed in the already ascertained duplicates, and the whole of them placed together in one parcel and preserved in security unopened under the Seal of the Society. Another, and possibly a wiser course, would be to destroy all the duplicates.

This proposed final re-arrangement of the Forgeries, etc., would be one too laborious for a single member of the Society to undertake, but it could be easily and pleasantly put through in the course of a season by half a dozen volunteers working independently upon selected countries to an agreed plan, their cards being ultimately gathered together in the boxes for permanent reference.

Of the twelve albums of the collection proper:—

"Purple" is complete and closed;

"Green" relates to a field of operations too vast, perhaps, for the Society to seriously enter upon;

"Black" requires attention only as occasion arises, which may be but seldom;

"Blue" for the most part may be expected to automatically sustain its own continuance; so that, for practical working purposes, the Society, were it to concentrate effort upon the strengthening of

"Red" and

"White" would find a task to hand worthy of accomplishment, and at the same time not beyond the scope of reasonably directed endeavour.

We are, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

PERCY N. DE WORMS,

WILMOT CORFIELD,

Members of the Collections Committee.

Entires.

The collection contains 1535 Stamped Envelopes, 301 Registered Letter Envelopes, 197 Letter Cards, 1430 Post Cards, and 270 Wrappers. It has been arranged in envelopes, in strict alphabetical order; the Envelopes and Registered Letter Envelopes in three series each according to sizes. An index has been provided showing the contents of the envelopes and for the purpose of finding desiderata as easily as possible. An exception has, however, been made of the following special collections, as there appear to be weighty reasons why the contents of the same should not be amalgamated with the "general" collection:—

1. An official collection of Great Britain Victorian Entires.
2. An official collection of Great Britain Edwardian Entires.
3. An official collection of Indian Entires.
4. An official collection of New Zealand Entires.
5. A special collection of United States Envelopes.
6. A special collection of Australian Entires.

The latest edition of Senf's "Ganzsachen" Catalogue has been marked showing the items in the whole Collection of Entires, the property of the Royal Philatelic Society.

The collection is fairly strong in British Colonial Entires, but weak in all other countries except Holland and the United States. Special desiderata are Entires of Great Britain, the German States, and the Entires of Europe generally. Among British Colonials the Edwardian Entires are almost wholly lacking.

List of Donors.

H.M. the King, the Earl of Crawford, G. B. Bainbridge, Miss Cassels, M. P. Castle, Douglas Ellis, F. A. Elliott, J. W. Gillespie, L. L. R. Hausburg, Baron Leijonhufvud, T. H. Melland, W. V. Morten, Adolf Passer, Lt.-Col. S. P. Peile, F. Ransom, C. E. Tannant, W. Thorne, G. R. T. Upton, A. J. Warren, Sir Charles Stewart-Wilson, H. Woodlands.

L. W. FULCHER.

Notes on the Imperforate Issues of New Zealand.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON OCTOBER 23RD, 1913.

BY M. P. CASTLE.

(*Continued from page* 252.)

"MR. ELIOTT reported, on November 12th, the result of the first week's work, to the effect that '*16,776 penny stamps = £69 18s., had been printed.*' *The deficiency, then, happened in that interval,* for this printing, representing *70 sheets, should, by a division of 240, have yielded 16,800 perfect stamps.*

"*The mishap therefore, occurring as it did at the outset of Mr. Richardson's printing, was not improbably, I think, sustained by the first sheet struck off.*

"One month later (*December 13th*), Mr. Eliott reported that *a second instalment had 'been printed,'* namely, '*12,240 penny stamps = £51.*'

"This number, *being divisible by 240,* represents *51 complete sheets,* which, together with the before-mentioned *70,* make a total of *121, equalling 5 quires of 24 sheets—plus one sheet.*

"I have not been able to ascertain whether the *six reams* of '*star*' paper sent from London were *divided into quires of 24 sheets.* If they were so, and *if 'star' paper had been used throughout, the total of Mr. Richardson's printing on both occasions would have shown a return of 120 sheets only* (that is to say, 5 quires), *producing 28,800 stamps, inclusive of the 24 defective specimens.* If, on the other hand, wove '*foolscap*' paper had been used from first to last, also to the extent of *5 quires* only, the same result as to number of sheets consumed and stamps printed must have ensued.

"It seems to me to be within the range of possibility that the following line of action, with regard to the local printing, may have been taken on the *first* day thereof; namely, *that after an unsuccessful trial with one sheet of*

'star' paper, Mr. Richardson obtained permission to use thick wove paper for the remainder of the printing; hence the probable *addition*, or, as I suggest, *substitution* of 5 quires of *'foolscap'* paper from the Colonial Secretary's Office, according to the previous calculation: and that quality would, with very little doubt, have consisted of 24 sheets to each quire, resulting in a total printing of 121 (inclusive of the misprinted sheet of *'star'* paper), which would not have been the case if 5 quires *only* of *'star'* paper had been employed in this printing.

"Mr. Richardson would, moreover (as a stationer), undoubtedly have had much experience, and a possible preference, for printing purposes, of paper of ordinary manufacture.

"Past information also strongly infers that 'foolscap' *paper* was used for all the local printings, extending from 1855 to February, 1862. And as Mr. John Davies came to the Colony from London as far back as 1861 (*before the wove paper issues had ceased*) in order to superintend the printing of the postage stamps in the Postmaster-General's Office at Auckland, he in all probability would have had the opportunity of ascertaining, from *the officials contemporary with the first use of stamps in* 1855, what the practice of the Colonial Secretary's Department had been with regard to the early printings. Indeed, we learn as much from his paper on 'The Postage Stamps of New Zealand,' published in the *Philatelic Record*, which I have mentioned above, and also from the communication of Mr. H. J. Knowles, of Wellington, New Zealand, to the *Stamp News*.* Mr. Davies' statement was that in his interview with one of those officials, seemingly, from what we now know of the facts, to have been Mr. G. Eliott Eliott, he was informed that in the early days *'small numbers were only required,'* and *'a few quires of foolscap'* (which together with the plates Mr. Eliott took with him from his office) were used by the printer, Mr. Richardson.

"A discovery at this juncture of a number of specimens of the *One Penny* value *of the local printings of November and December*, 1855, on their original date-stamped covers, would be most interesting as showing whether *'star' watermarked* or 'foolscap' *paper* was used wholly or in part only.

"Mr. John Davies who, as previously stated, commenced printing for the Colonial Government in February, 1862, using *'star'* paper, further mentioned in his contribution to the *Philatelic Record*, *'that he brought out from England what was then considered twelve months' supply.'* This would doubtless be the *four reams* despatched by Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co., on October 5th, 1861, and which amount would probably represent *1920* sheets, capable of producing *460,000 labels.*

"An amount, scarcely exceeding *five quires*, of some sort of paper was then undeniably used, which, *if* out of the supply of *'star'* paper, would leave *115 quires* on hand.

"That which militates against the supposition that this large supply of *'star'* paper *was* used at that period till exhausted, is the report of the Sub-Committee of this Society before referred to, showing the very early use in the Colony of the *blue wove* 'foolscap' *paper;* namely, of a stamp of the *Twopence* value of that variety, *dated April 30th, 1856.*

* *Stamp News*, February, 1893, p. 22.

"A continuous printing from the six reams of '*star*' paper, containing in the aggregate *2880 sheets*, if it had been employed for the *One Penny* and *Twopence* values in the same proportion as to number as the London supply of stamps had included, I find works out at *443 sheets* of *One Penny*, at £1 per sheet, and *2437 sheets* of *Twopenny* stamps at £2 per sheet, making a total face-value derivable therefrom of *£5317*, represented by *691,200* stamps; which, taking into consideration the moderate postal revenue of the Colony at that time (and not overlooking the fact that *four reams per annum was found sufficient* as late as the year 1861), would presumably have sufficed for several years, and consequently would have rendered the use of the 'fools-cap' paper for printing *in April, 1856*, absolutely unnecessary.

"Of course my argument carries with it the suggestion that *216 One Penny stamps* (*out of a sheet of 240*), *printed on 'star' paper*, were issued with the *first* locally printed impressions." *

The other alternative to Mr. Mottram's argument is that the six quires sent out to New Zealand by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. with the first printed stamps were used by Mr. Richardson. Let us see what this means: Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. inform us that, subject to all being "good prints," this amount of paper would print 720,000 stamps. We have fortunately the numbers of stamps sent out by that firm in 1858, i.e. 1d., 12,000; 2d., 66,000; 1s., 8000; 86,000 in all. Of these stamps the 1d. is the rarest, owing probably to having been used only locally, but I should say that at least fifty copies are known to exist; the 1s. is also scarce, but less so, and possibly 150 exist. The 2d. on *bleuté* is far commoner, and probably 500 exist—say in all 700 copies, or a little more than 1 per cent. If now the 720,000 stamps had been printed on the Star watermark paper, we should have 7200 existing at the same ratio of preservation, which should make these stamps ten times as common as the first issue. As Euclid has it, which is absurd! If one-tenth of this paper had been used they should be as plentiful as the first printing. It may be contended that they have not been looked for, which may bring other specimens to light, but it must be remembered that Richardson's colours, except the later printings of the 2d. (and *these* have a different look), are all absolutely dissimilar from any of the Star watermark or pelure printings, and that a novice in Philately could separate these two papers without looking at the watermark.

I cannot therefore believe that anything beyond a sheet or two of this paper was used by Richardson, and I consider that, fortified by my present discovery, Mr. Mottram's suggestion holds the field until it can be displaced

* In the *New Zealand Stamp Journal* of July 12th of this year, in an interesting article on the New Zealand issues by Mr. W. D. Ulph, he writes:—

"Writing in 1907, Mr. Hausburg says that Perkins Bacon and Co. sent supplies of Star watermark paper to the Colony in 1859, but at present earliest date known on stamp is 9 May, 1862. As far as I can gather all 2d. on Star paper used prior to 1862 are said to be 'London prints.' Thus Star paper was sent out to Colony at end of 1854; again, a supply was sent in 1859, and the earliest known stamps printed on this paper in the Colony used early in 1862. It seems difficult to account for the 1854 consignment, and also delay in using that of 1859.

"I have heard the opinion expressed that there was a printing on this paper in the Colony before 1862. I can hardly credit it, as owing to these early issues having been so closely studied for many years, they would probably have been recognized if they had existed; still it certainly seems worth while closely watching early dated copies, as a discovery might be made."

by solid evidence to the contrary. I must apologize for the length of my notes on a single stamp, but I think that its importance justifies the fullest information.

Issue 3b (1857 [?] *late*). *Printed by Richardson on stout white unwatermarked paper* (procured in the Colony).

This issue with its various printings and subsequent unofficial varieties of perforation presents more features of interest and rarity than any other of New Zealand. The first impressions having probably taken place in 1857, this series was in use for almost five years, until superseded by the Government printings on Star watermarked paper in February, 1862. It was therefore the longest used issue of any of the first type of these stamps, and it is distinctly to the credit of Mr. Richardson that the impressions should have always been so remarkably even alike in colour and impression. I can hardly call to mind any defective prints in this issue, while the number of stamps issued, in rapidly increasing ratio with the development of the post, must have been very large. In fact, the 2d. is still quite a common stamp, and much overpriced in the catalogues. The 6d. was only in use about two and a half years, and is distinctly scarcer, while the 1s.—probably issued later—has always been scarce. There was but little use for this value, and the two preceding stamps of this denomination were long in being used up. As I have said, all the Shillings were scarce until the later prints of the Star watermark imperforate. The 1d.—especially fine—is by no means common, and I should think was only printed in quite moderate numbers.

Considering the long period these stamps were in issue, the paper varies but little. It is occasionally found very thick, but the main difference consists in the hard and soft varieties. The former are much the scarcer of the two, but I find that the dated specimen does not—as I had at first thought—point to its early use, but rather to a special supply of paper midway in the issue. The colours of the hard paper are quite distinctive, and in the case of the 6d. are found only on this paper.

The 1d. is a rather brighter orange, the 2d. has generally a steely shade in its blue, and the 6d. appears in pale brown with a tinge of ochre and in chestnut. The 1s. comes only on the soft paper.

The shades of this issue are well known, and I cannot add to existing knowledge as regards its date of issue, which I should place (except the 6d. and 1s.) as midway or late in 1857. As regards the priority of the respective shades, it will be seen that the few dated copies I have do not afford any definite data.

Stamps Printed by the Government.

We come now to the period when the New Zealand Postal Authorities undertook the printing of their own stamps, and all the subsequent issues were so produced. The imperforate stamps fall under three classes: Watermarks—Star, and N Z, and pelure paper. I propose to briefly epitomize the situation in order to account for these varieties. Mr.

John Davies, young, energetic, and experienced in printing in this country, was sent out to New Zealand, and in February, 1862, "started the stamp printing in the Postmaster-General's Office in Auckland, paper watermarked with a Star being used for the first time," to use Mr. Davies' words, which tends to corroborate my foregoing theory. Mr. Davies, however (like most of us for a long time!), was unaware that the Star paper had been used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. in 1855. The supplies of Star watermark paper available for Mr. Davies during his first year's operations were as follows:—

Reams.
6. 1855, sent out with the Perkins Bacon and Co. printed stamp.
1. January 21st, 1859, sent out with the 6d. Plate.
4. October 5th, 1861.
6. July 24th, 1862, sent out with the 3d. Plate.

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The next instalment sent out was fifty reams, despatched on April 1st, 1864, which with the preceding items would arrive about five months after their date of forwarding. Mr. Davies had therefore (assuming he received all the 1855 Star paper) seventeen reams, but he brought out with him what was then considered to be twelve months' supply, but this stock was soon exhausted. I will assume that Mr. Davies estimated the year's supply at six reams, which gives him in all twenty-three reams to print from between February, 1862, and September, 1864, when fresh and ample supplies arrived, viz. two years and nine months. This would produce 2,760,000 stamps, say, allowing for defective prints, two and three-quarter millions for the five values, 1d., 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1s. The requirements work out practically a million per year, which I might guess as—

1d.	. . .	125,000.
2d.	. . .	625,000.
3d.	. . .	50,000, only in use after December, 1862.
6d.	. . .	150,000.
1s.	. . .	50,000.
		1,000,000.

I do not think I have at all overestimated the quantities required, and if so the first Star paper would be accounted for. Mr. Davies, foreseeing long before 1864 that he would run short, "procured in Auckland thin unwatermarked paper in 1862 and 1863," which we know as pelure.

After September, 1864, on the arrival of the fifty reams of Star watermark paper, printing was resumed thereon, so that the pelure issue comes in the middle of these stamps. The N Z paper was likewise preceded and followed by the Star, but on the whole I think that it is better to follow long-established custom in the arranging and classifying of these stamps, and to give first the pelure, second the Star, and third the N Z. Mr. Davies unfortunately gives no date for the receipt of the latter, or any information as to its maker. It must, however, have been in 1863, as specimens are

known dated as early as September of that year. The pelure paper was probably first used in the latter part of 1862, specimens being known dated October 3rd of that year.

These additional supplies of paper of course increased the number of stamps printed beyond the two and three-quarter millions, but judging by their relative rarity I should doubt if more than 50,000 of the pelure and 250,000 of the N Z were printed, making the total printings roughly 3,000,000 stamps for the period that I have before mentioned.

The colours of the inks employed, to my mind, denote home and not colonial products, and the impressions were uniformly good until the plates began to wear. I will deal with the shades under each class of watermark, but I have little to add to my notes hereon (see *London Philatelist*, 1895, pp. 185 and 224) beyond my record of the dated specimens.

Pelure paper.

I think there can only have been one printing of each value, as the colour variations are of the slightest. The 2d. varies considerably, but these are rather "fades" than shades, as this colour is very volatile; nor do I believe that one copy in fifty is of the original colour as printed. The other values closely approximate the early Star watermark printings, and it is curious that Mr. Davies should have used this pigment. It may be, however, that he was afraid to use the rich dark blue ink upon this very thin paper.

As I have before remarked, the printings on this paper could not have been very large, and I cannot find evidence of more than one printing of each of the 1d., 2d., and 6d. I show, however, shades of the One Shilling which may indicate separate printings.

Star watermark.

I have found, especially of late years, that it has been increasingly difficult to get good copies of the 2d. value in the early state of the plate. This is partly accounted for by the withdrawal of specimens assigned to the 1855 printing, as very many collectors and dealers consider every dark blue 2d. to be Issue I! I have, however, a pair of this value, dated September 11th, 1863, showing distinct wear of the die, and as the printing by the Government only commenced in February, 1862, this allows but a little over a year and a half before the die deteriorated. This stamp in deep blue is priced at the same figure as the 2d. no watermark, but is certainly thrice as rare. The more worn the design, as regards the 2d., the commoner it becomes, owing to the rapidly increasing consumption of stamps. I append a list of the earliest dates I have of the several shades, but these require much amplification before they can be held to definitely place the sequence of the shades. It is, however, a beginning of a task that should be carried out thoroughly. The first printings of Mr. Davies are clearly shown by my specimens to be heavily inked impressions in nearly all the values. The 3d., lilac and mauve, were only imperforate, I believe, owing to a breakdown of the perforating machine, and chronologically belong, as imperforate varieties, to the perforated issue. The 6d. rapidly became warmer in tone, and ultimately was of a rich

red-brown. To the One Shilling in the bluish green I have been unable to assign a date, but judging by its rarity I should assign it to some printing in 1862.

List of Dated Shades in my Collection.

1d., orange	Nov. 26th,	1862.
„ orange-vermilion		1863.
„ carmine-vermilion	Dec. 18th,	1865.
2d., deep blue (thick impression)	Oct. 29th, and Dec. 12th,	1862.
„ rich dull blue (slightly worn)	Sept. 11th,	1863.
„ ultramarine	Dec. 11th,	1862.
„ grey-blue	Dec.	1863.
„ blue (worn)	Feb.	1864.
3d., deep brownish blue	July 3rd,	1863.
„ „ „ „ paler,	Aug.	1864.
„ lilac	May	1867.
„ deep mauve	(?)	1868.
6d., dark brown	July 3rd,	1863.
„ dull (or mouse) brown (thick impression)	Oct.	1863.
„ warm or reddish brown,	Nov. 4th,	1863.
1s., deep green (heavy impression)	Feb.	1862.
„ yellow-green	Nov. 2nd,	1863.
„ deep yellowish green	Mar. 14th,	1864.

I hope at a future date to continue my notes upon the subsequent issues, which also present several features of interest, and I fear that I have somewhat drawn on the patience of my audience by the length of the present notes, influenced perhaps by my affection for these fine old stamps in their varied phases of existence.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of the Society which took place on 18 December, it was decided that it would be more convenient to postpone the meeting to be held on 1 January to 29 January. The Display of the Stamps of Afghanistan by Colonel Hancock will take place, as previously arranged, on 15 January.

It is hoped that as many members as possible will bring selections of Errors and other deviations from normal varieties, accompanied by a short description of them, on 29 January. Any members unable to attend in person are invited to send selections with descriptions to c/o Mr. A. C. EMERSON, 4 Southampton Row, London.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1914 becomes due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "LONDON PHILATELIST" FOR 1914.

OUR readers, other than the members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, who are subscribers to this journal, and whose subscriptions expire with the present number, will receive enclosed a Form of Renewal.

Early attention will oblige, in order to avoid delay in the posting of the January, 1914, and following parts.

BINDING—NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of Volume I to XXII bound, can do so, in stock style, half marone morocco, gilt top, price Seven Shillings each volume, which price includes cost of return post, carefully packed in cardboard box.

Copies from abroad will be Eight Shillings each, which includes return by Registered Book Post, carefully packed.

All copies to be so bound must be sent in accompanied by remittance, and addressed : Mr. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

N.B.—No copies can be received for binding at above prices after the end of *February*, and the bound volumes will be posted *about* the end of March.

THE SIXTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, LONDON, 1914.

SOCIETIES are requested to send the wording of any motion they wish to bring before the Congress to the Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Congress Committee (Mr. Franz Reichenheim), and to nominate their delegates *at an early date*, in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Permanent Congress Committee.

Societies are particularly requested to elect members as delegates who are able and willing to attend the Congress, so that each Society is represented at the Congress by the full number of delegates it is entitled to send.

Further details of the programme will be published in due course.—FRANZ REICHENHEIM, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, 29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W.

NEW COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA: PROPOSED NEW ISSUE.

WE have received the following communication from Commonwealth Offices, 72 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W., with the compliments of the High Commissioner for Australia. The communication is not very explicit as to either the design or the date of the new issue, both of which we gather from the *Australian Stamp Journal* seem to allow of considerable latitude, and to be decided by considerations far removed from Philately.

"NEW AUSTRALIAN STAMP.

"During the term of office of the Fisher Government in Australia a new design was adopted for the Australian postage stamp. It was that of a kangaroo shown on a white map of Australia. The white was to indicate that Australia is endeavouring to keep her population white. Over 95 per cent of the people of Australia were either born in the United Kingdom or are the sons or daughters of those who were born here. However, a change of Government has been effected in the Commonwealth, and it has also been decided that the form of postage stamp in use shall be changed. It is now stated that the new stamps will soon be issued. The halfpenny stamp is to be exactly similar to the Western Australian design, with the black swan in the centre. The penny stamp is to be printed in two shades of red; while the halfpenny stamp is to be green. The twopence halfpenny issue will be almost similar to the penny stamp, but will be printed in blue. For the sixpenny issue a kangaroo will form the main feature, with the tails of lyre birds at each side. There will be a boomerang below the kangaroo, and underneath that again a platypus. This is copied from the second prize design which was submitted in the recent competition. The kookabura will be in the centre of the new shilling stamp."

DEATH OF MR. A. HAMILTON, F.R.G.S., F.L.S.

WE have received with great regret the announcement of the death of Mr. Hamilton, one of the very ablest and foremost Philatelists in New Zealand. Mr. Hamilton had co-operated with Mr. A. T. Bate in the production of the forthcoming work on the issues of New Zealand, and his unexpected loss will create a sad void in the ranks of Philatelists in Australia. The following interesting particulars are supplied by Mr. P. B. Phipson, the Hon. Sec. of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand :—

"By the death of Mr. A. Hamilton, on October 12th, at Russell, Bay of Islands, New Zealand has lost one of her best-known scientists, and Philately one of her most indefatigable workers. Born at Poole, Dorsetshire, in 1854, he was educated at the Dorset County School and the Epsom Medical College. He came to New Zealand in 1876, and secured an engagement under the Wellington Education Board, and was successively on the teaching staff of schools in the Wellington, Westland, and Hawkes Bay districts. In 1890 he was appointed Registrar of the Otago University, and in 1903 succeeded the late Sir James Hector as Director of the Colonial (now the Dominion) Museum, a position that gave him ample scope for the pursuit of those scientific and naturalist studies so dear to him.

"A prolific writer over a vast range of subjects, he was a regular contributor of papers to a number of scientific societies, among them being the Italian Society of Anthropology, Ethnology, and Piscicology, the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Museum of Ethnography and Anthropology, Imperial Academy of Science, St. Petersburg. He was a member of the Board of Governors (and past President), and editor of the publications of the New Zealand Institute, and a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Linnean Societies.

"Mr. Hamilton was recognized as one of the foremost authorities on Maori folklore, and his publication, *Maori Art*, is a standard work.

"An ardent Philatelist, he had formed, during the comparatively short space of fifteen years, an eminent collection of stamps, filling some sixty volumes, and was looking forward with pleasure to the time when he would have sufficient leisure to arrange and classify his treasures. A member of several philatelic societies, a vice-president of the Philatelic Society of New Zealand, and a member of their publication committee, his deep knowledge and attention to detail proved of the greatest value to that body."

AMALGAMATION OF MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., AND MR. W. H. PECKITT.

THE announcement following, dated December, 1913, has been received by us, in common with all customers of the firms mentioned, who are assured by both vendor and purchasers that their interests will be as well considered in the future as in the past.

"Mr. W. H. Peckitt begs to inform you that he is disposing of his entire stock and interest in the business carried on at 47 Strand, W.C., to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, W.C.

"Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., beg to inform you that they have purchased the old-established business and entire stock of Mr. W. H. Peckitt, of 47 Strand.

"For the present, pending the gradual transference of stock, accounts, etc.

etc., the premises of 47 Strand will remain open and correspondence there will be dealt with in the ordinary way."

This fusion of the two leading stamp firms in this country will come as a great surprise to the philatelic public, and the retirement from business of Mr. W. H. Peckitt will be received with general and sincere regret. Although he only engaged in the stamp business at a comparatively recent date, Mr. Peckitt had built up a business and a reputation that was not surpassed in the entire world, and holds a record of success—achieved within a quarter of a century—that is unparalleled and unprecedented. Mr. Peckitt has been one of those eminently wise persons who know how to seize their opportunities, and to develop any good fortune by the soundest common sense and the most business-like perspicuity. The tale of his great purchases is well known, as many of the greatest collections of this country have passed through his hands, and it may safely be said that in these great transactions Mr. Peckitt carried them out alike to the entire satisfaction of the vendors and of his clients who were enabled to acquire the results of his enterprise.

Mr. Peckitt's courtesy and fair dealing have justly given him an assured and pleasant memory with a vast number of collectors who will unanimously regret his retirement from the stamp trade. They will, however, unite with us in wishing Mr. Peckitt most sincerely many years of health to enjoy the well-merited rewards of his successful career.

We have personally known Mr. Peckitt since his earliest days, having had numerous and important transactions with him, and, in our opinion, no man ever connected with the stamp trade can have had a more honourable and gratifying record. Mr. Peckitt retires from philatelic life with many friends and without an enemy, and with us—as with many other collectors—our intercourse with him will always remain one of our happiest recollections in Philately.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons must be heartily congratulated upon this bold and important transaction. The amount of the purchase is naturally not stated, but writing from an intimate knowledge of Mr. Peckitt's possessions there can be no doubt that the purchase money far transcends any previous transaction in the stamp world.

The stock of stamps now held by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in the business of the two firms must be altogether without parallel, and more than ever emphasizes their position as the leading dealers of the world. The British Colonial issues have always formed the principal asset in Mr. Peckitt's transactions, and the accumulated stock thereof far transcends any other that exists. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons are therefore now, more than ever, the responsible arbiters of the financial value of the British Colonial issues. In their own interests—present and future—it is earnestly to be hoped, as it is confidently anticipated, that they will aim at establishing the legitimate values on a sound and permanent basis. The collecting world is fully cognizant of the many services rendered to Philately by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, and will join with us in congratulating them upon their great enterprise, and in wishing them a continuation of the great success that has rendered their name a household word in the world of stamps.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—We have to thank Messrs. Chas. Nissen and Co. for sending us the 2d. and 3d. stamps in new colours, both printed at Somerset House, with control "C. 13."

Adhesives.

2d., full orange, instead of yellow-orange.
3d., violet, instead of dull purple.

British Somaliland.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the ½ a. of the Georgian set, Type 4 of Gibbons.

Adhesive.

½ a., green; multiple wmk.; perf. 14.

Fiji.—The arrival of the 2½d. stamp of the Georgian set is announced in the *Monthly Journal.*

Adhesive.

2½d., blue; multiple; perf. 14.

India.—*Nabha.*—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us the 4 annas and 1 rupee of the "Service" set of the Georgian issue.

Officials.

4 annas, olive.
1 rupee, green and brown.

Orcha.—We take the following excerpt from the *Philatelic Journal of India* for November, 1913:

"After a period of thirteen years, a second issue of stamps was introduced in Orcha on about the 20th of August, 1913. The new stamp is a close imitation of the first design of 1900, bearing in the upper label the words 'Orcha Postage,' and in the lower the value of the stamp, viz. Half anna. The labels towards the right and left are similarly filled up with inscriptions in vernacular characters. The stamps have been produced by lithography, a process of printing much in vogue among the Indian Native States. Each sheet contains eight stamps. The stamps are imperforate."

Half anna, green, shades.
One anna, carmine.

Two more values—the 2 as. and 4 as.—are expected shortly.

Occasionally a fragment of a watermark is observable in some sheets. It reads "Bedford Bond."

Patiala.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received the 3 pies, ½ a. and 1 a. of the "Service" set of the Georgian issue.

Officials.

3 pies, grey.
½ a., green.
1 a., rose-carmine.

New South Wales.—It is reported in the *Australian Philatelist* that in Mr. H. L. White's collection a copy of the 2d. on Victorian paper, watermark sideways, exists.

Trinidad.—The discovery is reported in the *S. C. F.* of the Halfpenny of 1902 with double watermark, one being reversed.

EUROPE.

Crete.—Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a 25 c. Commemorative stamp.

Large transverse rectangle in shape, it shows a picture in the centre of Suda Bay. The inscriptions are "Ellas" at top, value at foot, and the dates 1st February, 1913, at left side, and 1st May, 1913, at right side.

Adhesive.

25 lepta, blue and black; no wmk.; perf. 14

Denmark.—Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us three more values of the new set, with portrait of King Christian X.

Adhesives.

15 öre, mauve; multiple crosses; perf. 14 × 14½.
20 ,, blue ,, ,, ,, ,,
2 kroner, grey-black ,, ,, ,, ,,

Holland.—A set of 12 Jubilee stamps have appeared, and Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have supplied us with samples.

Large upright rectangle in shape, they bear the portraits of three Kings, William I, II, and III, and Queen Wilhelmina, in fancy octagonal frames. "NEDERLAND" at top and value at foot on dotted ground, with name of ruler and date 1813–1913 round the portrait frame. No wmk., perf. 11½.

Adhesives.

2½ c., deep green on green,	William I.
3 c., ochre on yellow	,, II.
5 c., red on rose	,, III.
10 c., grey	Wilhelmina.
12½ c., blue on blue	William I.
20 c., brown	,, II.
25 c., blue	,, III.
50 c., yellow-green	Wilhelmina.
1 g., claret	William I.
2½ g., violet	,, II.
5 g., yellow on yellowish	,, III.
10 g., orange ,, ,,	Wilhelmina.

HUNGARY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 5 and 10 heller stamps with, it is stated, a new watermark, but we are unable to describe it from single specimens.

These friends write: "We enclose a copy of the new 1 filler Charity stamp, besides which the following values are issued:—

2 f., bistre.	20 f., brown.
3 f., orange.	25 f., blue.
5 f., green.	30 f., brown.
6 f., olive.	35 f., mauve.
10 f., rose.	50 f., lake on blue.
12 f., lilac on yellow.	60 f., green on rose..
16 f., slate-green.	5 koronas, purple.

We also understand that the 1 korona, brown, and 2 koronas, blue, will be issued shortly. An extra charge of 2 filler is made in addition to the face value of the stamp, which goes towards the relief fund for aiding the sufferers from the floods which occurred last summer in Northern and South-East Hungary.

The design is that of the current ordinary issue with the added inscription at foot on a white label—ARVÍZKAROSULTAKNAK KÜLÖN 2 filler

LEVANT (*Austrian Post Offices*).—The *Monthly Journal* reports the issue of the 1 pi. stamp in *bright ultramarine*, printed on unsurfaced paper.

SWITZERLAND.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received copies of a 5 c. Charity stamp. It sells for 10 c., though the face value is only 5 c., 5 c. being for postage and the remaining 5 c. goes towards charity. It shows a female bust representing Switzerland with a label across the breast inscribed "Helvetia." At the top is "PRO JUVENTE," and below is "PR 10 cent I XII 13—28, II 14." A large figure 5 at left top.

Charity Label.

5 c. (10 c.), green; wmk. multiple cross; perf. 12 × 11½.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We have seen the 3 c., green, with the Honeycomb watermark.

Adhesive.

3 centavos, green; Honeycomb watermark.

HAYTI.—According to the *S.C.F.* another value of the 1906 type, the 15 c., has been issued in a new colour, yellow.

Adhesive.

15 c., yellow; type of 1906.

HONDURAS.—To the new set lately chronicled, the *Metropolitan Philatelist* adds the 20 c., 50 c., and 1 peso. It is not stated to which type they belong, full-face or with three-quarter-face portraits.

Adhesives.

20 centavos, mauve.
50 ,, rose.
1 peso, green.

NICARAGUA.—Another provisional is listed in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

The 15 c. on 35 c., Mountains type, has, it is stated, been used by obliterating the "Vale 15 cts." with heavy black rules and printing in "½ ct. Cordoba" in black, just above "Correos, 1913"—which is in purple.

Provisional.

½ c. on 35 c., green and chestnut.

PANAMA.—We are told in the *Monthly Journal* that the colour of the 10 c. Panama Exhibition stamp has been changed from *yellow* to *orange-red*.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA (*Japanese Post Offices*).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the new ½ sen stamp of Japan with the usual overprint for use here.

The additional values received by these friends are given below.

Adhesives.

½ s., brown.	5 s., violet.
1 s., orange.	10 s., blue.
2 s., green.	20 s., claret.
4 s., red.	25 s., sage-green.

1 yen, green and maroon.

DAHOMEY.—The new set is described in the *S.C.F.* as upright rectangular in shape, and the design shows a picture of a native climbing a tree; the frame of the usual ornate description.

Adhesives.

1 c., violet and black.
2 c., brown and rose.
4 c., black and brown.
5 c., yellow-green and green.
10 c., vermilion and rose.
20 c., grey and brown.
25 c., ultramarine and blue.
30 c., purple and violet.
35 c., brown and black.
40 c., black and vermilion.
45 c., grey and blue.
50 c., red-brown and brown.
75 c., blue and violet.
1 fc., green and black.
2 fcs., orange and brown.
5 fcs., violet and blue.

French Post Offices (*Alexandria*, *Cavalle*, and *Dedeagh*).—The *Monthly Journal* reports a change of colour to orange in the 15c. stamp.

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA. — The *Monthly Journal* chronicles the 30 pf. with watermark Lozenges.

Adhesive.

30 pf., black and orange on buff; wmk. Lozenges.

JAPAN.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the ½ sen value of the new set of which we chronicled the 1½ s. and 3 s. on page 241. In addition, these friends report the following values received by them.

Adhesives.

½ s. brown.
1 s., orange.
2 s., green.
4 s., red.
5 s., violet.
10 s., blue.
20 s., claret.
25 s., sage-green.
1 yen, green and maroon.

LIBERIA.—Mr. H. L. Hayman sends us the 3 c. stamp of 1897, Gibbons' Type 33, with the value obliterated with a solid five-pointed star, and with figure "8" each side. "INLAND" is also ruled out, but "POSTAGE" remains. It is required, we are told, for 1 oz. postage.

MACAO.—The *Monthly Journal* states that "it appears that the recent issue did not arrive in the colony in time to prevent a provisional issue on the 'Republica' stamps. These were authorized by a decree dated Sept. 15th."

Provisionals.

5 a. on ½ a., grey.
8 a. on 4 a., carmine.
15 a. on 1 a., orange.
18 a. on 2 a., grey-green.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the Macao Vasco da Gama sets overprinted for use in Guinea, Angola and St. Thomas and Prince, and inform us that similar sets for these three places have also been issued in the Vasco da Gama stamps of Timor and Portuguese Africa. The surcharge, three lines in black, reads—

Republica
Angola
¼ c

The new values are ¼, ½, 1 c., 2½ c., 5 c., 7½ c., 10 c., and 15 c. respectively on the ½, 1, 2, 4, 8, 12, 16, and 24 avos.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1913-14.

President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. BACON.
Hon. Secretary—L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

W. W. CORFIELD.
D. C. GRAY.
T. W. HALL.
J. R. LAING.
CAPT. G. F. NAPIER.
F. J. PEPLOW.
FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
BARON P. DE WORMS.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE third meeting of the season 1913-14 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 6th November, 1913, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, H. A. James, A. C. Emerson, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, Capt. G. S. F. Napier, D. C. Gray, Baron Percy de Worms, J. L. Green, Leicester A. B. Paine, W. Lane Joynt, Lance E. Hall, C. R. Wickins, F. J. Peplow, Wilmot Corfield, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, E. D. Bacon, Herbert R. Oldfield, Lachlan Gibb, A. Chilver, B. D. Knox, G. Papier (Associate).

The chair was taken by the President and the minutes of the meeting held on the 23rd October, 1913, were read and signed as correct.

The following correspondence was read:—

A letter from the Secretary and President of the American Philatelic Society conveying a resolution of sympathy in connection with the death of the late Mr. Tilleard, passed by the Board of Directors of that Society.

A letter from Mr. Frederick Tilleard acknowledging receipt of the resolution of sympathy passed by the members at their meeting on the 16th October, and expressing

the thanks of the writer, and of his brothers and sisters, for such resolution.

The names of the following candidates for election were then submitted, and after ballot the following were declared duly elected Fellows and members of the Society.

Mr. Ernest Edward Jex, proposed by Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, seconded by the President.

Lord Arthur Vincent Hay (Captain), proposed by Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, seconded by the President.

A display of the stamps of New Zealand and Western Australia was then given by the Rev. H. A. James, D.D., who in connection with his display read some notes on the stamps shown.

Amongst other varieties of New Zealand stamps, Dr. James called special attention to the four values of the 1856 issue pin-perf., and also to the 1d., 6d., and 1s. serrated perf.

Among the pelure issues of 1860–2 were comprised six of the rouletted, and all four values perf. 13.

The stamps of the issue of 1864 comprised the 1d., carmine-vermilion, perf. 12½, a great rarity, and the 1s, yellow-green. Also the 2d., blue, Plate II, perf. 10 × 12½.

Dr. James showed a strip of twelve of the ½d. value of 1873 which had the watermark "New Zealand" running along it.

The stamps of Western Australia comprised the 4d., blue, 1854, with inverted frame cut to shape, but otherwise in good condition, several copies of the 2d., brown-black on red, of 1857, both imperf. and rouletted in both shades, and the error 2d., mauve, issued in 1879; also the 1d. on 2d., yellow, issued in March, 1875.

Dr. James's collection is also very strong in Postal Fiscals, many of them with the genuine postal cancellation, and exceedingly rare.

A vote of thanks to Dr. James for his display and notes, and for his kindness in coming from Oxford to show the same, was moved by Mr. Lane-Joynt, seconded by Mr. Lachlan Gibb, and unanimously carried.

Dr. James suitably responded, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

THE fourth meeting of the season 1913–14 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 20th November, 1913, at 5.45 p m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, B. Goodfellow, T. W. Hall, Baron P. de Worms, Baron de Worms, I. J. Simons, Capt. G. S. F. Napier, Lance E. Hall, B. Tilley, F. A. Bellamy, E. E. Jex, Leicester A. B. Paine, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, E. D. Bacon, J. L. Green, L. W. Fulcher, Herbert R. Oldfield, B. D. Knox, one visitor.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 6th November, 1913, were read and signed as correct.

A letter was read from Major M. Connolly resigning his fellowship of the Society, and such resignation was accepted with regret.

A letter was also read from Mr. Chamberlain of Natal, South Africa, expressing his sympathy in the loss the Society had sustained in the death of the late Mr. Tilleard.

The members then proceeded to ballot upon the election of Capt. Hamilton Hugh Berners, proposed by Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, seconded by Mr. M. P. Castle, who after ballot was declared duly elected a Fellow and member of the Society.

Mr. Goodfellow then read a paper on the stamps of Prince Edward Island, and gave a display of his very fine collection of the stamps of this country.

Mr. Goodfellow had prepared for the use of members attending the meeting a Reference List of the various issues, together with special tables of the various perforations and particulars from the official records, and a print of the above was handed to each member.

Mr. Goodfellow's paper and the Reference List referred to contained very useful and interesting information relating to the six different issues of these stamps from 1861 to 1873.

Mr. Goodfellow was of opinion that five different machines had been used for perforating these stamps, and in his Reference List he gave the corresponding measurements for the English and for the foreign gauge, while the particulars of the payments for printing, and the number of stamps issued, together with the list of dated specimens from Mr. Goodfellow's own collection, afforded valuable information to the collectors of stamps of this country.

The stamps shown comprised a practically complete collection with all varieties, including the great rarity 2d., rouletted, of the first issue.

Attention was called to the very large number of varieties of these stamps which had been listed, and most of which Mr. Goodfellow considered to be of little if any philatelic value, especially those which were caused not by any defects in the dies or plates, but merely by flaws in the printing arising sometimes from the presence of foreign matter on the electro plates.

At the conclusion of the paper and display a very cordial vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Hall, and supported by Mr. Oldfield, attention being called to the fact that Mr. Goodfellow had come from some considerable distance to read his paper and show his stamps.

In putting the resolution, Mr. Castle expressed the great pleasure all the members had derived from the paper and display, and Mr. Goodfellow having responded the proceedings terminated.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

OCTOBER 23rd. "Ten minutes with interesting stamps," by members. Mr. W. Pimm exhibited English postmarks and oddities. Mr. H. Barnwell gave a very good display of Edwardian and Georgian Sierra Leones with copious notes.

November 13th. "African Colonies," Mr. B. B. Tilley. 21s. was voted to the Congress Forgery Fund, and 10s. to the Congress Committee.

It was decided to hand over to the Birmingham Reference Library any duplicates of philatelic publications which would be useful to it, also to purchase blank leaves for the Society's sectional albums.

Mr. Mekeel was thanked for Vol. XX of the *A. J. of P.* and Messrs. Bright for "Stamps of the Levant P.O.'s.

The Hon. Secretary received a hearty vote of thanks for having remounted the stamps of all the African Colonies in readiness for this meeting. The stamps are now mounted in the new sectional albums presented by Mr. Tilley.

Mr. Tilley then gave his display, with notes, of those African Colonies which he did not show at his previous display. The collection is tastefully arranged to show one unused and one used copy of each variety, the used and unused being kept on different pages. The difficulty of filling some of the spaces under these conditions was reflected in the hearty vote of thanks which was given to Mr. Tilley at the close of the meeting.

At the above meetings the following were elected members of the Society: Miss L. E. Coussmaker, Dr. Gerald Robinson, Messrs. G. D. Gascoigne and R. C. Wade.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
Hon. Secretary—H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

THE first meeting of the session 1913–14 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, October 21st, 1913, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, Percy Ashley, Baron de Worms, Rev. G. E. Barber, Messrs. J. F. Stafford, Alexander J. Séfi, E. W. Arnold, L. Sauvée, F. Read, J. J. Hoddinott, D. Thomson, Leslie H. Boothby, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), and H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary and Treasurer).

Before entering upon the business of the evening the President referred in a few words to the sad loss the Society had lately sustained through the deaths of two of their members, Messrs. B. C. Emerson and J. A. Tilleard, M.V.O. He proposed a vote of condolence from the Society to Mr. A. C. Emerson, the father of the deceased gentleman, and his family, and to the son of the late Mr. Tilleard, as well as to the Royal Philatelic Society, London. The votes of condolence were supported by the Vice-President and passed unanimously, all members present standing. The minutes of the meeting held on April 15th, 1913, which were published in the October number, 1913, were taken as read and duly signed. Dr. Paul Pirl was elected a life member of the Society, and Commerzienrat J. Elster, Mr. J. S. Blanckensee, and Sir Morgan Crofton ordinary members.

The following donations to the Society were reported:—

For the library, books, journals, etc., from the President, Comte de Fayolle, Dr. Emilio Diena, Messrs. W. R. Ricketts, C. H. McKeel, H. G. T. Cannons, W. H. Peckitt, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., Whitfield King and Co., Yvert et Tellier, Georges Brunel, Paul Kohl, Ltd., Alfred Smith and Co, Bright and Son, and Senf Brothers. For the Society's collections, stamps were presented by the President, the Vice-President, Mrs. Young, the Secretary of the British South Africa Company, Messrs. W. Jacoby and Phillipp Kosack. The last-named gentleman's donation consists of a fine lot of unused German Colonials and of stamps of the German Post Offices in Foreign Countries, which he presented on retirement from business to complete sets which he gave to the Society some years ago. The catalogue value of the present gift amounts to roughly £7. Entires were presented by the President and Mr. W. A. Boyes. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to all the donors, specially to Mr. Phillipp Kosack for his valuable gift. A letter was read from the President and Secretary of the Bath Philalelic Society, inviting the Philatelic Societies of Great Britain to a Congress to be held at Bath in 1917 under the auspices of their Society.

The President handed round for inspection of the members the silver medal awarded to the second edition of the Society's Library Catalogue in a competition arranged by La Société Française de Timbrologie in connection with the last Paris Exhibition; also a bronze medal awarded to the "Monthly Report" at the Paris Exhibition.

The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer then read his Annual Reports of 1912–13. The reports were duly accepted, and a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Slade, proposed by Mr. J. F. Stafford and seconded by Mr. A. J. Séfi, was passed with enthusiasm.

At the conclusion of the general business the Rev. G. E. Barber gave a display of his specialized collection of the Stamps of Monaco, preceded by an interesting address on the History of the Principality.

At the conclusion of his wonderful display, a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by the President and seconded by the Vice-President, was passed unanimously to the Rev. Barber for the great enjoyment he had afforded the members.

The vote of thanks was modestly replied to by the Rev. Barber, and a most enjoyable evening closed at 8.20 p.m.

THE second meeting of the season 1913–14 was held at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, November 18th, 1913, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P. (Hon. Vice-President), Baron de Worms, Baron Percy de Worms, Messrs. W. A. Boyes, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, J. J. Hoddinott, E. H. Collins, W. B. Edwards, Rev. G. E. Barber, Messrs. E. W. Arnold, T. E. Sansome, T. F. Stafford, A. J. Sefi, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and two visitors.

The President took the chair.

The minutes of the meeting held on October 21st, 1913, published in the November number of the "Monthly Report," were taken as read.

The President presented a complete unused set of the last issue of Rhodesia and other stamps and entires. A collection of envelopes with advertising postmarks were presented by Mr. W. van Oppen.

Books, etc., were presented by the President, Mrs. H. B. Young, Messrs. W. R. Ricketts, Albert Friedemann, Whitfield King and Co., N. S. Nicolaides, W. T. Wilson, The North London Philatelic Society, The International Philatelic Union, The Thornhill Stamp Exchange Club, The Junior Philatelic Society, and the Oestreichischer Philatelisten-Klub "Vindobona."

The President handed round for inspection a bronze medal and diploma awarded to him for the "Monthly Report" at the International Philatelic Exhibition, New York, 1913.

Replies to letters of condolence were read from Mr. F. C. Tilleard and Mr. A. C. Emerson.

At the conclusion of the formal business, Mr. M. P. Castle gave a display of his wonderful collection of British Guiana, 1850 to the present day, accompanied by interesting explanatory notes.

The display was very much appreciated by the members, and a hearty vote of thanks, proposed by the Vice-President, and seconded by Mr. W. A. Boyes, was passed with acclamation.

The meeting terminated at 8 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
"KILLAHA," ST. ALBANS.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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THE SALE OF REMAINDERS.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

October 31st, 1913.

ALTHOUGH not a member of the Royal Philatelic Society, I have been so fundamentally shaken by a sentence which occurs in Mr. Corfield's article on "A National Stamp Collection," published in the August number of *The London Philatelist*, that I cannot restrain myself from addressing you on the subject. If I approach that subject with diffidence, it is because, as a humble citizen in the realm of Philately, I fear the wrath of princes, yet I draw courage from the fact that, wherever Mr. Corfield may be, I at least am in the heart of Siam, well secure from the (his) avenging hand.

I am emboldened, therefore, to plunge into the heart of the matter, and to say that from my infancy it has been instilled into my mind, as one of the basic facts upon which Philately rests and as one of the very roots of orthodox faith, that to encourage Governments to sell "remainders" in any shape or form, is a cardinal sin; yet in this very article, published under the favour of the court of Philately, I read this astounding suggestion:—"1. The cost of cabinets, and services of a curator or curators, could easily be obtained by the sale of obsolete stamps by the Post Office." (!)

Is not this heresy in its most virulent form, and has not Mr. Corfield exposed himself to those same flames to which all remainders should be consigned?

That Mr. Corfield should have been guilty of such an offence were high enough trial for the faith of servitors who wait, but that the "London Gazette" of Philately should have lent its pages to the advancement of such a doctrine, has created such a profound depression upon my mind, that only the beauty of the forest, in which I write upon my way from Chiengmai to Lampang,

can dispel the melancholy thoughts of one who has the honour to remain,

Sir, your most humble servant, but

UNKNOWN.

Ban Muang, near Nakaun Lampang,
Northern Siam.

P.S.—I enclose my card, not only because the rules of society and publishers demand it, but also in case Mr. Corfield may be curious enough to know the name of this tilter at windmills.

[The question raised by our correspondent (who prefers to veil a well-known name and position) is an important one in the interests of collectors generally. We have therefore submitted "Unknown's" letter to Mr. Corfield and publish below his reply. The correspondence affords interesting reading, as both writers have demonstrated their literary capabilities. The sale of remainders is doubtless a less healthy proceeding than their destruction, but in this case we think the Jesuitical doctrine, of doing evil to secure good, may apply. The German authorities have largely built up their national philatelic collection at Berlin by the sale of remainders or unissued stamps, and we think, within definite limits, a similar policy would be of advantage in the continuation of our own national collection. For the purity and safety of Philately it is doubtless better that all unissued stamps should be destroyed, but it is a rule that might be accepted—with happy exceptions, as evidenced by many existing stamps whose non-existence would leave Philately undoubtedly bereft of many cherished possessions.—ED.]

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

8th December, 1913.

MR. SEYMOUR LUCAS has put out the rescue signal "S.O.S." for the permanent preservation of an obsolete British ship in a museum. He believes her to be the "Great Harry," and all patriotic Englishmen will wish him well in his endeavours, notwithstanding the fact that the "Great Harry" is by no means in mint condition, and that Mr. Seymour Lucas may see more in her timbers than circumstances warrant. Change and decay have played "Old Harry" with "Great Harry." She is out of action, off the Navy List, but "Unknown" ought not to be told of Mr. Lucas and his find, lest even "the beauty of the forest" might "fail to dispel the melancholy of his thoughts" should the news reach him "in the heart of Siam." He would want to burn Mr. Lucas as a nautical heretic for not leaving the "Great Harry" to lie in peace and pieces on a Woolwich mudbank. "Wild men of the woods" are scarce in these degenerate days. I heard of one when I was at Agra once. They kept him there, and he really was really and awfully wild. He had gone back to nature, and nature had gone back on him.

I, too, have put out an "S.O.S." signal. "*Save our stamps*" is now crackling from the mainmast of our Titanic pursuit, to the "profound depression" of "Unknown." "Unknown" suggests making an *auto-da-fé* of me as a philatelic heretic. This seems a trifle inconsiderate of him. I have already had my youth in Asia, and would much prefer a euthanasia of a less pyrotechnic character.

I stick to my signal. What is the position? What is an obsolete British stamp still in Government possession? *It cannot be sold across a post office counter. It may not be given away.* It exists, or it would not be a stamp. It is Government property—valuable and interesting Government property. What is to happen to it? "Unknown" evidently thinks it ought to lie for ever in a Government cupboard, or at least until a white-ant comes along on the look-out for a good square meal, with the off chance always that some day the cupboard would be found bare, and then the enterprising ant, let alone the poor dog of a philatelist, would get none.

I claim that the Government cupboard for obsolete issues is, in effect, already an appanage of a Government Museum. Its contents are not saleable stock; they are lumber or else philatelic "Great Harrys." It is impossible to argue otherwise with honesty, unless we are wild men of the woods, piping the air "Away with melancholy" to discontented cobras and other flora and fauna of the jungle. Using the term "Tapling" in a generic sense as expressive of the museum idea generally, the whole matter resolves itself into a question of "Tapling versus White-ant"—there is no third party to the action. Philately created the super-value set upon the "Remainder." The "Remainder" owes its continued existence to Philately. But for Philately it would be wiped out. A living "Tapling" collection is an admitted desirability. It has not only first claim to the "Remainder," but it is actually the only claimant with any case at all. If this is philatelic heresy, then I am a philatelic heretic, just as Mr. Seymour Lucas is a nautical heretic.

"Unknown" talks about "orthodox faith." What is the philatelic "faith"? A "faith" implies a creed, and a creed implies a proclaimer of super-normal authority. Show me the creed. Show me its annunciator. My *Glossary of Philatelic Terms* reveals no philatelic creed. It would seem that Mrs. Gamp may have retired under an "Unknown" alias to Ban Muang to meditate upon the Siamese decalogue of a resurrected "Mrs. Harris." As "Siamese Twins" the Gamp-Harris combine leaves me unmoved. "Unknown's" "basic facts" may be basic fallacies, his "roots of faith" of jungle growth, his "faith" itself a miasma of self-delusion. False prophets have often promulgated false faiths resulting in very real profits to themselves. Away with theory! A stamp in a Tapling slide is worth ten in a locked-up cupboard,

and a hundred on a mudbank at Woolwich. "Unknown" needs a tonic. The cobras are getting on his nerves. Philately also needs a tonic. It wants a constructive policy. It has only to pay serious attention to the crackling of the "S.O.S." signal, and, ignoring the "Unknown," to rediscover the long-lost way through the wood of which (to parody the language of Mr. Kipling) it clearly stands in need.

We missed the road through the wood—
  Ten or twelve years ago,
When Bacon drew rein, not to ride on again,
  And all of us mumbled "Go slow."
Ours isn't the road through the wood,
We missed the road for the wise,
So went underneath with our wings in a sheath,
  And a handkerchief over our eyes.
But now Philately cries,—
Now while the "Unknowns" brood
  On "basic facts" of surmise,
It isn't the road through the wood.

For if you think of the wood
  And of Tapling up to date,
Of the "Unknown" rule and the "orthodox" school
  And the look of an empty slate—
(We like not ways of the wood,
Knowing them through and through),
You will hear the call of the "Unknowns" all
  Where the cobra coils in the dew:
Steadily calling through
To this day of muddle and mood.—
  The call is perfectly true,—
The "Unknown" road through the wood—
  It isn't the road through the wood.

I have never advocated the sale of obsolete stamps for general purposes. My wish is to render to Philately of the things that are rightly Philately's. Were it otherwise "Unknown" would have good cause for his somewhat aggressively formulated charge of philatelic heresy. It would then be maintainable. As things are, it does not hold.

It is good of you to afford me this opportunity of replying to "Unknown." His voice, though the voice of one crying in a jungle, is, nonetheless, a voice crying also where taxi-cabs and other attributes of our discordant civilization abound. It is a voice conflicting with the verities.

At the risk of departing from the direct subject under criticism, may I, in this connection, quote from a recently published letter of Lady Carlisle's addressed to the National Gallery authorities? Her ladyship wrote:—

"It is with the utmost gladness that I transfer these pictures (from the Castle Howard Collection) from my keeping into the hands of the Nation, as they will find a safe and lasting home in the National Gallery. Therefore it is with *eager pleasure* that I hand them over. The more one thinks of the happiness of the pictures going home to their *rightful place*, where all pictures that have stood the test of time and secured a verdict in their favour should go, the more one wants to speed them on their way."

The italics are mine. Were I a trustee of the National Gallery I would inscribe Lady Carlisle's words in enduring characters of gold in the entrance hall. She is an altruist. Every philatelist is at heart an altruist or no philatelist.

"*Eager pleasure*"—"*rightful place*"! I think she has found "the road through the wood," and the beauty of the road enhances the beauty of the wood in which she and all of us, even "Unknown" himself, are pilgrims.

Yours faithfully,
WILMOT CORFIELD.

Royal Societies Club,
St. James's Street, S.W.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 6 and 7 November, 1913.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Russian Levant, 1863–6, 6 kop., blue, postmarked	2	8	0
Ceylon, 1861, clean cut perfs., 4d., dull rose	2	0	0
Maldive Islands, 1st issue, set of 6, mint	2	12	0
Johor, 1891, 2 c. on 24 c., green, "CENST," mint	2	12	0
British Central Africa, 1896, C C, £25, green, "Specimen," mint	3	3	0
Brazil, italic figures, 600 reis	5	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., red, Plate I . £2 4s. and	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Plate II	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate I, worn plate, on piece £2 2s. and	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate II	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Plate III, on entire	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Plate IV, on laid	2	6	0
Ditto, surfaced paper, wmk. "1," perf. 12½, 1d., red	3	3	0
Fiji, 1903, single wmk., £1, grey-black and ultramarine, mint	1	8	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gilbert and Ellice, 1st issue, set of 7, mint	2	6	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 3d., green, horizontal pair	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., myrtle-green	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, variety without whip	2	6	0
Ditto, Service, perf. 11½–12, 10s., violet and carmine	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, another, "O.S." plain, mint	2	14	0
Ditto, 1888, 20s., blue, mint	2	12	0
Papua, 1st issue, 2s. 6d., black and brown, mint	2	2	0
Tasmania, 1st issue, 1d., blue,* part gum	3	7	6
Victoria, 1901, £2, deep blue, mint	3	7	6
Uruguay, 1st issue, 80 c., deep green*	4	4	0
Collection of Locals, 1578, in Imperial	13	0	0

Sale of 20 and 21 November, 1913.

Great Britain, Maltese Cross, £1, brown-lilac	3	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange, crease	3	10	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, set of 7, mint	4	12	6
Ditto, 2nd issue, set of 7*	2	12	0
Ditto, 1903, £1, dull purple and black on red, mint	2	16	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ⅓ gr., pale bluish green*	2	2	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 1 sch. and 2 sch., mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1864, 1¼ sch., blue, S.G. 54*	3	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1858–60, 18 kr., blue, imperf.	2	10	0
Parma, 1859, 80 c., bistre-yellow,* thinned	2	4	0
Portuguese India, 300r., deep purple*	2	6	0
Spain, 1850, 10 rls., blue-green	2	12	0
Ditto, 1865, 19 cts., rose and brown, off centre	2	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.,* creased	5	15	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r., tear in corner	2	12	6
British Central Africa, 1st issue, £2, rose-red, mint	2	10	0
British East Africa, 1st issue, set of 3, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1891, 1 anna, "AB" in MS. on 4 a., brown	3	7	6
British Somaliland, 1st issue, 3 rupees, inverted overprint, No. 35 on plate, mint	4	5	0
British South Africa, 1896, 1d. on 3d., mint	2	6	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, cut close	3	10	0
Griqualand, 1877, large "G" in red on 5s., type 3*	2	2	0
Lagos, single CA, 2s. 6d., green and carmine, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., green and brown, mint	6	6	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, £1, purple and violet, mint	3	12	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Zululand, 1st issue, 5s., rose, mint	2	4	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, 2½d. on 4d., brown and blue, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, 1908, 1d. on 4d., black and red on yellow, mint	4	12	6

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 18 and 19 November, 1913.

Bavaria, 1849, 1 kr., black	4	5	0
France, 1853-60, 80 c., rose, *tête-bêche* pair on entire	13	5	0
Gibraltar, 1886 (Jan.), ½d. to 1s., set of 7, mint £4 5s. and	4	7	6
Great Britain, 1d., black, "V.R." cancelled with red Maltese Cross and *cleaned*	7	10	0
Ditto, 1882–3, £1, brown-lilac on *bleuté*	5	5	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., carmine	5	2	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue	7	0	0
Hamburg, 1859, imperf., 9 sch., yellow	5	15	0
Monaco, 1885, 5 fcs.,* no gum	3	3	0
Parma, 1859, 80 c., olive,* no gum	3	0	0
Saxony, 1850, 3 pf., red, one thin spot	15	0	0
Spain, 5 reales, red (4), and 10 reales, green, used with another on entire original	4	10	0
Ditto, 10 reales, green, unused, no gum	4	7	6
Ditto, 10 reales, green, strip of 6 and two single copies, used with two others on large piece of original	66	0	0
Ditto, 1851, 2 reales, red, pair, slightly oiled by the postmark and one is creased, used with another on large piece of original	42	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy, but rather heavily cancelled	15	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 reales, pale red, lightly cancelled, but cut into at one small place at top, and slightly thinned	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 c., bronze, close at right, on entire	15	0	0
Ditto, 1854, 2 c., green, one on bluish, used together on entire	4	15	0
Ditto, 1870, 2 escudos, blue, block of 5, used with four others on large piece	5	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., no margins	5	15	0
Ditto, Geneva, 5 c., green, left half of the double stamp, on entire	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, right half of the double stamp, on entire	4	0	0
Ditto, Neuchatel, 5 c., creased, on entire	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another copy	3	10	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r., black and red	4	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., Type 4, horizontal lines, thinned	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another with vertical lines	9	0	0
Wurtemberg, 70 k., purple	4	10	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf., small margins	6	0	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green	4	17	6
Straits Settlements: Sungei Ujong, 1891, 2 c. on 24 c., green, a block of 25, ten are Gibbons' No. 56, and fifteen No. 58, two slightly creased*	13	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., dark blue, on entire	6	7	6
Ditto, 4d., vermilion, error, cut into at left	40	0	0
Natal, 1870, 1s., green, *black* overprint, no perfs. at bottom	5	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, thinned and with slight defect	8	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange	3	0	0
United States, 1861–66, 5 c., ochre,* part gum, top left corner weak	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 90 c., deep blue, pair, mint	4	2	6
Ditto, 1867–8, with grille, 90 c., blue, block of 4	5	0	0
Ditto, 1869, 24 c., with inverted centre, no perfs. at top	10	10	0
Ditto, State, 1 c. to 90 c., set of 11, mint	4	15	0
Nevis, litho, 6d., grey,* nearly full gum	3	0	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 1s., vermilion,* part gum	4	2	6
Ditto, 5s., rose, Star wmk.,* without gum	8	2	6
Ditto, ½d. on half 6d., pair, mint	3	12	6
Tobago, 1d. in MS. on half of 6d., orange, on entire	4	0	0
Trinidad, litho, 1d., dull blue, medium impression	4	2	6
Brazil, 1844, 300 r.	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 600 r., right corner defective	4	2	6
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate I, 1d., rose-red on yellowish, pair	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy	5	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine on yellowish	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate II, 1d., bright carmine on yellowish, pair	13	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine-lake	5	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., lake £2 12s., £2 17s. 6d. and	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate II, 2d., dull blue, early	3	3	0
New Zealand, 1864, N Z, 1s., green, rouletted	2	5	0
Ditto, 1872, Lozenges, 2d., vermilion	6	10	0
Western Australia, 1861, rough perfs., 6d., purple on bleute,* no gum	2	15	0
Collections, 1962 (Lallier's), £47; 5268 (Imperial), £61; 7379 (Foreign), £80; Great Britain, many thousands in 11 vols.	35	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 30 and 31 October, 1913.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Bavaria, 1870, 12 kr., mauve	2	0	0
Brunswick, 1852, 3 sg., vermilion*	2	4	0
Ditto, 1861–3, percé, ½ g., black on green, vert. pair*	4	15	0
Gibraltar, 1907, 8s., purple and green, on piece	2	0	0
Ditto, 1904–7, £1, purple and black on red*	2	10	0
Great Britain, 1d., intense black, horizontal row of 6, mint	7	15	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	2	15	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white	2	0	0
Hamburg, imperf., 4 sch., green	2	2	0
Mecklenburg, 1864, 3 sg., bistre	2	8	0
Naples, 50 gra., dull lake*	2	12	6
Oldenburg, 1859, 2 g., rose	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 g., yellow	5	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf., touched at left	5	5	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, ditto	11	0	0
Ditto, 9d., purple-brown	5	10	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green	2	15	0
Ditto, 2s., blue	3	3	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, apparently*	3	15	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, rough perfs.	4	10	0
Ditto, 8d., yellow-brown, ditto	2	16	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blued, 1d., brick-red, pair	2	8	0
Ditto, 1855, 1d., dull red, block of 4, apparently*	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 4	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, pair, mint	3	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., bright blue	4	5	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	4	10	0
Transvaal, 1869, 6d., ultramarine, Gibbons 3	2	2	0
Ditto, 1869, 6d., ultramarine, Gibbons 4	2	10	0
Ditto, July, 1877, red surcharge, imperf., 6d., blue, Gibbons 132	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, wide roulette, 1s., green, thinned	3	15	0
Ditto, 1877, hard surfaced paper, 1d., bright red, horizontal strip of 4, fine roulettes horizontally, imperf. vertically	8	0	0
Ditto, Oct., 1877, slanting V.R., 1d., red on orange, wide roulette, thinned	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., blue on blue, wide roulette, Gibbons 224	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, slanting V.R., fine roulette, 3d., mauve on green, Gibbons 268	2	4	0
Brazil, 1844, 600 reis, black	3	0	0
British Honduras, 6d., yellow	2	2	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow, and half a 3d., red, used as 7½d., on entire	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., bright violet, good margins three sides	9	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Nova Scotia, 6d., deep green, and half 3d., on entire	2	4	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 1s., indigo, pair, mint	3	15	0
Trinidad, 1863, perf. 13, 1s., bright mauve	7	5	0
New Zealand, 1856, 1d., red on blue	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green on white	3	5	0
Ditto, 1862, Star, imperf., 1d., orange, horizontal strip of 3*	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 3d., lilac, vertical pair, short tear	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., red-brown, horizontal strip of 3	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green*	2	2	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue*	3	15	0
Western Australia, 1860, 6d., sage-green*	2	10	0

Sale of 13 and 14 November, 1913.

Great Britain, 1841, 1d., red, on Dickinson paper, horizontal pair,* creased	2	2	0
Ditto, 3d., secret dot, imperf., mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1867, Spray, 6d., lilac, Plate VI, horizontal strip of 4, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, 2s., brown	3	3	0
Ditto, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	2	8	0
Ditto, Anchor, on white, 10s., grey-green	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, on blued, grey-green, horizontal pair	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, on white, £5, orange	2	10	0
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown	2	6	0
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown, pair	3	12	6
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1902, 5s., carmine,* two perfs. defective	7	15	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 11, 2½d., blue, mint	4	10	0
Naples, Cross, ½ t., blue, repaired	5	15	0
Philippine Islands, 1854, 2 r., dull green*	3	0	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr., purple	3	0	0
Ceylon, 1857, 8d., brown	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	2	2	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 9d., brown, horizontal strip of 4, mint	4	0	0
India, 1854, ½ a., pale blue, block of 12*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ a., deep blue, block of 12*	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 6,* one stamp chignon re-engraved	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, block of 12*	4	0	0
Ditto, 1856–64, 2 as., green, *used*	2	15	0
Ditto, 1865, Die 1, ½ a., blue, pane of 80, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, Service, 1866, small surcharge, 4 as., green, block of 20,* one stamp showing the variety wide "S"	5	5	0
British East Africa, May, 1890, set of 3	2	12	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Egypt, 1872, 2 p., yellow, block of 6, containing the *tête-bêche* variety, mint	2	10	0
Zanzibar, 1895, blue surcharge, ½ a., green, on piece	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 a., plum, ditto	2	15	0
Antigua, 1884, 1s., mauve, block of 4, mint	2	8	0
Bahamas, 1861, rough perfs., 1d., rose-red, hor. pair, mint	2	12	6
Brazil, 1844, 600 r., on greyish*	3	5	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., blue	8	10	0
Canada, 7½d., green	2	0	0
Grenada, 1881, 2½d., rose-lake, imperf., block of 4, one stamp the error "PENCF," mint	5	15	0
St. Vincent, February, 1877, 1s., vermilion, apparently*	2	4	0
Tobago, 1880, CC, 6d., stone*	2	0	0
Ditto, 1882–4, CA, 6d., stone, mint	4	0	0
Trinidad, 1851, on blued, 1d., brick-red, block of 4, mint	2	12	6
United States, 1855, 90 c., blue, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, State, $2,* one perf. missing	2	8	0
Tonga, 1a., black and red, the error "1889" in mint pair with normal	2	17	6
Collection 1444, Imperial, Vol. I	27	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, & CO.

Sale of 22 November, 1913.

Cape Woodblock, 1d., red	2	0	0
France, 1849, 15 c., green	1	1	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 f., carmine, hor. strip of 4	3	6	0
Ditto, 1852, 10 c., bistre, hor. pair, on piece	1	11	0
Ditto, 1853–60, 1 fc., carmine	1	11	0
Ditto, 1863–70, 5 fcs., grey-lilac, block of 4, Shanghai post-mark	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, vertical pair, ditto	2	0	0
Ditto, 1870, litho, 20 c., Type 1, 8 copies, on entire	3	0	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown, repaired	2	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue	6	10	0
Newfoundland, 6d., vermilion, repaired	3	5	0
Wurtemberg, 18 kr., orange, rouletted, on entire	1	17	0

Sale of 24 November, 1913.

British South Africa, 1898–1908, £10, lilac, mint	1	10	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., grey-black	1	2	0
Cape Triangular, 1d., brick-red, pair, red postmark	1	14	0
Ditto, 6d., slate*	1	6	0
Great Britain, Crowns, £1, brown-lilac	1	8	0
Hamburg, 1859, 9 sch., yellow, on piece	6	7	6
Nova Scotia, proofs of the 1d. and 1s., on cards	1	4	0

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M. P. CASTLE

President of the Society.

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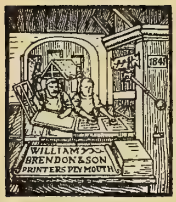
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THE

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THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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The Dispersal of the Crawford Collection of Great Britain.

REGRETS—that this unique and beautiful collection of the stamps of our own country, formed with such unerring scientific instinct and philatelic acumen by the late Earl of Crawford must inevitably be felt by every true philatelist—at the thought that it is to be broken up and dispersed to the winds. It is a sad reminder of the transience of our earthly ambitions and of the rude havoc wrought by the grim hand of the Reaper among the sheaves we have so lovingly garnished in our lifetime. It was hardly to be expected—however much it was to be desired—that this famous collection should have passed to the nation, as since Mr. Tapling's death there has been no one to represent the liberality of a philatelic Carnegie.

One consolation, however, is to be derived in the fact that the collection has been sold in this country, and that therefore the vast bulk of the specimens will not be lost to Philately even under their future divided ownership. In such cases we may look forward to occasionally catching glimpses of the former glories of this renowned collection. There are, in fact, several collections of unused British stamps of high importance in this country, and it may well be that these fortunate collectors will now have the chance of a lifetime in beautifying and enriching their own English stamps. Both used and unused, the stamps of our own country have an extraordinary and ever-increasing popularity, hence it may confidently be assumed that the philatelic market in this country will rapidly absorb even such a vast and splendid accumulation as that formed by the late President of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Apropos of this aspect of the case, we well remember the *dictum* of a very well-known dealer, in the days of the "'seventies," who was accustomed to say he would always sell a collection entire cheaper if it was to remain in Great Britain, as it was almost certain (especially in those days of limited

competition) to come back to him again! The same principle happily still applies to fine collections of the issues of Great Britain and Colonies sold entire, or even broken up, in this country, i.e. the chances are that the vast proportion of the treasures therein are only transferred to fresh owners, who may in turn themselves transfer them to others.

There is often a silver lining to our clouds, and in the present instance there is undoubtedly one feature that has nothing of the sombre in its nature. We allude to the remarkable facility with which the greatest transactions in the philatelic market are accomplished in the twentieth century. We can call to mind the sad days when Mr. Tapling's loss was so acutely mourned and when general expression was given to the sentiment that Philately had received a crushing blow from which it would scarce recover. In those days, beyond one great collection, there was hardly a recorded transaction involving more than three or four thousand pounds! To-day sales of tenfold this amount are effected with apparent facility, and the enterprising purchasers fully recouped for their "adventure" within a period of a year or two or even less. New purchasers and new collectors arise whose financial horizon extends far beyond that of those of the past generation, and given the quality and quantity of the philatelic treasures there seem absolutely no limits in the present day to the assimilative faculties of the stamp collectors' world.

In the present instance the purchaser, Mr. R. B. Sparrow, was comparatively unknown until his purchase of the Crawford Collection, but his enterprising acquisition will henceforward advertise his name throughout the entire world of Philately. We congratulate him upon his purchase, and can but hope that he will be enabled to rejoice the hearts of many collectors with some of Lord Crawford's gems. There will be many who will eagerly buy stamps *en souvenir* of the great mind that so adorned Philately, and whose memory will, happily for us all, not pass away like the beautiful collections that he built up.

The Postage Stamps of Prince Edward Island.

A Paper read for the Royal Philatelic Society, on November 20th, 1913.

By B. GOODFELLOW.



SOME twenty years ago, in introducing to the notice of this Society a Paper containing much valuable information with regard to these stamps, your late honoured and much lamented Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. A. Tilleard, deemed it necessary to preface his Paper with an apology for troubling you with regard to a country which was looked upon by collectors generally with so little interest as is the case with Prince Edward Island. He excused himself, however, by proceeding to state that in the case of the philatelic history of most countries there are generally some points on which further light can be thrown; and urged that, as it was now claimed that the pursuit of our hobby had become a Science, it was desirable that all collectors

should impart any facts which they might ascertain in regard to the issues of any country, so that the published information on the subject might be as complete as possible.

It is this excuse which I also plead in justification of this Paper; but in addition I have to ask you to allow me to make an apology of a more personal nature. It has become clear to my mind—still clearer, perhaps, since I had the temerity to respond to the invitation which your Council issued to the Junior Fellows in last May's number of *The London Philatelist* —that to justify an aspiring philatelist in appearing before this Society he ought to possess at least three qualifications, which I would place in the following order :—

1*st.* Such a degree of *Knowledge of Stamps* as is only to be acquired by prolonged study of and acquaintance with the class of problems which constitute the charm of scientific Philately.

2*nd.* Sufficient *Leisure* from the absorbing demands of daily business to enable him to devote the time necessary for the consideration and elucidation of such problems.

3*rd.* Sufficient *Means* to enable him to acquire the material upon which such Knowledge and Leisure may be usefully expended.

As to each of these three requisites I have to confess that I labour under serious limitations,* and I have to beg of you to bear this in mind when you come to pass judgment upon the material I am to put forward this evening; and to accept my assurance that in this—my first attempt at specializing—I have done the best I could, having regard to those limitations.

On the other hand, it is only fair that I should at the outset acknowledge with gratitude the advice and assistance I have received from Mr. P. L. Pemberton—whose father was, I believe, one of the original members of this Society—and who, as a philatelist by birth, by profession, and by instinct, is an authority on these stamps.

On the many occasions upon which I have had the advantage of discussing my difficulties with Mr. Pemberton I have had reason to admire the shrewd originality of his suggestions in pointing out the paths along which, in his view, a careful investigation might be profitably pursued; and I should have much less confidence in putting forward such suggestions as I do this evening, were it not that I know that in general they have his approval. For the major part indeed—especially as regards the Perforations—the ideas have been his, even if the working out of them has been mine.

Geographical and Historical.

Prince Edward Island is a small and very irregular British possession situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and separated from New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by the Northumberland Strait, which varies in width from 9 to 30 miles.

The island is about 140 miles long and 34 miles across at its greatest breadth. Its area is 2,133 square miles, and it is said to be the most densely populated (47 to the square mile) of the provinces of Canada. It is very

* These limitations were not discernible either in Mr. Goodfellow's Paper or his fine collection !—Ed.

fertile, and has been known as "The Garden of the Gulf" or "The Garden of Canada."

It was discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497, and first settled by the French about 1719; captured from them by the British in 1755, and annexed to Nova Scotia in 1763; but on the petition of its inhabitants was constituted a separate Colony in 1769. Prior to 1799 the island was known as St. John's, but in that year it received its present name from Prince Edward, Duke of Kent. On July 1st, 1873, it ceased to be a separate Colony, being then admitted as a province into the Dominion of Canada.

Its philatelic history is of twelve and a half years' duration only. Its first adhesive postage stamps were issued January 1st, 1861, and on its admission into the Dominion of Canada its stamps were withdrawn from use on July 1st, 1873.

The "Remainders" were sold in the year 1874.

General.

I have seen the statement that Prince Edward Island has been the most neglected of all British Colonials from a philatelic standpoint, and in a note in Gibbons's *Monthly Journal* of August last year Mr. Charles J. Phillips writes:—

"What country is there in our vast Colonial Empire that offers any field for new work? . . . I can only pick out two Colonies that in my opinion present still some scope for the student—these are Natal and Prince Edward Island, and in the case of the former it is practically impossible to get the necessary material."

He might, I think, have added that, in view of the known destruction of the printers' books and records and of the fact that it is forty years since Prince Edward Island became incorporated in the Dominion of Canada, there is but little hope of assistance in the way of further official records being forthcoming in the case of Prince Edward Island to assist towards the elucidation of outstanding problems regarding its stamps. However, to my mind, it renders the Colony all the more interesting to study, because one has to proceed upon the basis of inductive reasoning; and there is plenty of room for speculation upon probabilities and possibilities, so that even a novice in Philately may hazard a guess or two without running much risk of being crushed into insignificance by the production of some official record to prove how far from the truth his guess may have been.

Among the main causes for such past neglect I think the following may be mentioned:—*1st:* The poor appearance of the stamps themselves by comparison with those of the sister Colonies of Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Canada. *2nd:* The flooding of the market with the remainders sold in the year 1874; and *3rd:* The difficulty of arriving at any rational classification of the perforations of the stamps themselves, and perhaps, *4th:* The inordinately detailed lists which have been published of minor varieties consisting chiefly of dots, dashes, and smudges, of little general interest and less philatelic importance.

As to the 1st point, an inspection of the excellent reprints from the

actual plates which accompanied Mr. Tilleard's Paper, and which I hand round with my collection, should, I think, go far towards proving that the designs themselves are far from being so inartistic as might be assumed from the poorly printed specimens one so often finds among the printed stamps; and at any rate many philatelists of undoubted reputation have consumed much time upon the consideration of stamps which certainly are not superior in design, and probably not superior in execution.

As to the 2nd point—the Remainders—if one eliminates those on the bluish-white coarse paper, i.e. the 2d., 3d., and 4d. of what I call the 1867–8 issue, and the unused Cents issues, there is by no means a plethora of material for the specialist; and by this time the remainders have become so thoroughly absorbed, and probably broken into single specimens for packet purposes, that blocks of any size, to say nothing of complete sheets, are no longer readily obtainable.

As to the 3rd point—the Perforations—I trust that this Paper and the arrangement of the display given this evening may prove of assistance towards placing these upon a much more scientific basis for the future. I am not presumptuous enough to claim finality for my arrangement, but in some respects, at any rate, I am satisfied that it is upon sound lines, and it is here especially that I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. P. L. Pemberton.

As to the 4th point—the minor varieties—I have for the most part ignored them, and advise other Prince Edward Island collectors to do the same. Whilst I am far from desiring to belittle the philatelic energy shown by Major Bartlett in having unearthed and tabulated something like one hundred instances of these minor varieties, I have been quite unable to appreciate, except in one or two instances, that they lead to any result of real philatelic value.

To take one striking example:—Major Bartlett in 1892 writes:—

"To my mind the very best variety of them all is the T w *c* Pence, which does not occur on every sheet, for although I have handled a goodly number, I never found it but upon two sheets. My idea in this case is that, at a certain stage of the printing, by some accident the letter 'o' got broken, and the remaining sheets came out 'T w *c*'".

But unfortunately for this theory the 2d. plate is one of those recovered by Mr. Tilleard, and in his reprints the letters come out Tw*o* again. I believe that something like 90 per cent of the so-called minor varieties are due to careless printing, air bubbles on the stereo moulds, or slight defects which might conceivably be of interest if one wished to reconstruct a plate from single specimens; and as many of them are almost microscopic, and others of them inconstant, I regard the pursuit of them as a case of specialism run riot, and though you may find many of them noted in my collection in passing, I have not considered it worth while to make a speciality or even to give a list of them.* If any one is sufficiently interested a list is given in Major Bartlett's Paper in the *Stamp News Annual* of 1892, and also in Collins and Calman's Catalogue.

* Mr. Goodfellow expresses here the opinion of very many prominent philatelists.—Ed

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of 5 February, Captain A. S. Bates will read a Paper on the 1911 Issue of Greece, and give a Display of Die and other proofs. On 19 February there will be a Display of the Early Issues of Victoria, with Notes, by Mr. C. Lathrop Pack.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1914 became due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer: C. E. McNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. Will members residing abroad kindly note?

BINDING—NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of Volume I to XXII bound, can do so, in stock style, half marone morocco, gilt top, price Seven Shillings each volume, which price includes cost of return post, carefully packed in cardboard box.

Copies from abroad will be Eight Shillings each, which includes return by Registered Book Post, carefully packed.

All copies to be so bound must be sent in accompanied by remittance, and addressed: Mr. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

N.B.—No copies can be received for binding at above prices after the end of *February*, and the bound volumes will be posted *about* the end of March.

"NEW SOUTH WALES," PART II.

THE second volume of this important work, issued by the Royal Philatelic Society, is now in the hands of the subscribers. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. (391 Strand, W.C.), who publish the work for the Society, will afford all information to intending purchasers. The first volume of *New South Wales* was published in July, 1911 (see *London Philatelist*, Vol. XX, pp. 186, 187), the whole work being of first-class importance to every philatelist. The number of copies printed is limited, and we counsel purchasers to make early application. We hope to refer to the book more fully in our next issue.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY—AN INNOVATION.

THE Council have instituted an innovation which we trust will commend itself to all its Fellows and Associates, and of which due intimation will be given in the Agenda Notices. As these are, however, not sent to

members abroad, we are desired to call their attention to the fact that, for the remainder of the present season, Afternoon Tea will be served free to all Fellows and Associates on the days of meeting, from 4.30 to 5.45 p.m., in the Visitors' Room, immediately adjoining the Meeting Room, at 4 Southampton Row. This room is a large and well-appointed apartment, and will afford every comfort to those who incline for a little social intercourse before the meetings. It is the hope of the Council that many Fellows will avail themselves of this opportunity of making personal acquaintance with one another, and that hereby the friendships that constitute such a pleasant side to Philately may be extended and cemented. These informal meetings will be fitting occasions for the mutual examination of stamps that may be subsequently shown at the meetings, or for other purposes of philatelic intercourse that readily suggest themselves.

SALE OF THE LATE EARL OF CRAWFORD'S BRITISH COLLECTION.

THE purchase of the superb collection of British stamps formed by the late Earl of Crawford was announced at the close of the year just expired. The purchaser is Mr. R. B. Sparrow, of Talybont-on-Usk, a gentleman whose name is known in philatelic circles, his late father having been for many years a well-known philatelist. We understand that some portions of the Crawford collection, notably the remarkable accumulation of proofs and essays, will be incorporated with Mr. Sparrow's own collection, but that the vast majority of the stamps will be dispersed by sale to collectors. The amount paid has not transpired, but it is stated that it is the largest sum ever paid for a single specialized country. It is, in any case, probable that the purchase money far exceeded five figures, but at these prices more than one specialized country has changed ownership.

The late Lord Crawford was altruistic in his philatelic career, and so freely accorded was the inspection of treasures, that we are all cognizant of the magnificent proportions of his British stamps, thus rendering a detailed enumeration superfluous. The collection is incomparably the finest existing of the issues of Great Britain. Amongst the great array of treasures in its twenty volumes are included specimens of every existing abnormal Plate number—a marvellous record: part sheets—175 specimens of the 1d., black, and 168 specimens of the 2d., blue, of 1840—without white lines; almost a complete sheet—219 specimens of the 1d., black, with V.R. in the upper angles; a superb lot of the 4d., Small and Middle Garter watermarks, including a block of 17 of the former; a superlative range of the octagonals in pairs, blocks, etc.; all the high values of the De la Rue issues in numerous examples, with many blocks; complete panes of very many of the surface-printed stamps; the 10d. with watermark Four Flowers, used; the 3d. with the "secret" dot, and, in fact, specimens of every known variety. The Telegraph and Departmental surcharge stamps are also magnificent, including things that are practically unique, and the proofs and essays of extraordinary interest and importance.

Mr. Sparrow has kindly sent us the following statement as regards the purchase :—

"As I have heard various rumours as to the terms, etc., on which I secured this collection—one gentleman stating that 'he had it on authoritative information that I made the purchase on behalf of a syndicate of British specialists'—I should be glad if you could let it be known through your columns: That I valued the collection myself, made my own offer and paid my own cheque, in one amount, for the collection, and that I bought entirely in my own interests, wishing to secure and keep intact the unique series of proofs and essays, joining them to my own collection of these items."

PHILATELIC AUCTIONS.

THE abiding popularity of philatelic auctions is self-evident as regards this country, as denoted by a reference to the results attained, which form a conspicuous part of the contents of this Journal. Despite the assured position and important sales of such long-established and well-known firms as Messrs. Ventom Bull, Puttick and Simpson, and Plumridge, it has yet been possible for a more recently established firm to achieve remarkable success. Messrs. Harmer, Rooke and Co., a firm founded in 1901, have recently held their 600th sale, while their record of the total lots disposed of last season runs into many thousands, and affords a marvellous testimony to the absorbing powers of modern Philately. The sale in question was very largely attended, and, as at succeeding ones, was marked by the disposal of many lots of value and importance.

The institution of auctions for stamps—initiated by this country—now seems spreading all over Europe, and judging by recent records is achieving an extraordinary success. Many of the prices realized are subversive of all preconceived ideas of value, which if upheld at future sales must entirely alter the modern catalogue quotations. We have always held the opinion that stamp auctions are of the greatest benefit to collectors, and we cordially wish them all an extended career of prosperity.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S COLLECTIONS.

IT is with much pleasure that we are able to announce that the Indian Government have once again rendered valuable aid to the Society's work of building up a Reference Collection. Mr. W. Corfield has received a letter from the Hon. Mr. W. Maxwell, C.I.E., the Indian Director of Posts and Telegraphs, under date of 22 December, not only enclosing the important addition to the collection as detailed below, but promising a future continuance of supplies as the issues appear. Mr. Maxwell also states in his letter that "The postal service stamps have been discontinued since 1909."

We are confident that this action of the Indian Government is deeply appreciated by all the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, and we hope that the future may find this precedent adopted by our Colonial Empire generally.

DONATION TO THE COLLECTIONS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

From the Honble. Mr. W. Maxwell, C.I.E., M.V.O., I.C.S., Director-General Posts and Telegraphs, Calcutta (per Mr. Wilmot Corfield).

British Indian stamps (Georgian).
16 Ordinary (¼ an. to Rs.25).
13 Service do.

Chamba (Georgian).
9 Ordinary (¼ to 12 ans.).
4 Service (¼ to 8 ans.).

Gwalior (Georgian).
8 Ordinary (¼ to 8 ans.).
3 Service (¼ to 1 an.).

Jhind (Georgian).
6 Ordinary (¼ to 6 ans.).

Nabha (Georgian).
10 Ordinary (¼ an. to Rs.1).
7 Service do.

Patiala (Georgian).
6 Ordinary (¼ to 6 ans.).
3 Service (¼ to 1 an.).

Cochin (Non-Convention State).
8 Service (4 pies to Rs.1½).

Indian Telegraphs.

An extremely representative collection of 54 stamps of all issues and denominations from 1867 to 1908 (inclusive) of both the Victorian and Edwardian periods, including provisionals and the rare Service set (Rs.2, 5, 10, 25, and 50) noted in the *L.P.* of April, 1913, some of the earlier issues being marked "specimen."

From Mr. Wilmot Corfield.

A set of three Edwardian (4 ans., R1/- and Rs.2/-) embossed Indian Telegraph forms as issued; noted in the *L.P.* of July, 1908.

PHILATELY IN NEW ZEALAND.

WE are very glad to note the increased activity in philatelic circles in the Dominion of New Zealand. An excellent little journal, edited by Mr. C. Balfour Melville—*The New Zealand Stamp Journal*—has been issued. Each of the five published numbers contains interesting and readable matter, and we cordially wish a long and successful career to our new contemporary.

The second annual report of the Christchurch Philatelic Society evinces a remarkable progress, 40 new members having been elected, bringing the total thereof to 103. Excellent displays have been arranged for the present season, and in every respect this Society, which has only an existence of two or three years, shows a vitality that augurs a great future before it.

The New Zealand Philatelic Society boasts of 116 members, and occupies the leading place in the islands, and it is to the enterprise of this Society that we are indebted for the new work on the stamps of New Zealand. Other Societies flourish at Auckland and Wellington, and the

notes in the Christchurch Society's Annual Report—as following—seem amply justified :—

"The steady progress which Philately has made in New Zealand during the past few years has been very apparent, and may be taken as an indication that the pursuit has at last been firmly established. For a good many years comparatively little was heard of stamp collecting in the Dominion, but from the year 1910 Philately has gone ahead by leaps and bounds, and we are now in the happy position of having no less than seven societies devoted to the hobby ; and according to a recent journal, prospects of more being formed in the near future. It is a common saying, 'It never rains but it pours';—we have evidently been having a good shower.

"New Zealand has as yet no national collection of postage stamps, but the nucleus of what I hope will some day be such a collection, has been placed in the Canterbury Museum in Christchurch. The Government, through the Hon. R. Heaton Rhodes, Postmaster-General, has presented the museum with a collection of the stamps of New Zealand and dependencies. The stamps have been mounted in a frame and hung in the Ethnological room. All the standard varieties, from the first issue to the present day, are included, and the display should prove interesting to all."

DEATH OF MR. A. J. COHEN.

WE have received with sincere regret the announcement of the death of Mr. A. J. Cohen, one of the leading exponents of Philately in South Africa, and a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society since 1907. Mr. Cohen will be much missed in South African stamp circles, as he was one of the leading collectors on that continent. The following eloquent testimony to Mr. Cohen's personality has been sent to us by Mr. G. B. Blockey, the Hon. Sec. of the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society :—

"South African Philately, and particularly the Johannesburg United Philatelic Society, have suffered a severe loss through the recent death of Mr. Alexander Julius Cohen, F.R.P.S. Mr. Cohen was employed in the British Civil Service until 1894, when he left with his family for the Transvaal. He commenced collecting stamps in his youth, and disposed of several fine collections before commencing about fourteen years ago on his latest and *magnum opus*. The late gentleman's philatelic tastes were omnivorous. He collected everything, British and foreign, used and unused, entires, cut squares, locals, and reprints and forgeries. His collection was famous throughout the sub-continent, as not only were the modern issues of all countries almost complete, but the old issues were splendidly represented in the finest condition. His chief delight and pride was to show his collections to any one interested, and his all-round knowledge of Philately was always available for the benefit of novice or specialist. His excellent displays will be greatly missed at the fortnightly meetings of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society. His year of office as President of the Society was marked by great progress. Mr. Cohen was an exceedingly well-read man, and his fine collection of books contained a number of rare old editions. His geniality and kindly disposition endeared him to a large circle of friends, and his death has left a gap which will be difficult to fill. In October, 1907, the late gentleman was elected a Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, and he is almost as well known by name amongst dealers and collectors in the old country as in South Africa.

"It is not known what will become of his collection of stamps, but should they come on the market there will be some rare pickings for all classes of collectors."

KING GEORGE'S HEAD ON THE AUSTRALIAN STAMPS.

WITH the advent of the New Year have happily arrived specimens of the long-expected new design of postage stamps for the Australian Commonwealth, and every one in this country will rejoice to see that His Gracious Majesty's portrait now occupies the central position of the new design. The strong affection justly entertained by Australians for their own land is judiciously and fittingly expressed by the delineation of the Kangaroo, the Emu, and specimens of indigenous flora—the result as a whole presenting a pleasing effect. It is certainly possible in certain directions to improve the design by artistic shading and a little more subordination of the minor details, but in any case the stamp is an enormous improvement upon the series that it supersedes—than which nothing uglier, cruder, or more calculated to create a world-wide lack of appreciation of the great Australian Commonwealth could possibly have been conceived! We trust therefore that the Kangaroo, despite our correspondent's initial remark, may not reappear, From a friend's letter, dated December 12th, some of the quaint incidents of the early life of this stamp should afford interest to our readers:—

"Our Kangaroo has not been suppressed yet; they have introduced the new 1d. stamp, printed from steel plates. They made four plates from the die, numbered respectively 1, 2, 3, and 4. One million stamps were printed in many shades. Apparently the process is too slow, as no more are to be printed in this manner; the next lot will be from electros. The stamps and their quantity were properly boomed by the Postmaster-General, and the restriction of only six to one person was also advertised largely; the consequence was, that a rush set in to buy the stamps, all sorts of dodges being adopted at some of the offices. In one instance it is reported that one party went down with a hat on and two different styles of tweed caps, and changed about. By this means he got some ten or twelve blocks. At some of the suburban offices the postal officials were not so particular or had forgotten the instructions, as collectors got blocks of twelve and half-sheets, but the supply was limited."

Reviews.

THE STAMPS OF NEW ZEALAND.*

By M. P. CASTLE.

THE issues of New Zealand seem to find exceptional favour in the eyes of the twentieth-century philatelist, hence has the appearance of the volume now under consideration been long and eagerly awaited. There are still many points on which fuller information is desired with regard to the early issues of New Zealand, and I am confident, therefore, that this little volume will be eagerly welcomed and studiously read. There can be no doubt that it is a valuable asset in connection with our knowledge

* *The History of New Zealand Stamps*, compiled for the Philatelic Society of New Zealand by William Jolliffe. Printed and published for the Philatelic Society of New Zealand by Ferguson and Osborn, Printers, Wellington, N.Z.

of the subject, and I congratulate the New Zealand Philatelic Society upon their enterprise. The great feature of the book is undoubtedly the reproduction of the lower seven rows of the plate of the 2d. value (Plate II) showing all the retouches. This plate will be found to depict these interesting re-engravings with great clearness, and will be invaluable to collectors, who can now readily plate any variety of these retouches. These illustrations are printed on soft paper direct from the original plate, special permission having been courteously given to do so by the Minister in charge of the New Zealand Stamp Department. The impressions were struck by the Government printer, a sufficient number only being taken to supply each copy of this work. I believe the edition of the work is limited to 500, so that at its modest price (5s.) there should be a speedy absorption of all the copies—this superb illustration being alone, in my opinion, worth far more than the price of the volume. The author gratefully acknowledges the action of the Government in this small matter as being "a concession unique in the history of Philately," and the gratitude of all philatelists throughout the world will be heartily accorded to the New Zealand Government. It is also satisfactory to note that the destruction of these old plates, presumably including those of the other values, has been ordered by the authorities.

It is greatly to be regretted that there are few, if any, records available in the Government postal archives, and the book necessarily thus loses much, but in one instance a singularly valuable exception to this rule is afforded. This consists of a table showing the number of postage stamps of each value printed annually during the years 1858 to 1881, extracted from the Annual Reports to the Governor, made by the Postmaster-General. These figures will be found of great interest and value to those who are studying the problems of these issues; and to those who have, like myself (in a recent article), been forecasting the quantities of stamps issued in the early years, they will be heartily welcome, even if, as is quite possible, they tend to refute our hypotheses. In one instance my suggestion, as to the 1s. value having been used in very small numbers until after the Governmental printings, is fully borne out by the figures quoted—the total numbers of this value used for the years 1858, 1859, 1860, and 1861 being respectively 7590, 4625, 7020, and 7730. This represents, with the 8000 sent out by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. in 1855, 34,965 specimens. If 1500 additional copies are allowed for the few weeks of 1862 (Feb.), when the Government started printing, the total number of copies from July, 1855, to February, 1862, would be about 36,500. This might be roughly divided as—

One Shilling Value.

1855.	Perkins Bacon print . .	8,000
1856.	Blue paper	10,000
1857–8.	Thick white paper . .	18,500

Of the latter there are of course two distinct printings, emerald and blue-green, and this list clearly shows that all these early shillings are far rarer than is imagined. (There is no rarer set to complete *unused* to my knowledgein any other country.)

Among the other features of interest which this work presents will be

found a Reference List of all issues, a short history of each issue, and a table showing the earliest dated copies known of the early issues—the entire work extending to 77 pages.

The illustrations include a single specimen (No. 12 in the 13th row) of the retouches reproduced in similar method to the plate, a frontispiece appropriately showing Queen Victoria in 1837, by A. E. Chalon, R.A. (from which the design of the New Zealand stamps was taken), a useful reproduction of the perforations 12½ (of the Government) and 13 (of Dunedin), and illustrations of the £1 15s., £4 10s., and £9 Fiscal stamps! At the end of the book are six plates of stamps in the collection of Mr. C. L. Pack, but I cannot think any philatelic advantage can be derived therefrom. It is even a question if it is advisable to reproduce the copies with the unofficial roulettes and perforations. In any case, I fail to see why all these illustrations should have been inserted, and equally why all others of the numerous other New Zealand issues and varieties of watermarks should have been omitted.

I am confident that all collectors will receive this little book with open arms, and join with me in congratulating Mr. Jolliffe and the New Zealand Philatelic Society on its production. It is, however, idle to pretend that it is more than a milestone on the road leading to full knowledge, and I cannot help regretting that the offer was not accepted made from this country, to accept some co-operation from Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society. If this had been done there can be no question that the work would have escaped many of the errors it contains, and could have been made far more complete than it now is. The corrections, moreover, can hardly have been carefully made, when in the Preface such well-known philatelists as Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg and Mr. Fred Hagen have their names incorrectly spelt; or on page 10, where the 2d. of 1856–7 is stated to be current in April, 1886. On the same page it is stated that "the Colonial star printed 1d. is not known earlier than 1862." This is, of course, now incorrect, as shown in my paper (in last year's *London Philatelist*), but I may say that I sent the earliest possible intimation of my discovery to Mr. A. T. Bate in the hope that it might find mention in the present volume.

With regard to the very interesting unofficial perforations, nothing is added to existing knowledge, and several well-known varieties are not recorded at all. There is no information as to the two gauges of the serrated perforations, nor any on the important question of the postmarks found on these stamps—beyond a statement made by Mr. A. T. Bate nearly twenty years back (since modified as regards "15" being Dunedin *pace* Nelson). The list of the shades perforated 13 at Dunedin is also incomplete, and the colours are not all placed in the correct order of issue.

The list of the retouches of the 2d. is also not correct, e.g. Nos. 6 and 8 on the 20th row not being indicated as re-engraved. The list of shades, both as to completeness and order of printing, in the full-face issues also leaves much to be desired. Useful information is, however, given with regard to the issues of recent years, although no fresh information is vouchsafed as to the important issue of 1882, which remained in use for sixteen years. The differentiation of the three watermarks and of the retouched dies of this series might well have been the subject of an interesting and well-illustrated chapter.

Nearly seven pages are occupied by remarks upon, and quotation of, the list of Fiscal stamps. Although these stamps were allowed to be used by official decree, it is perfectly well known that except in a few cases—such as eht small 1d., blue, and the long 2s., 2s. 6d., and 5s. (1882)—an enormous proportion of all the other values and varieties never really franked any letters, but bear either gratuitous obliterations or forged postmarks. The whole series, in my view, is a blot and a stumbling-block to the collectors of New Zealand stamps, and I—for one—sincerely trust that they will be eliminated from future catalogues—beyond perhaps a note mentioning that the four varieties above have been in undoubted use for postal purposes.

I can only, in conclusion of my review of this work, trust that my remarks may only be construed by the author and publishers of this volume as a friendly hint as to what should be aimed at in a future issue, and that it in no way militates against my thorough appreciation of the many interesting features of the *History of New Zealand Stamps*, which I am confident will give pleasure to every student of the beautiful issues of the Dominion.

WHO'S WHO IN PHILATELY.*

By PERCY DE WORMS.

The novel idea embodied in this work is thoroughly deserving of success, since it must tend at least to bring into communication philatelists interested in the same classes of stamps. Its usefulness would be improved by eliminating the lack of uniformity in reference to members of the Royal Philatelic Society, even the fact of their membership being omitted in many cases, whilst of the Council only eight of the fifteen are mentioned as such.

It is also to be hoped that by the time the second edition is published Mr. Reichenheim, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, and several others may have developed into full-fledged philatelists. Such interesting particulars as holders of the Lindenberg medal, and ex-holders of important offices in various Societies, would be welcome additions. The work certainly requires careful revision, e.g. Mr. Harvey Clark [*sic*] has a double entity, Mr. Castle's name is wrongly spelled, several addresses, including my own, are inaccurate, whilst my other recreations must surely include Auction Bridge, since one "Royal" is promptly succeeded by two "Herts."

As a first edition the volume is by no means bad, and with some amendments must prove a great acquisition to Philately.

THE BEGINNER'S GUIDE.†

The title is sufficient to indicate the scope of this excellent work, each chapter of which fully describes a phase in the manufacture of stamps, or the use to which each class is put. The beginner is also well advised as to the proper method of arrangement of his collection, and is assisted therein by a guide to classification. The tyro will be well advised to use it as the "Beginner's Guide."

* *Who's Who in Philately.* Albert H. Harris. "The Philatelic Circular," 42 Fieldhouse Road, Balham, London, S.W. 1914.

† *The Beginner's Guide.* Bertram W. H. Poole. Mekeel-Severn-Wylie Co., Boston, Mass.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.*

Though of necessity somewhat smaller than most of the Series, this volume is full of interesting details concerning the stamps produced during the American Civil War. The story of their origin is amply set forth, several of the original proclamations, etc., being reproduced.

Yet further information remains to be discovered regarding some of the rarer varieties, in particular the 10 cents with frame. This nineteenth number is equal in every respect to those preceding.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE. PART II.†

The continual addition of new issues year by year has swelled Part II to such proportions that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons are asking their clients' opinion as to the advisability of dividing it into "Europe" and "Rest of the World." With the natural increase of new stamps, and more varieties of the old added to each edition, owing to various countries being written up by specialists, the division of the Catalogue will shortly become a necessity, if it is to preserve the original idea of being a pocket edition. Nearly all the fine old European stamps have experienced not only a further, but "a great, and we think unprecedented," rise in value, and the prices of Central and South Americans have also been raised; perhaps in the next edition of Part I the high appreciation in which old British Colonials are held will be similarly recognized.

Chinese "local" Republic overprints are now eliminated as unofficial issues, and many of the Central American Republics will now prove a delightful study for the specialist.

There can be no fear for the future, *vide* the Introduction, where Messrs. Gibbons write: "At no period during the fifty-seven years this firm has been in existence has the general demand for stamps been so great or so universal as at present." Good stamps and good catalogues are in equal demand, so the success of Part II is assured.

MESSRS. BRIGHT & SON'S CATALOGUE. PART I.‡

Sixty-four pages having been added to this tenth edition, Messrs. Bright and Son are contemplating the division of their Part I into British Empire and Foreign Countries; should the change be brought about in the next edition, each part would even then consist of nearly five hundred pages. The rise in prices of early issues, especially Europeans, is as pronounced as in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' new issue, and in Messrs. Bright's opinion is likely to continue. A thorough revision has been made in the issues of Denmark, Crete, and Greece, much attention given to the Balkan War issues and British stamps used abroad, whilst "Chalkies" are listed in full. The fact of two important catalogues appearing simultaneously shows the healthy and prosperous condition of Philately, the dealers' greatest difficulty being the securing of rare stamps in fine condition, for nowadays the "average" copy is no longer sought after and the damaged specimen quite hopeless.

The volume is similar to the previous editions and fully up to the standard associated with Messrs. Bright's productions.

* *Confederate States of America.* F. J. Melville. The Melville Stamp Books, 47 Strand, London, W.C. 1913.

† *Stanley Gibbons', Ltd., Priced Catalogue of Stamps of Foreign Countries*, 1914, *Part II.* 391 Strand, London, W.C.

‡ *Bright and Son's A B C Catalogue.* Bright and Son, 164 Strand, London, W.C. 1914.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Australia.—The new 1d. stamp was issued on December 9th, 1913, and both unused and used copies are before us.

It is printed in two shades of red, and is a decided improvement on the Kangaroo type. It has been freely described in anticipation of issue.

Adhesive.

1d., red (two shades), Head of King George; no wmk.; perf. 11.

Cayman Islands.—Two further values of the Georgian set are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., both on the new surface-coloured paper.

Adhesives.

3d., purple on yellow, surface-coloured paper; multiple; perf. 14.
1s., black on bluish green, surface-coloured paper; multiple; perf. 14.

Ceylon.—We have seen a specimen copy of the 5 r. stamp printed on the surface-coloured paper, and understand that the 1 r. stamp has also appeared on the new paper.

Adhesives.

1 r., purple on yellow, surface-coloured paper.
5 r., black on green ,, ,,

Hong Kong.—We have seen specimen copies of a new value, 25 cents, of the Georgian set; also the 12 c., 50 c., and $5 on the surface-coloured paper, white back.

Adhesives.

25 c., bright and dull purple; multiple; chalky; perf. 14.
12 c., purple on yellow; surface-coloured paper.
50 c., black on green ,, ,,
$5, red and green on green ,, ,,

India. — *Hyderabad.* — The *Monthly Journal* states that the 2 and 3 a. with the latest Official overprint have appeared.

Kishengarh.—From the same source we gather that a fresh edition has appeared of the 2 a., Type 14. The value is in the plural, both at top and bottom.

Levant.—*British Post Offices.*—We have seen the current 1d. English stamp with the usual overprint "Levant," in black.

Adhesive.

1d., carmine; current type; perf. 15 × 14.

Mauritius.—A further value of the Georgian set is listed in the *S.C.F.*

Adhesive.

12 c., grey; multiple; perf. 14.

Montserrat. — We understand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that they have received the 5s. Georgian stamp printed on the old paper with yellow back.

Adhesive.

5s., green and red on yellow; old paper.

Morocco Agencies.—We have seen the current ½d. British stamp with the usual surcharge for use here.

Adhesive.

½d., green; perf. 15 × 14.

New Zealand.—Mr. J. H. Smyth has kindly sent us used copies of the current ½d., 1d., 3d., and 6d. stamps overprinted "Auckland Exhibition 1913," in three lines in black.

We are informed that they will only be available for internal postage, although their validity may be extended to places in Australia, if the Commonwealth Postal Department agrees to recognize them.

St. Vincent.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles, on Continental authority, another value in the current design.

Adhesive.

5d., olive; multiple; perf. 14.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The 10 c. stamp is now printed on the surface-coloured paper, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have supplied us with a copy.

Adhesive.

10 c., purple on yellow; surface-coloured paper; multiple; perf. 14.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—The *S.C.F.* adds the 20 c. to the set with large Head of King Albert.

Adhesive.

20 c., olive-green; larger Head.

HOLLAND.—We have seen the 50 c. stamp of 1898 in new colours, grey and violet.

Adhesive.

50 c., grey and violet; Type 12 of Gibbons.

HUNGARY.—The new watermark would appear to be a double cross and wavy lines.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co, inform us that they have the 2 filler with this watermark and also the remaining values, 1 and 2 koronas, of the Charity set.

Adhesives.

2 filler, olive-yellow; new watermark.
1 kor., red-brown; Charity stamp; new watermark.
2 kor., blue; Charity stamp; new watermark.

TURKEY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write:—

"We send you herewith a list of values and designs of the new Turkish stamps which are to be issued on the 14th inst. You will observe that the 200 piastres stamp bears a portrait of the Sultan, and as this is contrary to the Mohammedan religion, it is expected that there will be great opposition on the part of the public, and that the stamp may have to be suppressed."

List of new Turkish postage stamps engraved by Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., to be issued January 14th, 1914.

2	paras,	The Obelisk of the Hippodrome.
4	,,	The Broken Column of Constantine.
5	,,	Leander's Tower.
6	,,	The Seven Towers.
8	,,	The Valide Mosque.
10	,,	The Fanaraki (Marmora).
20	,,	Castle of Europe on the Bosphorus.
1	piastre,	Mosque of Sultan Ahmed.
1½	,,	Monument to the Martyrs of Liberty.
1¾	,,	The Bathing Fountains of Salem.
2	,,	Cruiser "Hamidie."
2½	,,	Candilli.
5	,,	Ministry of War.
10	,,	Sweet Waters of Europe.
25	,,	Suleimanic Mosque.
50	,,	Bosphorus.
100	,,	Sultan Ahmed's Fountain.
200	,,	Portrait of the Sultan.

Taxes. 5 and 20 paras and 1 and 2 piastres.

AMERICA.

URUGUAY.—We have seen the lithographed 8 centésimos stamp of the Artigas type in a new colour, ultramarine.

Adhesive.

8 centésimos, ultramarine; Artigas type.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA.—A new set of Postage Due stamps is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. Similar in size and general appearance to the set of 1904, but the inscription now reads "Republic of China Post," and the figures of value in white appear in both lower corners.

Postage Dues.

½ c.,	blue,	no wmk.,	perf.	15.
2 c.	,,	,,	,,	14.
4 c.	,,	,,	,,	,,
5 c.	,,	,,	,,	15.
30 c.	,,	,,	,,	,,

DUTCH INDIES.—We have seen the 10 c., 12½ c., 17½ c., 20 c., 22½ c., 25 c., and 30 c. of the new Colonial type, profile portrait of the Queen facing to the right in a plain rule border, with a steamer on the open sea as a background, figures of value in the upper right corner of the stamp, and the name of the colony across the bottom. We also have the 5 c. stamp with figure of value on a plain white ground, and the unicoloured 5 c. Postage Due stamp.

Adhesives.

5 c.,	rose, figure on plain white ground,		perf.	12½.
10 c.,	carmine, new Colonial type		,,	,,
12½ c.,	blue	,,	,,	,,
17½ c.,	red-brown	,,	,,	,,
20 c.,	emerald-green	,,	,,	,,
22½ c.,	deep orange	,,	,,	,,
25 c.,	mauve	,,	,,	,,
30 c.,	dark blue	,,	,,	,,

Postage Due.

5 c., red; perf. 12½.

MACAO.—More Portuguese Colonial rubbish is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., and we are thinking of ceasing to chronicle such unnecessary issues.

The Vasco da Gama series has been overprinted "Republica" in black, and the 12 avos stamp has a surcharge 10 A as well.

MOZAMBIQUE.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the Vasco da Gama set of Macao, Timor, and Africa have been overprinted "Republica Moçambique" in black, with surcharges to suit the Mozambique currency.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—A set of stamps has appeared here, similar to the set for Macao chronicled on page 241, Vol. XXII,

and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1 real value, and given us particulars of the other denominations—"Republica Portuguesa" at top and "India" at bottom.

Adhesives.

1 real, sepia.
1½ ,, green.
2 ,, black.
2½ ,, green.
3 ,, lilac.
4½ ,, orange-brown.
5 ,, blue-green.
6 ,, chocolate.
9 ,, blue.
10 ,, carmine.
1 tanga, violet.
2 ,, blue.
3 ,, bistre.
4 ,, slate.
8 ,, magenta.
12 ,, brown on green.
1 rupee ,, pink.
2 ,, orange on salmon.
3 ,, green on blue.

SENEGAL.—We have seen the 5 and 10 c. stamps of a new set, transverse rectangle in shape, and showing natives and native village in the centre. "Afrique Occidentale Française" at top, "Senègal" at foot, figures of value in colour in white circles each side of the centre.

Adhesives.

5 c., yellow-green and green; no wmk.; perf. 14 × 13½.
10 c., vermilion and rose; no wmk.; perf. 14 × 13½.

SURINAM.—We have seen the 12½ c., blue, of the new Colonial type, and the 5 c. unicoloured Postage Due stamp.

Adhesive.

12½ c., blue; new Colonial type; perf. 12½.

Postage Due.

5 c., mauve; perf. 12½.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Council for the Year 1913–14.
President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. BACON.
Hon. Secretary—L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

W. W. CORFIELD. CAPT. G. F. NAPIER.
D. C. GRAY. F. J. PEPLOW.
T. W. HALL. FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
J. R. LAING. BARON P. DE WORMS.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE fifth meeting of the season 1913–14 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 4th December, 1913, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, L. L. R. Hausburg, Herbert R. Oldfield, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, Wilmot Corfield, D. C. Gray, Baron Percy de Worms, Leicester A. B. Paine, W. M. Gray, H. S. Hodson, Capt. A. S. Bates, C. F. Dendy Marshall, J. L. Green, R. P. Croom-Johnson, C. J. Cochrane, C. R. Wickins, I. John Simons, O. K. Trechmann, Capt. W. St. A. Warde-Aldam, F. M. Rideout, Capt. G. S. F. Napier, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, J. R. Laing, B. Pinner, Franz Reichenheim, Lance E. Hall, E. D. Bacon, B. D. Knox, Col. J. Bonhote. One visitor.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 20th November were read and signed as correct.

A ballot was then taken for the election of the undermentioned Candidates, who were declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society:

Mr. Oscar Hill, B.A., proposed by Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt, seconded by Mr. L. C. Ernst.

Sir Thomas B. Bowring, J.P., proposed by Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, seconded by the President.

Mr. W. M. Gray then read some Notes on Line-engraved and Embossed Stamps of Great Britain, and gave a display of some 4000 unused stamps comprised in his collection.

The stamps shown were very fully described and were all in mint condition, and the display as a whole represented one of the finest, if not absolutely the finest collection of these stamps that had ever been shown at a Meeting of this Society.

The line-engraved series comprised stamps of the value of ½d., 1d., 1½d., and 2d. in use from May, 1840, to 1879, the colours of the stamps being limited to black, red, and blue.

The exhibit included some of the early Postal Essays of 1839 and envelopes temporarily issued to the House of Lords and House of Commons in February, 1840; also Engraver's Trials of the 1d. die, and several sheets of 12 of the Rainbow series.

There were a very large number of the 1d., black, stamps, including copies printed from Plates 1 and 5, and the 1d., red, also printed from the same Plate 5.

The 1d., red, stamp including a corner block of 30, Plate 90, imperf. 1841 issue, showing every stamp with distinct added outline.

A block of 50 of the small Crown, perf. 14, believed to be unique.

Full sets of the imperf. 1d., red, stamps, and also of the ½d., red, stamps.

Among the 2d. stamps there was a fine block of 14 without lines, and a block of 96, Plate 9, with marginal note at the top of the sheet.

Among the embossed stamps was included an original die proof of the engraving of the head of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and the brown and green essays of the 1s. stamps.

The display also included a very large number of fiscal embossed stamps, unused, one of them being of the value of 2s. 6d., and from a different die to the one mentioned in Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

At the conclusion of the display, which was very much appreciated by the large number of members present, a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Dendy Marshall, seconded by Mr. Hodson, and after some remarks in support by Mr. Bacon was put by the Chairman and unanimously carried.

Mr. Gray, who had specially come up from Yorkshire for the purpose of giving the display, expressed his appreciation of the way in which it had been received, and his willingness to give a further display of the remaining issues from his collection at a later date.

THE sixth meeting of the season 1913–14 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 18th December, 1913, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, F. A. Bellamy, C. F. Dendy Marshall, Capt. A. S. Bates, Wilmot Corfield, L. W. Fulcher, F. J. Peplow, T. W. Hall, J. L. Green, F. M. Rideout, C. R. Wickins, D. C. Gray, B. Tilley, Lance E. Hall, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. McNaughtan, Herbert R. Oldfield, B. D. Knox, Col. J. Bonhote. Three visitors.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 4th December, 1913, were read and signed as correct.

A letter was received from the Philatelic Society of Natal expressing their condolence with the members of this Society on the death of the late Mr. Tilleard.

The Honorary Secretary was requested to acknowledge such resolution in the usual way.

A ballot was then taken for the election of the following Candidates, with the result that Mr. Porter was declared duly elected a Fellow and Member of the Society, and Mr. Marshall was declared duly elected an Associate Member of the Society.

Mr. Francis Sinclair Porter, proposed by Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, seconded by the President.

Mr. James Marshall, Junr., proposed by the Vice-President, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

The Honorary Librarian reported that he had received a donation of 150 post-cards and entires from Mr. McNaughtan for the purposes of the Society's collection, and he was requested to convey to Mr. McNaughtan the thanks of the members for his gift.

The Vice-President then gave a display of philatelic literature. Mr. E. D. Bacon, in his preliminary remarks, explained that the works he proposed to show at the meeting would be confined almost exclusively to those first published on the subject. He further stated that, in addition to examples of his own, he had, with Mr. L. W. Fulcher's assistance, selected a number of volumes from the Society's library, and Mr. F. A. Bellamy had kindly contributed many very interesting works from his large collection. Mr. Bacon, in passing the books round, gave a few particulars concerning the publication of each work, pointing out at the same time the more interesting features attached to its history. Over one hundred works in all were shown, and these included examples of the earliest manuals, price-lists, monographs, journals, auction catalogues, and albums dating from 1861, many of them now being of the greatest rarity.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Bacon was moved by Mr. Fulcher, who associated with that vote Mr. F. A. Bellamy, and such resolution having been seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, was unanimously carried.

Mr. Bacon suitably responded, and the proceedings then terminated.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

THE third general meeting of the session 1913–14 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, December 16th, 1913, at 6.30 p.m. Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), J. R. Laing, W. G. Cool, W. T. Standen, R. Frentzel, Baron de Worms, P. Ashley, M. Weinberg, Karl Wiehen, T. F. Stafford, S. R. Turner, J. J. Hoddinot, Baron Percy de Worms, T. E. Sansom, A. J. Sefi, R. N. Newton, L. Boothby, Rev. G. E. Barber, F. Read, F. Drury, F. A. Robinson, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), W. Archibald Boyes (Acting Hon. Secretary), and three visitors. The President took the chair. In the unavoidable absence of Mr. H. A. Slade, Mr. W. Archibald Boyes acted as Hon. Secretary. The minutes of the meeting held on November 18th, 1913, which were published in the December number of the *Monthly Report*, were taken as read and signed. Messrs. Fred. A. Robinson and Frank Dury were duly elected ordinary members of the Society. A vote of sympathy with Mr. T H. Harvey in his illness was unanimously passed, and hopes were expressed for his speedy recovery. Mr. Cool was heartily welcomed back on his recovery from illness. For the Society's collections, stamps were presented by the President, envelopes with advertising postmarks by Mr. W. van Oppen, and forgeries by Baron de Worms.

Several books, etc., were presented to the library during the last month.

At the conclusion of the formal business, the Hon. Lecturer (Mr. Percy Ashley, M.A.) read a very carefully and intelligently compiled paper on "Turkey." This interesting lecture was fully appreciated by those who were fortunate enough to be present. The Vice-President (Mr. H. L. Hayman) then gave a display of his wonderful collection of stamps issued for use at the British, Austrian, German, French, Italian, Roumanian, and Russian Post Offices in the Levant. The collection is practically complete in every detail, none of the great varieties are missing, while all the minor varieties and various shades are well represented. Mr. Hayman showed once more his great ability in specializing small sections of Philately, and in making his display both instructive and interesting by the scientific arrangement of the collection and his explanatory notes, which will be published in full in next month's number of the *Monthly Report*. Both gentlemen entirely deserved the hearty vote of thanks, proposed by Mr. W. G. Cool and seconded by Mr. W. T. Standen, which, needless to say, was carried with great acclamation. The recipients of the vote of thanks modestly acknowledged the sincere appreciation of the members, and a record meeting terminated at 8.15 p.m. with an exchange of Christmas greetings.

W. ARCHIBALD BOYES,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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"JAMAICA"—THE "K" VARIETY IN THE 2½D. ON 4D.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

ON looking over a dealer's stock book of Jamaica, I was surprised to find two specimens of this so-called variety.

While working at my article for the *G. S. W.* of November, 1908, I had the greatest difficulty in finding more than one or two specimens, although I searched the stock books of dealers in Europe, America, and Jamaica. Coming across, therefore, two specimens in one dealer's stock book, it gave me furiously to fear that the forgers are at work again.

In Mr. Melville's charming handbook on Jamaica, he did me the honour to quote me extensively when describing these local printings of 1890, and I asked him to state boldly that I believed this "K" variety to be a forgery.

Believe me, sir, I had not come to this conclusion without grave thought. After the appearance of my article in the *G.S.W.* of November, 1908, I received a letter from Mr. John Luff, of New York, through the Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, enclosing photos of these stamps, and asking my opinion upon them. This led to a charming correspondence between the three of us lasting some months; stamps and photos of stamps of this variety passed between us. Photos were sent to Vendryes (the printer) for his opinion, and I remember we only got an angry reply that he knew how to spell. I also know that Vendryes was approached by persons from America to "fake" these stamps, and the upshot of that correspondence was that all the specimens (some twelve or fourteen) examined by us were forgeries.

We also went so far as to suggest the method used by the forger. In my article, in order to explain the various smudges appearing in some stamps, I advanced the theory that type with a genuine "K" was first set up, and during the process of printing the lower diagonal line cracked, and after a time broke away altogether. This is not the case, for we were shown by a printer that when a piece is broken from a letter it does not separate at one end and remain attached at another, but breaks away entirely—snaps off, so to speak. Our theory was that the forger took stamps with the genuine surcharge having the broken "K," and added the lower diagonal stroke. All he would need would be a bit of type with a straight line (a hyphen or sans-serif capital L would answer); he could touch this with printing ink, place it in position, hold it with finger and thumb, and strike the type a sharp blow with a hammer. If the type "jumped" it would give the curious smudges found in some stamps.

Now, sir, in the philatelic world I am nobody, but the Baron A. de Reuterskiöld is

an expert of European reputation, and the philatelist in America who does not know the name of Mr. John N. Luff does not know much about philatelic work. If these stamps we examined were forgeries, where are the genuine ones?

To settle the question once and for all I will make a sporting offer. I will pay all the Committee's expenses of any stamps with this "K" variety which can obtain a certificate of genuineness from the London Expert Committee. In order to save myself from bankruptcy I must put a time limit, say, one month from the date printed in this month's copy of your Journal. If at the end of this time no genuine specimens appear, I shall ask you, sir, to use your powerful influence to induce all authors of price lists to expunge this "K" variety from their catalogues.

I am thankful to say Messrs. Stanley Gibbons do not catalogue it.

R. STANLEY TAYLOR, M.D.

Golf Hotel, Hyères, Var, France.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of December 2nd and 3rd, 1913.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1847–54, 1s., pale green,* no gum	3	3	0
Ditto, 1867–78, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	2	12	0
Ditto, 1882–3, £1, brown-lilac on bleuté, "accounts" cancellation	2	0	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1d., lilac, inverted overprint, mint	7	0	0
Malta, 1902, One Penny on 2½d. blue, a strip of 3, a pair and a single, all with double surcharge (probably a severed block), used together on small piece of original	4	7	6
Oldenburg, 1852, $\frac{1}{10}$ th., black on yellow, mint	3	15	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., lilac-brown	3	12	6
Gwalior, 1885, small inscription, 4 as., pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6 as., ditto, ditto	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, large inscription, 4 as., ditto, ditto	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8 as., ditto, ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 r., ditto, ditto	4	2	6
British East Africa, 1895 (July), 2 rs., red, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1895 (December), 2½ in red on 1½ a., sepia, a block of 4, two are Type 12 and two Tpye 13, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1897, 2½ in red on 1 a., blue, Type 14, a block of 4,* no gum	3	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., scarlet, repaired	2	6	0
* Unused.	£	s.	d.
East Africa and Uganda, 1906–7, multiple CA, 5 rupees, carmine and black, a block of 6, mint	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 rupees, blue and black, a block of 4, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 rupees, stone and black, a block of 4, ditto	6	12	6
Niger Coast, 1893, "HALF PENNY," Type 5, in blue on 2d., green and carmine, colour is a little faded	3	15	0
Zanzibar, 1895–8, 1 r., green and carmine, vert. overprint, mint	2	7	6
Ditto, 1896, 2½ in red on 1½ a., sepia, Type 7, mint	2	0	0
Canada, 7½d., green	2	7	6
United States, Agriculture, 1 to 30 c., set of 9,* part gum	2	8	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., deep blue, Plate 2	2	15	0
South Australia, 1872, perf. and roulette, 9d., grey-lilac	2	12	6
Victoria, Too Late, 6d., lilac and green, used with another stamp on entire	2	14	0

Sale of December 16th and 17th, 1913.

Gibraltar, 1886 (January), set of 7,* some with gum	3	12	6
Great Britain, 2s., brown,* no gum	4	4	0
Russian Levant, 1862–6, 6 k., pale blue, thin paper*	2	2	0
Sicily, 50 gra., lake	4	5	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, cut close	2	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, repaired, on original	3	7	6
Cape Triangular, 1863–4, 4d., dark blue, block of 7,* slightly creased	4	12	6
Canada, 12d., black, proof on thin paper, block of 4	4	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, repaired	4	15	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet, thinned	3	0	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto, defective	4	10	0
Ditto, 6d., orange	2	4	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, close and thinned	5	17	6
United States, 1868, with grille, 90 c., blue, mint	2	12	0
Dominica, 1882, ½ in black on half 1d., lilac, 10 on original	4	2	6
Buenos Ayres, 5 p., orange, repaired	7	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., lilac-blue on laid	2	10	0
Collections: 4984 Colonials in Philatelic Albums	151	0	0
Ditto, 15,071, in 5 plain albums	111	0	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of December 4th and 5th, 1913.

Great Britain, 1d., "V.R."* cut through and rejoined	2	18	0
Ditto, another, with trial cancellation	2	14	0
Ditto, 1841, proofs with voided corners of the 1d. in blue and 2d. in orange-brown	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., on Dickinson paper, horizontal strip of 3*	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, horizontal pair,* creased	2	2	0
Ditto, 1858–79, 2d., blue, Plate 9, imperf., block of 6, on card	6	0	0
Ditto, 1867–83, Maltese Cross, £1, brown-lilac	3	5	0
Ditto, Essays, heads of Queen and Prince Consort, looking to left, circular, yellow	3	5	0
Bavaria, 1 kr., black, *used*	4	2	6
Bremen, *percés en scie*, 10 g., black, *used*	2	6	0
Oldenburg, ⅓ gro., moss-green,* small margins	3	3	0
Ditto, ½ gr., brown	2	8	0
Prussia, 1850, 3 sgr., black on orange, horizontal pair, mint	2	4	0
Saxony, 10 ngr., blue, vert. pair	4	0	0
Sicily, set of 9, mostly used, the 5 gr., vermilion is mint	5	15	0
Ditto, 20 and 50 gr., both *	2	15	0
Finland, 1856, 10 k., rose, horizontal strip of 3, postmarked and pen-cancelled	3	7	6
Federated Malay States on Perak, $25, green and orange	3	10	0
British East Africa, 1st issue, 4 a. on 5d., horizontal pair on entire	2	17	6
Mauritius, 1902, 2 r. 50 c., brown-purple, block of 6	2	4	0
British Guiana, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, corners clipped*	6	0	0
Grenada, 4d. on 2s., orange, upright "d," one perf. missing	2	10	0
Trinidad Officials, 1894, set of 7, mint	4	14	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Buenos Ayres, 1859, in peso, blue	2	0	0
Hawaiian Islands, Inter-island Postage, 1863, 1 c., black on thin greyish,* thinned	2	10	0
Ditto, 1864, 1 c., black on white wove, letter "I" raised in "INTER"*	3	3	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red, Plate 2	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 1, 2d., blue, earliest, thinned	2	18	0
Victoria, 1st issue, stamps wide apart, 1d., dull red*	2	2	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on red	2	17	6
Collection: 4300, foreign only, plain album	9	10	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of November 27th and 28th, 1913.

Bavaria, 1 kr., black . £2 and	2	2	0
Bergedorf, ½ s., mauve*	4	10	0
Great Britain, 1840, 1d., black, strip of 6, mint	7	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, worn plate, strip of 4 and 2 others, all on one piece	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, block of 12, black postmark	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 6 and a pair, black postmark	3	12	6
Ditto, 1847, 6d., violet, mint	4	10	0
Ditto, 1854, Small Crown, 14, 2d., blue*	3	7	6
Ditto, 1861, 1s., green, "K" in circle	3	5	0
Ditto, 2s., brown	3	0	0
Ditto, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	2	10	0
Ditto, 1873–80, 2½d., rose, Plate 16, block of 40, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 1d., "V.R.", black*	6	0	0
Ditto "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 10s., blue	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1887, £1, green,* few perfs. clipped	3	3	0
Hanover, 10 gr., green*	2	0	0
Lubeck, 1859, wmk. flowers, ½ s., lilac*	2	15	0
Malta, blued paper, ½d., buff, horizontal pair, mint	3	10	0
Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 1864, ⅓ gr., green, *used*	4	0	0
Naples, 50 gra., lake, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 50 gra., deep lake, thinned	2	4	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ g., green, *used*	15	0	0
Ditto, another,* part gum	8	10	0
Ditto, 1861, ¼ g., orange-yellow, *used*	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ⅓ g., green, error "OLDEIBURG," thinned	4	15	0
Portugal, 1853, 5 r., brown, pair	2	2	0
Spain, 1853, 1 c., bronze,* spot on face	2	0	0
Wurtemberg, 70 k., purple*	5	15	0
Ceylon, 1857, 8d., brown, small defect	4	4	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 1861, clean-cut perfs., 2s., blue	2	8	0
Ditto, 1863, 5d., reddish brown*	2	2	0
India, 1856, no wmk., 2 as., green, *used*	3	0	0
Straits Settlements, 1907, 4 c. on 16c., black-red surcharge, pair, on piece	2	0	0
Perak, Service, 1897, 5 c., purple and olive, double overprint	2	2	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blued, 1d., brick-red, pair	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., blue* £2 4 0 and	3	17	6
Ditto, 1855, 4d., blue, block of 6	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, mint	2	12	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., dull red	8	10	0
Ditto, 1d., carmine £8 and	9	5	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, on piece	4	0	0
Ditto, another copy	3	15	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1s., emerald	2	2	0
Mauritius, March, 1859, 2d., blue £2 8 0 and	2	10	0
Rhodesia, 1896, One Penny on 3d., mint	2	4	0
Transvaal, 1905, 1d., carmine, wmk. *Anchor*, few perfs. clipped	6	10	0
Brazil, 1844, 180 reis £3 7 6 and	4	15	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue, corners framed	2	6	0
Ditto, October, 1862, 4 c., blue, Type 14, some roulettes	3	7	6
British Honduras, 1888, 50 c. on 1s. grey, small surcharge, mint	2	8	0
Canada, laid paper, 6d., purple-black, six copies on entire	8	10	0
Colombia, 1862, 20 c., red	2	0	0
Mexico, 1867, Gothic surcharge, ½ r., black on brown	2	2	0
Nevis, 1867, 1s, yellow-green	2	0	0
Ditto, litho, 4d., orange*	3	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	4	15	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 1s., vermilion	16	0	0
Ditto, 1860, 6d., orange	3	10	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green	2	8	0
Ditto, 1s., violet	16	0	0
Peru, 1858, ½ peso, yellow-buff	3	0	0
Trinidad, May, 1859, imperf., 4d., grey, block of 4, mint	3	7	6
Turks Islands, 1881, ½d. on 1d., Type 3, also showing surcharge Type 2	2	8	0
New South Wales, 1855, imperf., 5d., green	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., maize	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., orange, on piece	2	10	0
New Zealand, 1855, on white, 2d., blue, pair, dated postmark	2	10	0
Ditto, 1862, rouletted, 1d., orange,* roulettes all round	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., red, ditto, ditto	3	2	6
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 6d., green	5	0	0
Tasmania, 1861–9, 6d., reddish mauve, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1869, 1d., carmine, wmk. 2, pen cancelled	2	2	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of December 1st, 1913.

Nevis, litho, 6d., grey	2	10	0
New Brunswick, 1s., violet	6	15	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green	1	9	0

Sale of December 6th, 1913.

Bavaria, 1 k., black	3	5	0
Trinidad, May, 1851, 1s., purple-slate, pin perf. 14	1	16	0
Belgian Congo, 10 f., with hand-stamped surcharge, perf. 14	1	5	0
China, 1897, $5 on 3 c., red, S.G. 128, mint	3	3	0
East Africa and Uganda, single wmk., 50 r.	3	14	0
France, 5 fc., grey-lilac, vert. pair, Shanghai postmark	1	15	0
Great Britain, 1d., red, Plate 164, pane of 240*	7	10	0
British Levant, 1 pi. on 2d., mint, expertized	10	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, possibly repaired	7	0	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ½ sgr., brown	1	4	0
Peru, 2 rls., red-brown on blued, mint	2	10	0
Papua, 1901, 2s. 6d., black and brown*	1	11	0
Pahang, 1899, 4 c. on 5 c., purple and olive, S.G. 27, pane of 60, *used*	6	12	6
Trinidad, 1860, clean cut, 6d., green, mint	1	2	0
United States, Justice, 30 c., mint	1	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine	2	14	0
Roman States, 50 baj., deep blue	1	0	0
Collection of King George issues, 571	67	0	0

Sale of December 13th, 1913.

Seychelles, 3 c. on 6 c., double surcharge, mint	2	2	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5 c., rose	2	10	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, creased	6	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., blue, thinned and creased	5	10	0
Ditto, another, defective, on piece	2	16	0
Ditto, 1860, 1 c., rose,* part gum	2	0	0
Canada, imperf., ½d., rose, vert. strip of 3, blue postmark	2	2	0
Ditto, 7½d., green	2	8	0
Ditto, 1858, perf. 12, 6d., purple-brown,* full gum, few perfs. clipped	5	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape Triangular, 1853, blued paper, 1d., brick-red, block of 4 on entire	4	12	0
Ditto, Woodblock, 1d., brick-red	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., scarlet, minute defect	3	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, slight tear	3	6	0
Ceylon, 1857, no wmk., blued paper, ½d., lilac, pair	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, imperf., 8d., brown, thinned	8	0	0
Ditto, another	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	4	14	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	4	6	0
Ditto, 1861, clean-cut perfs., 4d., dull rose	2	10	0
Ditto, 1883, CA, 16 c., lilac,* creased	2	8	0
Lagos, King, single CA, 10s., mint	6	0	0

* * *

Mr. E. M. Gilbert-Lodge.

Sale of December 4th and 5th, 1913.

Canada, 7½d., green, mint	3	6	0
Ditto, 10d., blue,* small margins and thinned	2	7	6
Ditto, 1868, 1 c., brown-red on laid	2	8	0
Cape Triangular, 1855, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	4	8	0
Great Britain, 1d., rose-red, Plate 191, sheet of 240, mint	6	7	6
Ditto, 1847, 1s., green, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1856–7, 1s., deep green,* with gum	2	2	6
Ditto, £5, orange, mint	6	10	0
Natal, 1857, 1d., rose, on piece	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., blue, on large piece	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green, ditto	7	10	0
Ditto, 1869, 3d., blue, S.G. No. 34*	2	2	0
Ditto, 1874, 4d., brown, perf. 12½, mint	2	15	0
Transvaal, 1870, imperf., thin yellow gum, 1d., carmine-red, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., crimson, S.G. 44, mint	3	10	0
Transvaal, 1870, 6d., deep ultramarine, S.G. 45*	4	10	0
Ditto, 1876, fine roulette, 6d., blue, S.G. 100*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., deep blue, S.G. 125, pair, mint	4	4	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on red, mint	3	15	0
Zululand, 1894, £1, purple on red, mint	8	0	0
Liberia, 1892, 8 c., black and deep brown, inverted centre, mint	4	5	0
Russian Levant, 1863, 6 k., pale blue on thin paper*	2	12	6
United States, 1857, 5 c., red-brown*	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 90 c., deep blue, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1861, 5 c., olive-yellow,* no gum	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., green, *première gravure**	4	7	6

Sale of December 18th and 19th, 1913.

Cape Triangular, 1855, 1d., brick-red on white, block of 4, trifle close	3	3	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 6, black cancellation	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., pale blue, block of 4	2	0	0
Ditto, 1841, 2d., blue, sheet of 12, voided corners	3	10	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 2, 2½d., blue	2	15	0
India Service, 6 a. 8 pies, mint	2	4	0
Queensland, 1868, 6d., yellow-green, S.G. 49, mint	2	15	0
Zanzibar, 1895, 1 a., plum, blue overprint, S.G. 2	2	10	0
Norway, 1855, 4 sk., blue, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, strip of 4	2	10	0
Ditto, 1863–6, 3 sk., lilac, block of 4, showing 4 types, mint	3	6	0
Ditto, 1882, 12 öre, green, S.G. 76, strip of 3, mint	2	12	0
Ditto, 1882–6, 10 öre, rose, imperf., pair, on entire	4	16	0
Ditto, ditto, 20 öre, blue, imperf., on entire	2	12	0
Sweden, 1855, 3 sk., blue-green,* no gum	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 24 sk., pale vermilion*	5	10	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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The Rise in Value of Old Issues.

MANY and various are the comments in continental philatelic journals with respect to the remarkable increase of prices recently attained by the stamps of the principal European countries—nor is there any general ground of agreement either as regards the cause or effect. The general trend of opinion is, however, that although in certain instances "mad" prices have been given for ultra-fine specimens or unsevered blocks, these figures cannot be accepted as indicating the true value even of fine single copies; but making due allowance for this, it seems to be universally conceded that a great and permanent increase of price has taken place with regard to the great majority of the early issues. Our contemporary *l'Echo de la Timbrologie* sagaciously defines the principal causes of the recent value appreciation as follows: The increase of the number of collectors, specialism, the absorption of old finds or archives of stamps, and the deterioration of specimens. A search in the preceding volumes of this journal will find somewhat similar suggestions, but with an additional one, viz. the absorption of stamps in Royal, National, or millionaire collections. This factor, combined with the specialism that has largely been adopted in many of this class of collection, has undoubtedly tended to enormously decrease the present available supply of fine stamps in the rarer sections of Philately. As to the deterioration of specimens, as suggested by our contemporary, this is a relatively small matter. There must be a certain waste by fire, damp, loss, theft, or other untoward happenings, but in these days the value of stamps is so patent that vastly greater care is taken of them than in the days of yore.

The two leading factors in the development of prices are undoubtedly the ever increasing number of collectors and the consequent insufficiency of the always shrinking old issues to "go round." We can fully appreciate all the pleasures that are found in the acquisition of mint blocks of new issues, revelling in their adjacent borders, with control numbers, and imprint notifications, their possession costing but a fraction over their nominal value, and can readily understand that these advantages are enlisting a large

number of adherents to the cult of twentieth-century issues. On the other hand, however, are two very powerful impulses of human nature which apply largely to the gathering together of almost every object in any form of collecting—the first being the glamour that attaches to antiquity, and the second the limitation of the field of research or acquisition.

The word antiquity is naturally only relatively applicable in the case of postage stamps; but in the case of the oldest issues, sixty or seventy years back almost represents the Stone Age of stamps. Since that period vast changes, historical and geographical, have taken place, and it can hardly be wondered at that great nations like the Germans and Italians should be absolutely enamoured of the ancient issues that denoted the quondam separate entities of the numerous States now indissolubly merged in the existing kingdoms. It seems to our mind absolutely certain that, so long as stamp-collecting shall endure, a mathematical certainty that the mere fact of any country's issues being permanently superseded will inevitably lead to their collection and ultimate appreciation.

The enormous absorption by specialists is undoubtedly also tending to augment prices, and many hard words have been hurled at the heads of the "multi-millionaires"—the "Nabobs" or the "Bloaters"—who have accumulated large numbers of the better stamps. To these accumulators, however, have been due a huge proportion of all the existing knowledge of old issues—for deductions in Philately, like facts, are not safely made from single instances. Moreover, in many cases these great accumulations (*pace* the late Earl of Crawford's) become ultimately available to supply the general demands of collectors. Specialism has, moreover, developed, and is no longer confined to the older and rarer issues, but now includes those stamps which can be more easily acquired, and have been absorbed in such numbers by the modern collector as to altogether distance any flouting of the old issues. The example of the old line-engraved stamps of our own country (to which further reference is made) is a good instance of this new factor—where we see stamps that exist in countless thousands steadily driven up from pence to shillings and even pounds by the colossal number of specimens required by an ever increasing body of philatelists.

Looking to these several factors, we fail to see any indication of a set-back in the appreciation of the old issues of any country. It is a curious commentary on the present market aspects of Philately that the section that has apparently been least affected by these happenings is just that one that for many long years reigned supreme in the stamp world as "British Colonials." Our contemporary the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*, in the course of an interesting and intelligent article upon "The English Stamp Catalogues and their Prices," attributes this to "stagnation" in prices in the English catalogues for several years past, and advocates "movement" in the market, quoting the German precedent, where increasing prices have brought corresponding increasing sales of collections that have in turn fully maintained the previous advances. The recent abnormally large purchases made in this country of our own and our colonial issues will speedily put our contemporary's theory to the test, and we have not the slightest doubt with similar results to that obtained in continental stamp circles.

A very important factor in the "fancy prices" recently recorded is that of condition, as it seems that, given ultra-superb copies, existing valuations are entirely disregarded. This element has not been developed in this country to anything like the extent it obtains on the Continent. Unused stamps in so-called "mint" state have undoubtedly greatly appreciated, but the like advance has not been ceded to immaculate used stamps, and there must be a great future for the really fine copies of the old issues. Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, in making their announcements as regards their recent purchase of Mr. W. H. Peckitt's stock, make the following significant statement, every word of which is equally applicable to the majority of our old Colonial issues, and will inevitably lead to similar results at no distant date:—

"These books"—*Great Britain*, Vols. III and IV. Used—"contain the finest picked used stamps from our own stock and that of Mr. W. H. Peckitt, and from the special collection of used stamps formed during many years by Mr. Harold J. White. All stamps are priced over Catalogue, some over double Catalogue, and all prices in these two books are strictly nett, as we fully believe in fine used British stamps as an investment, and are prepared to purchase largely at Catalogue price and over. There are now hundreds of specialists in our own stamps, and many of these are looking out for superb copies, and know when they find such that they are worth a long price, and it is for such collectors that we shall reserve these special books. Few collectors have any idea of the relative rarity of really fine, well-centred, and lightly cancelled British stamps. In such common stamps as 1d., red, plate numbers, there is not more than one per cent that is really fine. In the early days the chief fear of the postal authorities was that stamps might be cleaned and used over again, and to prevent this they obliterated the stamps in a terrible manner, which accounts for the difficulty we have to-day of finding really fine used specimens."

The Postage Stamps of Prince Edward Island.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, on November 20th, 1913.

By B. GOODFELLOW.

(*Continued from page* 5.)

Literature.



O far as I am aware the following list comprises the chief publications within the last twenty years relative to the Postage Stamps of Prince Edward Island, outside of such meagre information as is to be found in the leading catalogues:—

Date.

1889. The article on Prince Edward Island contained in the Royal Philatelic Society's Work on the stamps of The North American Colonies of Great Britain.

1892. An article by Major A. A. Bartlett, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, in the *Stamp News Annual* for this year.

Date.

1893. *January to April.* A Paper by Mr. J. A. Tilleard read at a Meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, and published in Vol. II of the *London Philatelist,* containing reprints from the then recently discovered dies and some of the plates from which the stamps were printed.

1895. *April to July.* Articles in Stanley Gibbons' *Monthly Journal,* Vols. V and VI, by Mr. Donald A. King, containing much important information from official records.

1909. *April and May.* Articles by P. L. Pemberton on the Stamps of Prince Edward Island in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.*

1910. The small Handbook by Mr. R. E. R. Dalwigk on the Stamps of Prince Edward Island, published in the series of "The Postage Stamp" Handbooks, edited by Mr. F. J. Melville, and published by Mr. W. H. Peckitt, of 47 Strand, W.C.

1913. *May, June, and July.* Articles by Mr. P. L. Pemberton on Prince Edward Island in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.*

Information is to be found in the *Stamp Collector's Magazine* for 1872, relating to a forgery of the 4 cents green stamp; also to a supposed issue of a 10 cent value in rosy lilac, now admittedly bogus.

Perforations of Prince Edward Island Stamps.

The question of perforations is one of the most perplexing and, therefore, one of the most interesting of the problems concerning these stamps. Until quite recently the position as regards the perforations might not unfairly be described as somewhat chaotic. Most of the catalogues have been content to distinguish the main issues as Perf. 9 and Perf. 11–12 for the pence issues, and Perf. 12–12½ for the cents issues, though Stanley Gibbons give 11–12 for the cents issues, ignoring the 12½ altogether (I remark in passing that I have never seen any of the cents issues with a perforation of 11). Messrs. Bright and Son's Catalogue gives a much more accurate list, especially as regards the pence issues. Mr. Dalwigk's Handbook, quoting Mr. P. L. Pemberton, gives some interesting points about the pence issues, but lumps the cents issues together as Perf. 11½–12. The Catalogue for Advanced Collectors by H. Collin and Henry L. Calman, however, opens up an appalling vista of collectable sets of perforation varieties, with at least a dozen varieties of perforation for the pence issues, and another half-dozen varieties for the cents issues; in fact this Catalogue, coupled with the trouble occasioned to me by an unreliable perforation gauge, nearly frightened me away from Prince Edward Island stamps altogether; but, fortunately, coming across Mr. P. L. Pemberton about that time, he was good enough to suggest to me certain lines for investigation, some of the results of which have recently been published in the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain.*

In the Reference List which I have prepared to accompany this paper, I have followed the method Mr. Pemberton has suggested of distinguishing by letters the various perforating machines used, of which the stamps themselves seem to afford the only evidence which has, so far, proved to be available.

It seems safe to assert that all the perforating machines used on the

stamps of Prince Edward Island were single-line machines. This is proved by the irregularity of the corners of the stamps. There is no trace of a comb-machine perforation in any issue.

The machine used on the first, or 1861, issue—referred to as the "A" machine—perforated comparatively small holes with large bridges between them, and gauged a fairly regular 9 to 2 cm., though occasional specimens turn up with a gauge of at least 9½. There was evidently much trouble in severing the stamps with this perforation from one another, and torn specimens among the used copies are common.

It seems quite likely that the rouletted variety, first discovered in 1888—and extremely rare—may have been the result of an experimental attempt to overcome this difficulty, and Mr. D. A. King suggests that probably a few sheets were sent over in this condition on trial. If so, the trial does not seem to have given satisfaction, since the next lot of stamps sent over, which must have arrived early in 1862, were the product of a new perforating machine—the "B" machine—gauging a regular 11 to 2 cm.

The 1d. brown-orange and 9d. blue-lilac are the only two stamps found entirely perforated on this "B" machine, and as such are, I consider, entitled to rank as a separate issue. I have not come across these shades in a compound perforation with this and the next or "C" machine—though the 1d. yellow-orange and the 9d. reddish lilac can be found as such compounds. For the most part the latter values are perforated entirely on the "C" machine. A few specimens of the 9d. in the blue-lilac, or dull mauve shade, are to be found with a perforation of 11½ to 12 (that is, by the "C" machine), and my suggestion with regard to this is that a few surplus sheets of the printing in the first shade, which had been left over on the printers' hands unperforated, were used to help to fill a later, or repeat, order for this value, and sent over along with a later consignment of the 9d. reddish lilac stamps, which are always found perforated by the "C" machine, or compound with that and the "B" machine.

The supplies of stamps perforated by the "A" and "B" machines do not appear to have begun to run out until about the year 1864, but, meantime, fresh supplies had been ordered, as is proved by the warrant for payment in March, 1863, for a very large parcel (costing £125) comprising the toned paper pence issues listed as 1863–65. These were the product, as regards perforation, of a third machine—the "C" machine—gauging very irregularly 11½ to 12.

It is this machine which has proved to be the real source of the trouble, as regards perforation, in the pence issues. Its gauge is so irregular that in the width of a single stamp it is often difficult to state the gauge measurement with precision unless one descends into quarters. I have made a careful measurement from a row of a complete sheet of the 2d. rose on toned paper, and, taking the width of one stamp at a time in a complete horizontal row of 10, I make out the gauge to be as under stated :—

Stamp No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gauge.	12	12	12	11½	11½	12	11½	12	12	12

From such an irregular machine one would obviously get a large number of stamps of varying perforations between 11½ and 12, on different sides and in varying combinations; but as all these are the product of one and the same perforating machine, they cannot be correctly classed as "compound perforations." The only stamps amongst the pence issues which could be called "compound" are those having one or more margins perforated by the "B" machine, which always gauged a true 11 perforation, and the others by the "C" machine. Many even of these are not compounds in the strictest sense of the term, for it is only occasionally that opposite sides of the same stamp correspond in perforation, and there are many instances like the following:—

11	12	11½	12	12	11½
12 11½	12 12	12 12	12 11	11½ 11½	12 11
11	11	11	11	11	12

The 1d., yellow-orange, is, however, more frequently a true compound than the remaining values, so much so as to lead one to wonder whether there was a separate issue of it as a true compound; but, inasmuch as it also is to be found with three sides perforated by the "C" machine and one only by the "B" machine, the evidence is not sufficiently conclusive to justify listing it thus as a separate issue.

There are so many instances still to be found among the remainders of sheets with one or more rows of perforation missing that Mr. Pemberton's suggestion seems quite feasible—that the "B" machine which, though still available, had ceased to be the one in general use for perforating these issues—having been superseded by the "C" machine—was utilized to finish off such of these imperfect sheets as happened to be noticed by the somewhat careless examiner of perforations. The well-known mixed perforations of the later New Zealand stamps are known to have arisen in a similar manner.

Whilst busy with this and similar problems, it occurred to me that, as these stamps were printed and, no doubt, perforated by a London firm—Charles Whiting, of Beaufort House, Strand, London—it was not at all likely that their perforating machines would be of foreign manufacture and built to a centimetre gauge, and I had commenced to investigate whether it was not possible to make the perforations square better with the facts, if measured as so many to the English inch instead of so many to 2 cm. I had not achieved much success, however, in this direction when, most opportunely, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg's articles on this question appeared in the *London Philatelist* for August and September, 1912 (Vol. XXI, pp. 188 and 217), with his interesting explanation of the possible discrepancy which might result from the probability of a mechanic having interpreted instructions of, say, "18 pins to the inch" as meaning "18 pins *within* the inch," which would in reality give a perforation of only 17½ *to* the inch. With this explanation and his useful table (p. 218) it was possible to construct a table of the corresponding English perforations for Prince Edward Island stamps, which will be found in the Appendix. It is interesting to observe from this table that the history of perforations of Prince Edward Island stamps shows a steady and progressive approximation towards, though it never quite reached, the 18 pins to the inch, which gives the usual English perforation generally known as perf. 14.

(*To be continued.*)

A Philatelic Reception in British Guiana.

By A. D. FERGUSON.

THE British Guiana Philatelic Society celebrated their tenth anniversary by an "At Home" and exhibition of stamps held by the kind invitation of Lady Egerton at Government House on Saturday, December 13th, 1913. The portion of the philatelic world which is within the West Indies has amongst its votaries governors and their ladies, judges, ecclesiastics, lawyers, merchants, and clerks—in fact there is no class in society which is not represented.

The British Guiana Philatelic Society is fortunate in having an enthusiastic philatelist in Lady Egerton as a member. It is owing to this circumstance that for two consecutive years Lady Egerton has invited the Society to give their "At Home" within the precincts of Government House. The invitation, coming from such a quarter, was accepted by the members of the Society and their friends with very great pleasure.

On Saturday, December 13th, punctually at 4 p.m., Lady Egerton, attended by the President of the Society, received the guests who came in steadily the whole afternoon. Among those present were: His Excellency Sir Walter Egerton and Capt. M. M. Napier, A.D.C., Sir T. Crossley Rayner and Lady Rayner, Bishop Galton, Mr. C. Clementi (Government Secretary), Mr. T. A. Pope (Principal of Queen's), Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Wieting, Major and Mrs. C. May, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Garnett, Dean and Mrs. Sloman, Canon and Mrs. Pringle, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Barnshaw, Dr. and Mrs. Minett, Mr. Tatum, Mr. Consul Jules Pairaudeau, Mr. A. Santos (Consul for Brazil) and Mrs. Santos, Mr. J. C. Rosa D'Oliveira (Consul for Portugal), and Mrs. D'Oliveira, Mr. Jose E. Certad (Consul for Venezuela) and Mr. Certad, Mr. L. Collins (Acting-Consul for U.S.A.), Col. and Mrs. De Rinzey, Hon. Dr. J. E. Godfrey (Surgeon-General) and Mrs. Godfrey, Mr. A. D. Ferguson, Mr. J. H. Field, Dr. K. S. Wise, Rev. G. V. Salmon, Mr. and Mrs. Mewburn Garnett, Hon. Clifton Grannum (Receiver-General) and Mrs. Grannum, Hon. Mr. Robson (Auditor-General) and Mrs. Robson, Mr. Rees Davies (Solicitor-General) and Mrs. Davies, Mr. H. Seedorff (Consul for Germany) and Mrs. and Miss Seedorff, Archd. J. P. L. Josa, Mrs. C. E. Barns, Mr., Mrs., and Misses McTurk, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Anderson, Capt. A. B. Rose (Adjutant), Inspectors Gamble, Widdup, Cox, etc., there being nearly 300 guests present.

The first part of the proceedings was devoted to an inspection of the fine display of stamps which were arranged on long trestle tables, suitably draped, and covered with glass. The tables were so arranged in the ballroom that the large number of guests were able to examine, admire, and (shall we say?) covet the many rare and interesting collections shown. Needless to say, the cynosure of every eye was the table whereon Lady Egerton displayed her superb collection of Straits and the Native States recently remounted. The other two exhibits which monopolized the attention of the beholders were

the tables containing the exhibits of Mr. A. D. Ferguson (Early British Guianas, etc.) and Mr. W. A. Abrahams.

It had been intended to have some out-of-door games in the shape of tennis and croquet on the fine lawns of Government House, but the weather, though seasonable, was not quite propitious and these had to be abandoned, and the large gathering had perforce to remain indoors the whole time.

The second part of the proceedings took the form of an excellently arranged programme of instrumental and vocal selections. Mrs. Cul Prest opened with Sinding's Marche Grotesque as a piano solo, followed by songs by Mr. J. A. Ferguson ("The Bandolier") and Dr. MacQuade ("The Arrow of the Song"), also a violin solo by Mr. H. E. Anderson. The audience next were charmed by a short play entitled "The Unlucky Number," by Mrs. Barry Pain, an amusing sketch which was excellently sustained by Mr. H. Chatterton in the rôle of Lord Rossmore; Mrs. Chatterton, who appeared as Josephine (maid); and Miss Fenning as Lady Rossmore.

The final item on the programme was a lantern display by the Governor. The slides included a number of pictures illustrative of the scenery on the West Coast of Africa; views on the great railway which now runs from the coast up to Karno, a distance of some 800 miles; views of the various types of West African natives and their huts, which called forth the remark from His Excellency that the roof, made of grass and not palm leaves, was very similar to the mode of thatching he had noticed among the natives of Guiana. A few excellent slides were also shown of local scenes—Fort Island, the Mazarimi Falls, and the celebrated Riateur Falls, one of the colony's wonders. The series finished with a group taken at Government House, Georgetown, which included H.R.H. Princess Marie Louise, the Governor and Lady Egerton and others, during Her Royal Highness's visit to the colony.

At the close of the entertainment the President proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Lady Egerton for the kind hospitality which had been extended to the members of the British Guiana Philatelic Society, and he also thanked all the artistes for their welcome help.

The exhibitors were:—

W. A. ABRAHAM: *Antigua*, complete except the imperforate varieties. *British Guiana*, a strong lot from 1860 to date, also many fine specimens of 1850, 12 c., blue; 1852, 1 c. and 4 c.; 1853, several types; and some of the 1862 provisionals. The 1878 and 1882 provisionals and later emissions were shown in blocks and sheets. *Cape of Good Hope*, an interesting collection of single specimens. *Ceylon* included many of the scarce Perkins Bacon issues. *Mauritius*, specimens of the Post Paid stamps enriched this collection. *St. Kitts*, an ordinary lot.

A. B. ANDERSON: *Spanish Colonies*, a small lot.

MRS. C. E. BARNES: *Great Britain*, King George issues showing the numerous printings, etc., in singles and blocks.

H. C. F. COX: *Seychelles*, a fine display of single specimens, and *Orange River Colony* contained nothing of importance.

LADY EGERTON: *Straits Settlements*, including all the Native States up to date. This collection, which has recently been remounted, comprises a

number of unchronicled varieties and errors, also blocks, strips, and complete panes of many issues. Nearly all the rare emissions are shown, and every issue from first to last is included.

A. D. FERGUSON: *British Guiana*, 1853 issue (specialized). This collection, which was awarded the Bronze Medal at the New York Exhibition, contains a number of singles, strips, and blocks on the original cover, varieties of type, reprints, and proofs, also enlarged photographs of the various types. *Rare Stamps.* These included several specimens of British Guiana 1850 issue; 1852 issue, including superb strip of four 1d., magenta, on original cover; 1856, 4 c., magenta; 1862 provisionals, all types; unsevered pair of 1d. on 5s. Barbados, used; Sydney Views; St. Lucia, 1892; 1d. on 4d. and ½d. on 3d., inverted surcharges, etc.

MISS A. M. FORSYTH: *General Collection.*

W. B. GRAY: *Newfoundland*, nearly complete; *United States* lacked the early and rare issues.

MR. JUSTICE J. K. D. HILL: *St. Vincent*, including a fine used specimen of the 5s., Star.

ARCHD. J. P. L. JOSA: *British South Africa, Hong Kong, Labuan, French Colonies*, and *Switzerland*, a very attractive display of these interesting countries.

MRS. M. MCTURK: *Stamps of King Edward VII type.*

M. MCTURK, JR.: *General Collection.*

READING ROOMS MUSEUM: *Central and South American Countries.*

A. W. SMELLIE: *Liberia, Mauritania and Oceania, Persia and Papua*, an interesting display considering the short time Mr. Smellie has been collecting.

L. V. VAUGHAN: *Barbados, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Lucia*, beautifully mounted collections noted for the fine condition of all specimens shown.

V. H. TATUM: *Recent stamps of the Tonga Islands.*

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscriptions for the year 1914 became due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer: C. E. MCNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C. Will members residing abroad kindly note?

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting on March 5th, Mr. T. W. Hall will read a Paper on the Stamps of Chili, with Display. On March 19th there will be a Display of the Stamps of Western Australia, with Notes by Mr. M. H. Horsley.

THE SIXTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS, LONDON, 1914.

WE have received the following further notice from the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Franz Reichenheim, 29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W.

The Hon. Secretary and the Assistant Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, London (Messrs. L. L. R. Hausburg and H. R. Oldfield), have been added to the Executive Committee.

His Majesty's Postmaster-General, the Right Hon. C. E. H. Hobhouse, P.C., M.P., has accepted the invitation of the Committee to become a Vice-Patron of the Congress.

The price of tickets for the Congress Banquet, to be held at the Trocadero, on Thursday, May 21st, has been fixed at 5s. for the Delegates and their friends. An excellent Programme for the After-Dinner Entertainment has been arranged.

Only one new item for discussion has so far been sent in and approved of by the Committee. Any other motions to be brought before the Congress by any of the Societies should be sent to the Hon. Secretary without further delay.

About a dozen Societies have, so far, appointed Delegates. Societies are requested to elect their Delegates and to inform the Hon. Secretary of their names and addresses at their earliest possible convenience.

Attention is drawn to the Rules and Regulations, that no Society is entitled to appoint Delegates or to bring any motion before the Congress if their annual contribution towards the Permanent Congress Committee for the Season 1913–14 has not been previously paid to the Hon. Treasurer of the Permanent Congress Committee (Mr. Franz Reichenheim).

The Executive Committee has made the following arrangements for the Delegates with the undermentioned hotels :—

The Marble Arch Hotel, Marble Arch, W.—
Single rooms, including light, attendance, bath, and breakfast, at 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.

The Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, W.C.—
Single rooms, including light, attendance, bath, and breakfast, at 6s.

The Bedford Hotel, Southampton Row, W.C.—
Single rooms, including light, attendance, bath, and breakfast, at 5s.

The Premier Hotel (Temperance), Southampton Row, W.C.—
Single rooms, including light, attendance, bath, and breakfast, at 4s. 6d.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS, LTD., AND MR. W. H. PECKITT.

THE intimation that we have received from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd.—and to which we are requested to give publicity—that the premises of Mr. W. H. Peckitt, at 47 Strand, will be closed this month, will be received with general regret by the numerous collectors who have long been accustomed to enter its friendly portals in the quest of philatelic treasure.

Mr. Peckitt's premises were especially adapted—and with every comfort—for the convenience of his clients, and will doubtless in future be passed by regretfully and with kindly reminiscences by those who have been long accustomed thereto as a philatelic hunting-ground of the first importance.

We are informed that rapid strides have been made in the amalgamation of the joint stock, and that the important section of the stamps of the British Empire is practically now completed and available for clients. We have been privileged to inspect some of these books, which present an imposing array that cannot fail to lead to important sales of these fine old issues.

THE COLLECTION OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY: AN IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT.

THE movement for the provision of a public permanent collection, which has for some months past been favourably commented upon in these columns and in those of several of our contemporaries, was considerably advanced on the 5th February, when the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society passed the following resolution upon the motion of Mr. Wilmot Corfield, seconded by Mr. H. R. Oldfield :—

"That having regard to the Resolution passed at the recent Philatelic Congress (at Edinburgh) to the effect that the Congress is of opinion that steps should be taken to continue the Tapling Collection in the British Museum, and hereby appoint a National Collection Committee (with power to add to its number) to meet hereafter in London to take any steps it may deem desirable to give effect to the proposal, with instructions to report to the next Congress."

This Council is of opinion—

1. That a Special Collection Committee of this Council should be appointed with instructions to consider whether a scheme can be devised under which the Special Collection now in course of formation by this Society could be made available for the use of the philatelic public generally, and continued with a view to supplying as far as possible any deficiencies in the Tapling Collection and forming a complete Collection as from 1st January, 1891.

2. That such Special Committee be instructed, if possible, to prepare such a Scheme and Draft Regulations for the further consideration of the Council with a view to its being submitted to and approved by a General Meeting of the Fellows of the Society.

3. That in formulating such Scheme the Special Committee be requested to take into account that the Collection is to remain the property of the Royal Philatelic Society, subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of such Society and more particularly Clauses 4 and 8 of such Memorandum.

4. That the following members of the Society be asked to form a Special Collection Committee for the purposes aforesaid, viz. Mr. M. P. Castle (Chairman *ex-officio*), Baron Percy de Worms, and Messrs. L. W. Fulcher, H. R. Oldfield, and Wilmot Corfield (convener).

The Fellows thus invited to form the Special Collection Committee having consented to serve, the presentation of their report will be awaited with interest.

With the all-important exception of the Tapling Collection in the British Museum, which has been closed to further additions since the end of 1890, there is no representative Philatelic Collection on permanent exhibition in England, though there have for long been indications of a general desire for the formation of an extension of the Tapling Collection under the best auspices available. It is fully expected that the Museum authorities will be unable to see their way to the acceptance of a second Collection when formed, but none the less the Council feels itself justified in its present action, while leaving to the future the settlement of the question of the Collection's ultimate location. In thus very practically associating itself with the aim of the Congress in regard to this matter, the Council may be expected to win for its attempt the approval of collectors generally. In the hoped-for event of the confirmation of its decision by the general body of members, the first effective step will have been taken towards the far too long delayed formation of a progressive Collection worthy of British philatelists, in which all may be interested, and to which all may contribute with every confidence that a generous spirit of co-operation with the efforts of any Royal Society is always appreciated and need never be regretted.

THE LINDENBERG MEDAL.

IT is with much pleasure that we are able to record the grant of this celebrated recognition of philatelic merit to M. José Marco del Pont, of Buenos Ayres, by the Berlin Philatelic Club, on the 23rd of last month. There can be no two opinions as to the fitness of the award, as M. Marco del Pont's fame as a philatelist of the highest rank has been long acknowledged both in Europe and America. The greatly awakened interest in the South American issues makes this recognition of M. del Pont's abilities the more appropriate, for both by his authorship and his collection no one has contributed more to the philatelic history and knowledge of these stamps than M. Marco del Pont.

We have had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with M. José Marco del Pont for over a generation, and—with all our readers—cordially congratulate him upon an honour that is in every sense most worthily bestowed upon the acknowledged *doyen* of South American Philately.

THE IMPERFORATE ISSUES OF NEW ZEALAND.

THE article written by the Editor, published in *The London Philatelist* in October, November, and December last, contains two slight inaccuracies according to the official notices now disclosed in the New Zealand Philatelic Society's work. On page 230 (Vol. XXII) Mr. Castle gives the dates of actual issue, on "the authority" of the late Mr. J. Davies, of the first issue of Perkins Bacon and Co., on July 13, 1855, issue of the 6d., no watermark, as August 6, 1859, but it now appears that the notices in the *Government Gazette* give the

date for the sale of stamps to the public as July 18 for the former and August 8 for the latter.

The *Australian Philatelist* for January also calls attention to a specimen of the 2d., quoted as 1st issue, "dated July 26, 1856, thirteen days after the date of its issue." This is an obvious printer's error for 1855, the actual date of the Perkins Bacon delivery. Our contemporary proceeds to state that "so far no stamp printed in New Zealand bears an earlier date than 1862," ignoring the information contained in Mr. Castle's paper, and which is reiterated further on in this note.

We have some interesting notes from an esteemed Australian correspondent which we think will repay perusal by those collecting the New Zealand issues. Our correspondent writes :—

"I was very much surprised to find that the interests of 95 per cent of the collectors of New Zealand were centred almost exclusively in New Zealand stamps, and the opinion I formed was that the reason New Zealand stamps were so scarce outside the Dominion was that they were so plentiful in it. This is not very strictly correct, for the remark only applies to the commoner kinds, notably the 2d., wmk. Star, imperf. and perf., of which I saw very large numbers indeed. 'Condition' is not perhaps fully appreciated by New Zealand collectors, many of the stamps I saw being of inferior quality. The number of those who really understood the subject of philatelic study was comparatively small, but the New Zealanders seem to have a tremendously high regard for their 'full faces,' while good collections of the Australian States or British Colonials were very few indeed.

"I was struck with the fact that amongst all the collections I examined I only saw one block of four 'full faces,' 2d., wmk. Star, perf. I picked up in a dealer's stock a block of four and a single 2d., wmk. Star, imperf., on a piece of original, two of the stamps being creased; and I also managed to secure a block of four of the 1d., brown, 10 × 12½ (No. 93). These were all the blocks I saw, and this fact points to their rarity."

We can fully endorse our friend's view here, having only succeeded in getting a few blocks in many years.

"I read with very great interest your remarks regarding New Zealand stamps in the October number of *The London Philatelist*, and I am anxious to read the remainder. When I read that portion of your letter in which you announced the discovery of a pair of 1d. Colonial print on Star paper, postmarked 1857, several gentlemen were incredulous, and some of them thought it might turn out that the date was really 1867."

In order to satisfy these doubters, we may say that the stamps in question are in an unsevered horizontal pair, on Star watermarked paper, the colour being the exact shade of the 2d., no watermark. They are on envelope (the obliteration carrying over the stamps on to the envelope), postmarked JAN 19 1857 A, within the circular inscription, "Auckland, New Zealand," and addressed to E. W. Stafford, Auckland.

"Philately is very active in the Dominion, but most of the collectors have a very high opinion of the value of their own property, and the most of them collect with the idea that they are building up a good investment. Still there are great possibilities in regard to New Zealand, and I intend devoting a great deal more attention to that country than I have done hitherto.

I consider that there could be a material reduction in the prices of the commoner stamps, and a corresponding increase in the prices of the rarer specimens, more especially in good condition."

THE DISPLAY OF ERRORS AT THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

THE exhibition of errors and specimens deviating from normal varieties at the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society on January 29th proved as interesting as it was novel, and is one that should bear repetition in the future. It will be seen by the minutes of the Society that there were shown a number of very scarce and choice specimens, among which were assuredly the exhibits made by the Vice-President from His Majesty the King's collection. The Mauritius two penny stamps graciously shown by the King were absolutely superb, i.e. the 2d. "PENOE" error, both unused and used, in the earliest state of the plate, with marvellous margins and in superb condition. The unused specimen in mint condition must be one of the very finest Mauritius stamps existing. A block of five of the second state of the plate, also containing the "PENOE" error, in unused condition, was also a piece that can hardly have a duplicate in any known collection. His Majesty's other exhibits included some fine Sydneys and Colonial issues, all being deviations from the normal type, some excessively rare varieties of St. Helena, and a number of other highly interesting Colonial errors.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg's display included a remarkable series of the lithographic errors of the first issue of Victoria, with three specimens of the very rare 2d. without value, one being in a pair, and also a fine lot of transfer varieties of the second issue. Colombia, the errors of 1860, including the sheet of the 20 c. with a 5 c. inserted; 1863, the 50 c., red, single and in a strip of 3; and Peru, the 5 "types" of the medio peso, rose and yellow, and a rejoined pair of the former; also many rare Venezuelan varieties.

Mr. T. W. Hall, besides many errors of Colombia and Antioquia, showed the Victorian 2d, coarse background and fine border, used in conjunction with a Sydney View, Plate I, a recent discovery of a highly interesting character.

The President showed a strip of five of the Sydneys, Plate II, retouched, errors of the Laureate series with the 3d., watermark 2, and the Diadem issue 2d., watermark 8, the 8d., perf. 12, in the colour of the one shilling, and other Australians.

Fine displays were also made by Messrs. H. R. Oldfield, W. C. Gray, and other Fellows, and a most enjoyable evening was spent in their inspection. A greater degree of uniformity in the systems of mounting and the descriptions would perhaps be desirable in affording quicker facilities for examination by all present.

A NEW WATERMARK DETECTOR.

MOST collectors have experienced at times considerable difficulty in deciphering certain watermarks that seem to be but faintly impressed, and will therefore welcome any suggestion that tends to lighten this difficulty. An ingenious idea has been conceived and patented by Mr.

W. S. Lincoln, of 2 Holles Street, London, W., under the title of "The Lincoln Colour Disc Watermark Detector." As implied, the new idea is to examine the stamp under a screen of colour identical in shade with the specimen examined, when it is claimed that the watermark becomes more readily apparent. It is not expected that this rule will always apply under all the varying conditions of postage stamps, but that in a large majority of cases it will afford a ready assistance in detecting the watermark. The discs are eight in number, all different colours, and are transparent, the stamp being placed under the shade nearest in match to it, which if not successful, it should be held up to the light. Mr. Lincoln states that clients who have given the "Detector" a trial are very satisfied with the results obtained. It is also claimed that the discs are useful to deepen or strengthen faint colours of stamps when examining details of engraving upon them. "Thus the deep green will throw up the detail of the first issue yellow Austria and the Uruguay 1866, 15 c., yellow (numeral); the latter stamp is capable of being plated, but owing to its indistinct colour has always been very difficult." We have experimented with a number of watermarks, and have found in many instances that the watermark is rendered more visible by the aid of the "Detector," which we have pleasure in recommending to our readers' consideration.

Reviews.

NEW SOUTH WALES: PART II.*

By M. P. CASTLE.



THE completion of this important and exhaustive work will be welcomed alike by the philatelic public and its literary sponsors. The preceding volume was published in 1911, and reference was made to it in this journal in the July number for that year, pages 186–7. Although not so interesting as the first part, which deals with the more classic issues, Part II of "New South Wales" will be found to contain a vast amount of matter alike of the highest value and novelty.

The present volume commences with the De La Rue Issues, Chapter VI, which is of great length, giving the fullest information as to these stamps—issued first with watermarks of numerals—and subsequently, in conjunction with the 3d., 5d., and 8d. of the Perkins Bacon type, with the two watermarks of N S W and Crown. The amount of research and information embodied in this chapter is enormous. The author, Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, was very fortunate in being able to examine many official documents bearing upon these and other issues, and the Revision Committee have amplified his

* *The Postage Stamps, Envelopes, Wrappers, Post Cards, and Telegraph Stamps of New South Wales*, by A. F. Basset Hull, edited with additional articles and notes by the Publication Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London. Published for the Royal Philatelic Society by Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C., 1913

observations to a vast extent by the examination of countless specimens in many collections, and an exhaustive examination of all philatelic literature in any way referring to these issues.

As in the case of the preceding issues of Messrs. Perkins Bacon, the authors have given the order and precedence of the numerous shades of all these issued values—which has never before been attempted. In the case of the numerous varieties of the perforations of the issue with N S W and Crown watermark, the reference list classifies the stamps according to their several shades, so that the perforations are subordinate and need therefore only be considered according to the collector's own appreciation of their relative importance. This feature is, in our opinion, of great value, and if adopted in the future catalogues would go far to remedy the present unsatisfactory method in which these varieties are tabulated.

Chapters VII to XI deal in like exhaustive manner with the subsequent issues of New South Wales, and may be said to explain everything in their conception, history, and issued existence. The subsequent chapters treat of the O.S. stamps (with an interesting article by Mr. R. B. Yardley), the Postage Due stamps, and the Entires (Mr. E. D. Bacon was entirely responsible for this important portion of New South Wales, and his reputation will be a guarantee of the accuracy of the work), Telegraph Stamps, Specimens, and Reprints, and last, but not least, the Reference List of the Publication Committee of all the stamps and entires described in the volume. Some idea of the extent of this work may be gathered from the fact that this Reference List extends to forty-four pages. It will be found to contain a most careful and inclusive list of every variety mentioned in the work, and must be of invaluable service to the collector or catalogue compiler of the future.

A further important section includes the various appendices, embracing 110 pages, and bearing upon questions of great philatelic interest, such as the quantities of stamps printed and issued, the methods of production, and early official correspondence. In this section will be found a table of dated specimens of the Sydney Views and Laureates, List of the obliterated Reprints, an article by Mr. R. B. Yardley on the Victorian cancellations on New South Wales stamps (the recent discovery by Mr. T. W. Hall of the first issues of New South Wales and Victoria on the same cover being also described in the Addenda), with many important statistical tables and other information. The total number of pages extends to 592 (inclusive of the introductory matter) in the complete work, and irrespective of the very numerous illustrations in the text, there are twenty-six full-page illustrations, i.e. 16 in Part I of the early issues—as detailed in our former review (Vol. XX, pages 186–7) and the following in the present instalment:

Part II: Essays for Envelope Stamps, etc.; Registration Envelopes; O.S. Envelopes; O.S. Envelopes. The first 1d. Post Card; Post Cards (five plates); Letter Cards; prize designs for Centennial Stamps; Illustrations of Watermarks; Illustrations of pulls of various Perforating Machines (three plates).

The Addenda and Corrigenda extend to about twenty pages, and include all further knowledge on these issues accrued since the publication of Part I,

the information being brought right up to date. Herein will also be found an important article by Mr. E. D. Bacon on the long existing vexed question of the double compartment lines to be found in the late stages of wear of the 2d. Sydney, Plate I, the key to which has apparently been found by Mr. Bacon's philatelic acumen.

It may be truthfully said that "New South Wales" has been produced regardless alike of the labour and expense which have been most ungrudgingly lavished by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, the author, the Committee of Revision, and the publishers, with the result that a work has been evolved that is unsurpassed in the annals of philatelic literature alike for completeness, accuracy, and interest. The delay in the publication of the work and the necessarily high cost of production have been unavoidable, but we are convinced that as a standard work of reference no student of Philately can afford to dispense with this book, whose completion cannot fail to be a source of gratification alike to Mr. A. F. Basset Hull and the members of the Publication Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society.

The issues of the stamps of New South Wales have always been regarded —and in our judgment will always be—as representing one of the very highest philatelic studies of the British Empire. We should indeed hesitate to place any Colony's issues in front of it either as regards importance, interest, variety, or value. Although the other two great Colonies—Mauritius and British Guiana—contain more actual rarities, as assessed by market considerations, New South Wales possesses a series of stamps in its watermarked varieties that are so rare that no known complete collection thereof exists. The vast amount of varieties and study afforded by the first two great locally produced issues is not, in our view, rivalled in the issues of any other portion of the British Empire, and the subsequent issues of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., printed in the Colony, with their remarkable varieties, during a lengthened period of existence, afford a vast field of study.

The De La Rue and late issues contain also much of interest and variety—the only drawbacks to the collection of the stamps of New South Wales having been a want of system in the proper grouping and subordination of varieties of the later issues, and a somewhat involved and monotonous production of new issues during the last decade. The amalgamation of the issues of New South Wales with those of Australia and the evolution of the volume under notice clear the ground of these slight defects, and we anticipate—as seems amply evidenced by present symptoms—that the fame and appreciation of the stamps of New South Wales will be even greater in the twentieth century than it was in the century before.

ALL ABOUT POSTAGE STAMPS.*

BY PERCY DE WORMS.

In the Preface the author wisely disclaims any intention that the title he has adopted for the work should be taken in a literal sense, his meaning being that he has included all that is essential for the uninitiated to know;

* *All About Postage Stamps.* By Fred. J. Melville. T. Werner Laurie, Ltd., Clifford's Inn, London.

consequently the volume is mainly of an educational and advisory nature, calculated to stimulate the young philatelist to become an expert, even though it be only in stamps easily obtainable or of no great rarity.

With this object in view he describes the various parts of a stamp, the different uses to which it is put in the postal service, and gives profuse illustrations of the many designs employed. The oft-told tales of the various big finds, again recounted, will be of interest to the novice, for whose special benefit the volume has been produced, and who will be well advised in procuring a copy.

THE BOYS' BOOK OF STAMP COLLECTING.*

The juvenile philatelist can have his choice between this production and the subject of the previous review, their natures being similar and their objects identical. This book gives more detail as to the origin and methods of production, and also devotes a chapter to "Philatelic Parasites," dealing with all varieties of undesirable stamps.

Two of the rarities should have been in the chapter on "Romances," viz. the value of the Great Britain tenpence, watermarked Emblems, unused, which has not yet been discovered, and the price realized by the Ceylon 4d., imperf., unused, which was £130, not £310.

The same remarks regarding finds apply here, as above. The historical chapter is full of interest, particularly in respect to France and Germany; luckily the latter rights herself after a disastrous start, though even now she is not depicted as Deutsches Reich. There is a particularly interesting chapter on "National Stamp Collections," and others on "A Royal Hobby" and "Philatelic Literature," many illustrations, on a reduced scale, being included throughout the work, which is well adapted as a Boys' Book of Stamp Collecting.

INTERNATIONAL ADDRESS BOOK.†

Several publications of a nature similar to the present work are already in existence, but a directory comprising the addresses of stamp and coin collectors and dealers throughout the world is an ambition worthy of what was, until recently, the most populous republic on earth.

The work, as far as can be judged, compares most favourably, particularly in accuracy, with previous directories—Mr. Hausburg's name and address, as usual, excepted. It differentiates between dealers and collectors of stamps and coins, subdividing philatelists into several classes, one of which, viz. "Collector of pre-cancelled stamps," is unworthy of inclusion.

How widespread is Philately can be gathered from the fact that collectors are to be found in Indo-Chine, Abyssinia, and many of the Pacific Islands; the vast majority, of course, are in North America and Europe.

This address book is a long way ahead of anything of its class, and to those in need of such a work quite invaluable.

* *The Boys' Book of Stamp Collecting.* Douglas B. Armstrong. Grant Richards, Ltd., London, 1913.

† *International Stamp and Coin Collectors' and Dealers' Address Book.* Compiled and Published by Edward W. Heusinger, San Antonio, Texas, U.S.A., 1914.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BERMUDA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 3d. stamp chronicled on page 329, Vol. XXI, and we find the colours are purple on yellow paper throughout.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS.—We have seen "Specimen" copies of the ½d. and 1d. Georgian Issue bearing the inscription "POSTAGE—REVENUE" in place of "Postage—Postage."

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have the 10s. Georgian stamp on the surface-coloured paper.

Adhesive.

10s, green and carmine on green; multiple; perf. 14; surface-coloured paper.

COCHIN.—Mr. Wilmot Corfield has shown us the set of Official stamps chronicled on page 238, Vol. XXII, and we find it also contains a 6 as. violet stamp.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The *S.C.F.* chronicles, on Continental authority, the 10s. and £1 stamps of the Georgian set.

Adhesives.

10s., carmine on green; multiple; perf. 14.
£1, black on red ,, ,, ,,

INDIA.—Mr. Wilmot Corfield tells us that he has been informed by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Calcutta, that the use of Indian stamps overprinted "Postal Service" has been discontinued since 1909.

LEEWARD ISLANDS.—We are told by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the 2s. 6d., black and carmine on blue, is coming printed on paper coloured all through, and these friends have received a new value, 5s., on surface-coloured paper.

Adhesive.

5s., green and red on yellow, surface-coloured paper.

MALTA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the new ¼d. and ½d. stamps of the new De La Rue Georgian type, and inform us that they also have the 1s. value printed on the surface-tinted paper.

Adhesives.

¼d., brown; multiple; perf. 14.
½d., green ,, ,, ,,
1s., black on green; multiple; perf. 14; surface-tinted paper.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists, on Continental authority, four more stamps of the Georgian set.

Adhesives.

25 cents, violet.
30 ,, violet and orange.
$1, black and carmine on blue.
$100, carmine and black on azure.

EUROPE.

ALBANIA.—The *Monthly Journal* chronicles a set of Italian-made stamps.

The central portrait, it is stated, is that of Castriota Scanderberg, the great Albanian patriot of the fifteenth century. In the first printing the name is spelt "SCANDERBERGU," but the "U" being redundant the mistake has been corrected in a subsequent printing.

Adhesives.

2 quint., orange-brown and yellow.
5 ,, green.
10 ,, rose.
25 ,, blue.
50 ,, violet and red.
1 fc., grey-brown.

BELGIUM.—We read in the *Monthly Journal* and *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*

that the 2 c. and 10 c. stamps have appeared *without* the engraver's name.

HUNGARY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. make the following additions to the set of stamps on the new watermarked paper.

Adhesives.

1 filler; new watermark.
3 ,, ,,
6 ,, ,,
12 ,, ,,
20 ,, ,,
25 ,, ,,
30 ,, ,,
35 ,, ,,
50 ,, ,,
60 ,, ,,
1 krone ,,

The *S.C.F.* is informed that another Postage Due label has been printed on the old paper, so completing the set.

Postage Due.

50 filler, green; wmk. straight-rimmed Crown.

LEVANT (*Russian Post Offices*).—Mr. A. Scheindling sends us the 100 piastres on 10 roubles, red and grey, 1906, Russia, perforated 13½, mentioned by us on page 219, Vol. XXII. Like the 50 piastres on 5 roubles, blue, it has the surcharge in black horizontally at the top of the stamp, as follows :—

Pias 100 tres.

It is laid vertically, whilst the 50 piastres on 5 roubles is on thin wove paper.

SWEDEN.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the 5 kr. stamp for ordinary use, with portrait of King Gustaf V.

Adhesive.

5 kr., carmine on yellow; wmk. Crown; perf. 13 × 13½.

TURKEY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the new Postage Due stamps listed on page 17.

The colours are 5 paras, claret; 20 paras, red; 1 piastre, deep blue; and 2 piastres, slate-blue.

The *Monthly Journal* reports that the residue of the Adrianople set are to be surcharged for use as Postage Dues, as follows :—

2 par. on 10 par., green.
5 ,, on 10 par., green.
10 ,, on 20 par., red.
20 ,, on 1 pia., blue.

We have seen all the stamps chronicled on page 17 except the 8 paras, and in addition, the 10 paras, 20 paras, 1 piastre, and 2 piastres, overprinted with a very small five-pointed Star, in blue on the 20 paras, and in red on the other three. This overprint probably takes the place of the Turkish "B" (ب). The colours are given below.

Adhesives.

2 paras, mauve.
4 ,, brown.
5 ,, purple-brown.
6 ,, blue.
10 ,, green.
20 ,, carmine.
1 piastre, blue.
1½ piastres, carmine and black.
1¾ ,, slate-blue and lake.
2 ,, green and black.
2½ ,, vermilion and green.
5 ,, purple.
10 ,, reddish brown.
25 ,, sage-green.
50 ,, carmine.
100 ,, blue.
200 ,, green and black.
No wmk. Perf. 12.

For Foreign Correspondence?

10 paras, green.
20 ,, carmine.
1 piastre, blue.
2 piastres, green and black.

AMERICA.

BRAZIL.—Several of our contemporaries chronicle a new set of Official stamps comprising sixteen values. The design, it is stated, shows a portrait of Maréchal Hermes de Fonseca. Portrait in black; no wmk.; perf. 12.

Officials.

10 reis, grey.
20 ,, marone.
50 ,, grey.
100 ,, carmine.
200 ,, blue.
500 ,, orange.
600 ,, violet.
1,000 ,, deep marone.
2,000 ,, bistre.
5,000 ,, marone.
10,000 ,, black-brown.
20,000 ,, blue.
50,000 ,, blue.
100,000 ,, carmine.
500,000 ,, bright mauve.
1,000,000 ,, deep marone.

COLOMBIA.—On continental authority *Ewen's Weekly* chronicles two stamps in a new type. No description is given.

Adhesives.

2 centavos, brown-lilac.
5 ,, green.

ECUADOR.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a new 1 sucre stamp with a portrait of Dr. Borrero. It is somewhat similar in appearance to the stamp of same value issued in 1907, but with frame and inscriptions modified.

Adhesive.

1 sucre, green and black; no wmk.; perf. 12.

HONDURAS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the new 10 c., blue, chronicled on page 271, Vol. XXII, and the 20 c., 50 c., and 1 peso listed on page 297, Vol. XXII, and we find the 20 c. bears the full-face portrait, but coloured *brown* and not mauve, and the 50 c. and 1 peso have the three-quarter-face portraits.

These friends have also sent us the 2 c., red, surcharged "1 cent." in black, and inform us that three more *Provisionals* have been received as listed below.

Adhesives.

1 cent. in black on 2 c., rose.
5 c. on 6 c., dull purple.
10 c. on 2 c., red.
10 c. on 6 c., dull purple.

MEXICO (Sonora and Tamaulipas).—To the set chronicled on page 271, Vol. XXII, the *Monthly Journal* adds the 1 c., green, 20 c., deep green, and 50 c., blue, values.

The following is taken from *Ewen's Weekly* of February 7th :—

"*Hahnel*, of *Birmingham*, writes to us as follows :—The Mexican Revolutionists seem to find it very lucrative in issuing stamps. I have just received another new set from *Sonora*. They are lithographed on white paper and rouletted. The design represents the 'Mexican Eagle with Snake' surrounded by the following inscription :—Correos Mexico Transitorio. The value is expressed in figures under the Eagle and at the bottom in letters. The series consists of eight values of the following denominations :—

1 cent., dark blue.	10 cent., vermilion.
*2 ,,	20 ,, brown.
4 ,, purple.	*50 ,,
5 ,, olive-green.	*1 peso.

The sizes of the stamps are uniform and about ¾ × 1 inch, and this issue appears to be recognized by the Postal Union, inasmuch as one of 20 cent. value was used for postage on the letter from Mexico to England covering those sent to me."

NICARAGUA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* informs us that the 15 c. on 35 c., Mountains, has been again used, the first overprinted value being obliterated by a heavy black line and "1 ct Cordoba" printed just above the "Correos—1913."

Provisional.

1 c. on 15 c. on 35 c., green and chestnut.

SALVADOR.—According to *Ewen's Weekly*, a new stamp with portrait of Dr. Manuel Enrique Aranjo has appeared.

Adhesive.

25 centavos, violet and brown; no wmk; perf. 11½.

* The *Metropolitan Philatelist* gives the colours respectively as green, claret, and purple.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

ANGOLA and CAPE VERDE.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received full sets of the usual values, ¼ c. to 1 escudo, in the *new colonial type*.

CHINA.—The *Philatelic Record* adds the 1 c., 10 c., and 20 c., blue, to the new set of Postage Due stamps chronicled on page 17.

Postage Dues.

1 cent, blue.
10 cents ,,
20 ,, ,,

EGYPT.—A new set of stamps is before us. Both the inscriptions and the denominations are in *English* and Arabic.

We understand that Messrs. De La Rue and Co. are the printers. Watermark Star and Crescent; perf. 14; white wove paper.

Adhesives.

1 mill., sepia (Gyassas, on the Nile).
2 mills., bright green (Cleopatra).
3 ,, orange (Ras el Tin Palace).
4 ,, vermilion (Pyramids).
5 ,, lake (Sphinx).
10 ,, deep blue (Colossi of Thebes).
20 ,, olive-green (Pylon of Karnak).
50 ,, mauve (Citadel of Cairo).
100 ,, slate-black (Temple of Abu Simbel).
200 ,, deep mauve (Dam of Assouan).

ERITREA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 10 c. stamp of Italy, No. 126 of Gibbons, with the usual overprint No. 1, for use here.

Adhesive.

10 c., rose, with overprint No. 1.

PORTUGUESE COLONIES.—We are informed by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that they have received the three full sets of Vasco da Gama stamps of Macao, Timor, and Portuguese Africa, overprinted for use in Tete, Quelimane, Portuguese Congo, Inhambane, and Lourenzo Marques, respectively, making 120 varieties in all.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.—Another deluge of surcharges is announced by Mr. Jno. Godinho in the *Philatelic Journal of India*, January, 1914.

To be surcharged with 1½ reis.

299,600 stamps of the value of 4½ reis.
179,200 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 9 reis.
44,800 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 12 tangas.

To be surcharged with 3 reis.

280,000 stamps of the value of 1 tanga.
99,400 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 2 tangas.
99,400 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 4 ,,
29,400 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 8 ,,
44,800 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 1 rupee.
29,400 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, 2 rupees.

Total 1,106,000 stamps !!!

SHANGHAI (*U.S. Post Offices*).—*Ewen's Weekly* chronicles different stamps of the United States of America with black surcharge in two lines as follows :—

Adhesives.

"Shanghai—China."

1 cent, green.
2 cents, carmine.
3 ,, violet.
4 ,, brown.
5 ,, blue.
6 ,, red.
8 ,, olive-yellow.
10 ,, chrome-yellow.
13 cents, brownish black.
50 ,, bright violet.

SURINAM.—We have seen the unicoloured ½ cent Postage Due stamp.

Postage Due.

½ c., mauve ; perf. 12½.

TIMOR.—We are told by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. that the Vasco da Gama stamps of this colony have been overprinted "REPUBLICA" with one new value included, 10 on 12 avos, making the set as follows : ½, 1, 2, 4, 8, 10 on 12, 16, and 24 avos.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1913-14.

President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. BACON.
Hon. Secretary—L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

W. W. CORFIELD.
D. C. GRAY.
T. W. HALL.
J. R. LAING.
CAPT. G. F. NAPIER.
F. J. PEPLOW.
FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
BARON P. DE WORMS.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE seventh meeting of the season 1913-14 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 15th January, 1914, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Col. F. H. Hancock, E. D. Bacon, R. B. Yardley, T. W. Hall, J. R. Laing, Baron P. de Worms, J. L. Green, C. R. Wickins, T. H. Barron, R. P. Croom-Johnson, C. E. McNaughtan, L. W. Fulcher, Herbert R. Oldfield, L. L. R. Hausburg, Lance E. Hall, James Marshall, junr. (Associate).

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 18th December, 1913, were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Librarian acknowledged the following presentations to the Library :—

Official Catalogue of the New York Exhibition, 1912, with list of awards ; Catalogue de Timbre-Poste, by Mr. E. Matthey ; copy of Part II of the Society's work on New South Wales, presented by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited.

A letter was read from the South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society, dated the 5th January, 1914, conveying a resolution of sympathy with the members of this Society in connection with the death of the late Mr. Tilleard.

A letter was read from Mr. George Blakey, dated the 11th December, 1913, intimating the death of Mr. A. J. Cohen, of Johannesburg, a member of the Society.

A letter was read from Mr. George Papier, dated the 2nd January, 1914, resigning his Associate membership of the Society.

Mr. Laing showed to the members and presented to the Society's Collection an unused copy of the new 1d. Australian Commonwealth stamp, and Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg presented an envelope with a used copy of the same stamp postmarked 9/12/13. 6.15 p.m.

Messrs. Griebert and Co. presented for the Society's Forgery Collection a very dangerous forgery of the 1d. Sydney View stamp, Plate II.

A display of the stamps of Afghanistan, illustrated by very full and copious notes, was then given by Col. F. H. Hancock.

The collection comprised the following :—

The four 1288. plates are shown complete with numerous duplicates on varieties of paper.

The 1289. plate is represented by three out of the four types unused and the four types used, also four duplicates.

The 1290. plates (1) and (2) are shown in complete unused sheets. A number of interesting retouches of plate (1) are shown, and plate (2) is shown in eight complete sheets, each with a different watermark.

The 1291. plate is shown complete unused and also a number of used copies.

The 1292. in black is shown complete unused, with the exception of one type, which is shown used, also two duplicates on different paper.

The 1292. in purple is complete unused.

The rare 1293. tablet plates, both in black and purple, are shown complete, with the exception of three in black and one in purple, with several duplicates. The purple includes a fine strip of 3 shahis, used, and an

unused strip of 3 sunars. Specimens in black are also shown on the thick card paper, and there are several duplicates, some on originals.

The other 1293. plates, both A and B, are shown mostly complete in a great variety of colours, particular attention having been paid to the shading. The rare blacks are also well represented, including several on the thick card paper.

The later issues are also very strongly represented, and the whole collection is most fully written up; and an immense amount of work has been done, not only in describing and classifying with separate lists the numerous papers on which the stamps are printed, but the paper on which every stamp shown is entered up.

Col. Hancock's collection has obtained several gold medals at exhibitions, including the gold medal at the recent exhibition in New York.

A vote of thanks to Col. Hancock for coming up from Devon to give this display and recognizing the interest with which the Fellows and members present had inspected the stamps, was moved by Mr. E. D. Bacon, who called attention to the exceedingly fine and complete collection which had been shown, and Mr. Castle seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried; and the proceedings then terminated.

THE eighth meeting of the season 1913–14 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 29th January, 1914, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, T. W. Hall, Wilmot Corfield, D. C. Gray, F. J. Peplow, J. R. Laing, Alfred Stern, Baron P. de Worms, Baron de Worms, B. D. Knox, A. J. de Beaufort, A. H. Berly, I. John Simons, C. R. Wickins, J. L. Green, Capt. A. S. Bates, Lance E. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, C. E. McNaughtan, L. L. R. Hausburg, Herbert R. Oldfield. Two visitors.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 15th January were read and signed as correct.

The Hon. Treasurer referred to the communication he had received from the President of the Johannesburg Philatelic Society, through their President, presenting their best wishes to the Society, and due acknowledgment was directed to be sent.

A letter was received from Mr. F. de Coppett, conveying an invitation to any member of the Royal Philatelic Society who happened to be at Hyères to call upon him.

A 1d. English imperf. red stamp, Plate 102, was sent by Mr. Giwelb for inspection as being hitherto unknown in this condition.

A ballot was then taken for the election of Captain Percy Lester Reid, proposed by Mr. A. H. Berly, seconded by Mr. A. J. de Beaufort, with the result that Capt. Reid was declared duly elected a Fellow and Member of the Society.

The business of the meeting consisted of displays by members of errors—inclusive of all deviations from normal varieties—and the following members contributed to such display:—

His Majesty the King, the Patron of the Society, sent through Mr. E. D. Bacon a selection of rare stamps comprising the following:—

Mauritius. "Post Paid" 2d., error "Penoe," also two specimens—one unused and the other used—of the first state of the plate, and an unused specimen in a block of five of the second state of the plate.

British Guiana. 1852 issue—a used pair of the 1 c., showing error "Patimus" for "Petimus."

New South Wales. Pair of used 1d., Sydney View, Plate II, one stamp being Type No. 15, without clouds. Used 2d., Sydney View, Plate II, Type No. 13, with "Crevit" omitted. Used specimen of the 6d. Laureated issue, Plate I, with error "Walls."

Barbados. 1s., printed in blue instead of black.

Mafeking. 3d., small size with head of Baden-Powell with the whole of the design reversed, postmarked "Mafeking—May 8. 1900."

Gibraltar. The error carmine, Queen's Head, without value.

Straits Settlements. The error 32 c., carmine-rose, Queen's Head without overprint.

Malta.—4d., Queen's Head, pair, imperforate.

Jhind. 8 a., error "Jeind" for "Jhind."

Grenada. 1s., error "Shiilling" for "Shilling."

St. Helena. 1d., large size, with head of King Edward, with the whole design printed in red. This stamp is overprinted "Specimen," and no copy is at present known without that word.

St. Helena. 1s., Queen's Head, two vertical strips of ten stamps each, the fifth horizontal row of which has double surcharge, while the two stamps of the bottom row are entirely without surcharge.

St. Helena. 4d., Queen's Head, double surcharge, one measuring 18 mm., the other 19 mm.

Mr. D. C. Gray showed two used blocks of thirty-two each of the ½ anna, India, 1854, showing one stamp in each block with retouched Chignon.

Norway. 1855, 4 sk., used, being the variety "Lion with double foot."

Russia. 1870, 3 kop., with background of the 5 kop. stamp, and in addition other errors of Mexico, Thibet, and Belgium.

Baron de Worms showed a block of four

of the 80 c., rose colour, of the 1860 issue of France *tête-bêche*, and a South Australian 1d. with double surcharge "O.S."

Baron P. de Worms showed a selection of stamps of Ceylon, comprising different values, showing re-entry, including the same re-entry of the 1d. in four consecutive issues.

Mr. T. W. Hall showed, amongst others, Colombian stamps including thirteen copies of the error large "De Los" and the 10 c. in the type of the 20 c. Also Antioquia, 1886 issue—two copies of the 50 c., red, error in the colour of the 10 c., and an entire sheet of the 10 c., including the error and a copy of this error with the centre removed. Two blocks of the 2½ c., black on yellow, one showing the central stamp cut out, in which state it was stated to have been issued, and the second showing the central stamp removed from the stone altogether, leaving a blank space. The error originally printed in this space is quite unknown. 1890, three copies of the error 50 c., brown, and an entire sheet of the 20 c., including the error. Also some Victorian and New South Wales stamps.

Mr. J. R. Laing showed the following :—

England. Block of eighteen containing the double star L.K.
The same error used on entire, dated June 18, 1849.
Block of twelve 2d., unused, Ivory Head.
1d., unused, imperf., with inverted S.
Block of four 1d., unused, with Archer perforation.

Denmark. 2s., blue, and 4s., red, pairs, imperf., with full gum.
8 ö for 8 öre. S.G. 97 (very rare).

Turkey, 1865. The 1 piastre, green, found in sheet of the 10 paras.
The 25 piastres of 1871 with value inverted in upper left corner.

Finland. 40 pen., rose on blue, rouletted by small perf. on left.

France. 10 on 10 c., blue, overprint, used, on entire, addressed to Moens.

Martinique. Strip of three showing error 95 c. instead of 05 c.

French Colonies. Strip of three 10 c., centre stamp turned sideways.

Ceylon. Block of four, one with inverted S over control.

Cape of Good Hope. 2d., bistre, with double watermark.

Uganda. 1 rupee—the rare printing with three stars in line.

And other errors of Canada, Argentine, Brazil, Antioquia, New South Wales, Fiji, Queensland, Tasmania, and Victoria.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg showed a very fine selection of errors and varieties of the 1d., Victoria, first type, half-length portrait of Queen Victoria. Also the following :—

Colombia. 1860, 20 c., block of fifty in five rows of ten, containing the following noticeable varieties :—

(1) Whole stamp inverted—the second from the left in the second row.
(2) A transfer of the 5 c. inserted in error for the 20 c.—the second stamp from the left in the fourth row.
(3) The shield and a portion of the lower left part of the stamp retouched.
1863. (1) A vertical strip of three (unused), the top and bottom stamps being the 20 c., red, and the centre one the 50 c., red (error).
(2) The second type of the 50 c., red (error).

Peru. The "medio peso," red (error).

There are five "types" which are shown along with the same types of the "medio peso," yellow.

There is also a severed and rejoined pair (from the Breitfuss Collection), the upper stamp being the normal 1 peseta, red, and the lower one the "medio peso" error. Also

Venezuela. 2 reales (first type), coarse printing of 1859, a block of eight consisting of two blocks of four *tête-bêche* and a large number of other varieties arising from errors caused in taking transfers.

Mr. Green showed, among others, Great Britain—the Blue Essay on envelope, used.

Capt. Bates showed a selection of essays and varieties of Great Britain, including the "Sievier Essay" and the 1d., red, with error of lettering, and also of various British Colonies and Queensland.

Capt. Berners showed a general selection of errors of all countries, including the British Solomon Isles and other British Colonies, together with the "Papua" error, small type vertical surcharge reading upwards.

Mr. Oldfield showed some of the specimens of the first issue of the Bolivian 5 c. stamp from Plate No. 7, being No. 3 on the plate, and also some minor errors of Bosnia —a set of Type II of the 1896–1900 issue, perf. 12½ × 10½, and not catalogued.

Mr. Castle showed, among others, New South Wales, Sydney View, Plate II, a strip of five, two retouched.

New Zealand. 2d., strip of four, red, showing retouches.

Victoria. Too Late—rouletted.

Western Australia. 2d., first print on thick paper, unused ; 6d., first print—Swan without head.

New South Wales. The following varieties of the Laureated issue : 6d. Walls and 1d. Wale, unused ; 3d. with the watermark 2d.
Diadem Issue : 2d. with the watermark 8d.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

President: R. Hollick.
Hon. Secretary: Councillor G. Johnson, B.A., 308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

November 27. Display—"Bahamas and Grenada"—Mr. W. Pimm.

Messrs. W. F. Blackhurst, A. P. Noel, and F. Withy were elected members. Mr. H. Barnwell was thanked for having filled up some of the wants in the Society's collection of Sierra Leone.

Mr. Pimm showed a very fine lot of early issues, most of the varieties being represented by scores of copies, which were useful in fixing dates for the issues of the various shades, especially in Grenada. The Society's collection of these colonies was also shown.

December 11. Paper—"Oxford College Stamps"—Mr. F. A. Bellamy.

Thanks were given to Mr. F. Withy for a donation of some of our Russian "wants."

It was decided to add the *West End Philatelist* to our list of official journals at 1s. 3d. per annum to members of the Society.

The delegates to the sixth Congress were elected as follows: Messrs. W. Pimm, B. B. Tilley, G. Johnson, W. F. Wadams. The President is a member of the Permanent Congress Committee.

Mr. F. A Bellamy then gave an extremely interesting paper on the "Oxford College Stamps," illustrating it by means of his collection, which is easily the finest in existence of these stamps. We hope that Mr. Bellamy will before long give the philatelic public the benefit of his researches.

January 8. Open meeting for philatelic beginners. Dr. Esslemont showed part of his European collection; Mr. E. C. Wigglesworth, Great Britain; Mr. W. H. Goodwin, Great Britain; Mr. P. W. Allday, Great Britain.

If these collections were a sample of what our juniors can show, it is quite time for the seniors to look to their laurels. For instance, Mr. Goodwin showed this section of his collection in five large volumes, most of the stamps being mint and including many rarities, a mint block of 1s., deep green, octagonal, being one of the junior's trifles.

January 22. "King's Heads"—Mr. E. Morcom.

Mr. E. Morcom gave a display with notes of his collection of "King's Heads." With three exceptions, every colonial stamp issued since the accession of King Edward was shown in mint condition. Apart altogether from the interest of the collection, its artistic arrangement, and the value of Mr. Morcom's notes, there was a very interesting sidelight on the display Nearly every stamp had been purchased at 10 per cent. over face, and comparing this with the actual value at the present moment, it shows a profit of 300 per cent. in such a short time. Even a pessimist ought not to complain, except to blame himself for not investing in a set.

Mr. Morcom afterwards gave the members a glimpse of his unused collection of U.S.A., in which he has made splendid progress.

Dr. A. I. Esslemont, Messrs. E. Morcom, W. H. Goodwin, and J. Swabey were thanked for donations to the Society's collection.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—Franz Reichenheim.

The fourth meeting of the session 1913–14 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, January 20th, 1914, at 6.30 p.m. Present: Messrs. H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), S. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, Baron de Worms, Messrs. W. T. Standen, J. R. Laing, S. R. Turner, J. J. Hoddinott, Rev. G. E. Barber, Messrs. L. Loewenthal, G. E. Booth, W. Busch, T. E. Sansom, D. Thomson, F. A. Robinson, R. H. Newton, D. Field, C. L. Bagnall, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and two visitors. In the absence of the President, the chair was taken by the Vice-President. The minutes of the meeting held on December 16th, 1913, were read and signed as correct. Messrs. F. Genth, L. E. Hall, B. P. Tucker, and L. Loewenthal were elected ordinary members of the Society. The Hon. Librarian reported several presentations to the Library during the last month from the President, Messrs. G. T. and Sydney R. Turner, Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., Ltd., Albert H. Harris, Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., A. Friedemann, Whitfield King and Co., and W. R. Ricketts. Dr. Paul Pirl presented some Forgeries and Mrs. Young some Entires for the Society's Collections. At the conclusion of formal business, Mr. C. L. Bagnall gave a display of part of his unique collection of Queensland stamps used in British New Guinea from 1880 to 1901, and of British New Guinea stamps, 1901–5 issues. As a highly specialized collection, arranged on scientific lines, it is an object lesson to all philatelists in neatness, accuracy, and completeness. As such, it worthily deserved the hearty vote of thanks proposed by the Rev. G. E. Barber, seconded by Mr. W. G. Cool, and passed with acclamation. Mr. Bagnall modestly responded to the vote, and an interesting and enjoyable meeting terminated at 8.10 p.m.

H. A. Slade, *Hon. Sec.*

"Killaha," St. Albans.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 2 January, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1881, Crown, 1s., *lilac*, Plate 14, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1885, 5s., rose,* with gum	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., ultramarine	6	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1900, 1s., green and carmine, on piece	2	2	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, 1s., yellow-brown, mint	2	17	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ⅓ gro., green*	3	10	0
Wurtemberg, 1873, 70 k., purple, slight tear	3	15	0
Naples, ½ tor., blue, Arms,* thinned	10	10	0
Ditto, ½ tor., deep blue, Cross*	10	10	0
Ditto, another, pale blue,* small margins	4	12	6
Monaco, 1st issue, 5 fcs., mint	2	18	0
Portuguese India, 1873–5, 300 r., 600 r., imperf. at right, and 900 r., purple, all*	2	16	0
Moldavia, 1st issue, 27 paras, cut octagonally, with Expert Committee's report	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 54 paras	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 108 paras, thinned one corner	18	0	0
Russian Levant, 1st issue, 6 k., blue, thick paper, mint	2	4	0
Spain, 1850, 6 r., blue*.	2	7	6
Ditto, 1851, 2 reales, red	15	5	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 reales, pale red	8	5	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales, vermilion	4	10	0
Ditto, Madrid, 3 cuartos, bronze	6	0	0
Ditto, 1865, 12 c., rose and blue, frame inverted, little defective	2	0	0
Philippine Islands, 1st issue, 10 c., pale rose, mint	2	6	0
Sweden, 1872–6, "TRETIO," vermilion*	12	0	0
Zurich, 4 r., on large piece	9	0	0
Federated Malay States, 1900–1, $25, slight crease	2	7	6
British East Africa, 1891, 1 a. (V.H.M.) on 3 as.	4	15	0
Ditto, 1897, 50 rs., mauve, mint	5	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., brick-red, error "CAPF"	9	10	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue, clipped at one corner	3	15	0
Cape Triangular, 1863–4, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	5	5	0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and red,* creased and stained	2	8	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Natal, 1st issue, 1d., buff, on piece	3	0	0
Canada, 6d., purple-black*	6	0	0
Newfoundland, 2d., scarlet-vermilion, cut close	3	3	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s.	5	10	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black and magenta	2	4	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, corners clipped	5	2	6
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., black on rose, crossed ovals	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., black on yellow, pearls	4	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., black on blue, S.G. 123, pinhole	6	15	0
Ditto, 1875, Official, 24 c., green	2	4	0
Virgin Islands, 1s., rose-carmine, double-lined frame, mint	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., emerald	2	5	0
Collection: 2440 British and Colonials, many*	29	0	0

Sale of 15 and 16 January, 1914.

Great Britain, 1902, 4d., part sheet of 60, mint	4	2	6
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1887–92, £1, green, postmarked Dublin, Aug 11. 91.	3	3	0
Ceylon, 1st issue, 2s., blue, imperf., apparently*	4	0	0
Ditto, 1885, 5 c. on 24 c., brown-purple, vertical pair	3	15	0
Sierra Leone, 1885, 6d., brown-purple on blued, pane of 20, mint	2	16	0
United States, New York, 1845, 5 c., black on grey, showing traces of double-lined frame below	2	5	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., blue on yellowish, creased	2	18	0
Argentine, 1862, 15 c., blue, no accent over "U"	2	16	0
Collection in Century Album, 3940	46	15	0

* * *

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 13 and 14 January, 1914.

Gibraltar, 1904–7, £1, purple and black on red, mint	3	5	0
Great Britain, 1867–80, 3d., rose, Plate 6, block of 16, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., mauve, Plate 8, block of 4, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., straw, block of 6, mint	4	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1867–80, 1s., green, Plate 4, block of 6, mint	3	12	6
Ditto, 1870, 1½d., rose-red, Plate 1, block of 8, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1911–12, 6d., deep plum, block of 40, mint	3	15	0
Malta, 1902, One Penny on 2½d., blue, with double surcharge, pair and another on piece	7	5	0
Naples, ½ tor., deep blue, cross	10	0	0
Oldenburg, 1852, $\frac{1}{15}$ th., Type C,* thinned	2	0	0
Ditto, 1859, ⅓ gro.,* small margins and thinned	4	15	0
Ditto, 1861, ⅓ gro., moss-green,* no margins	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, green*	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 3 gro., yellow,* thinned	2	17	6
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r.,* thinned	7	5	0
Ditto, Neuchatel, 5 c., on piece	4	4	0
Ditto, Vaud, 5 c.	2	12	0
Ditto, Zurich, 6 r., horizontal lines, Type 4*	2	7	6
India, 1854, ½ a., red*	7	0	0
Ditto, 1882–8, 2 a., blue, double printed, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, Service, 1883–99, 1 a., brown-purple, inverted overprint, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, another, with double overprint, *used*	4	0	0
Ditto, Chamba, 1886–95, ½ a., "Chmaba," with normal, *se tenant*, mint	2	16	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 a., ditto, ditto, ditto, mint	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 1900–4, 3 pies, overprint inverted, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, Service, 1886–98, ½ a., green, "Chmaba," mint	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 a., brown, ditto, ditto	4	7	6
Ditto, Faridkot, 1 a., plum, block of 4, one the error "Faridkct," mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, Service, 1 a., plum, "Faridkct," with normal, *se tenant*, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, Gwalior, 1885, 1 r., slate, block of 4, two with long and two with short inscriptions, mint	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1885–96, ½ a., green, the error "GWALICR," with normal *se tenant*, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2½ a., green, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 rupee, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Service, 4 a., olive, the error "SERSIV," in a block of 4* £4 15 and	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8 a., magenta, block of 4, as above	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 r., "Sersiv," *se tenant* with normal, mint	18	0	0
Ditto, Jhind, 1885, 2 a., blue, overprint inverted, mint	5	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
India, Jhind, 1885, 8 a., mauve, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1 r., slate, ditto	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1886–96, 1 a., brown-purple, the error "Jeind," mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8 a., mauve, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto	12	0	0
British Bechuanaland, 1888, Protectorate, 1s., green, a severed pair, one being the error "Pr tectorate"	4	15	0
Cape of Good Hope, 1853–58, triangular, 1d., brick-red on deep *bleuté*, a block of 4, three are slightly cut into and one creased, scarcely touched by postmark	5	0	0
Ditto, another, block of 4	5	7	6
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, pair, one repaired	12	15	0
Ditto, 4d., *carmine*, repaired	11	10	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, pair, defective in one corner	7	15	0
Ditto, 4d., blue £3 5s., £3 12s. 6d., and	3	10	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue, cut close	3	7	6
Gold Coast, 1889, One Penny on 6d., orange, block of 4, mint	3	5	0
Rhodesia, 1898–1908, 1d., rose, imperf., block of 16, mint	3	12	6
Antigua, proof of 6d., green, block of 4	2	10	0
Ditto, 1884–6, 1s., mauve, block of 4, mint	2	15	0
Barbados, 1861–70, 6d., orange, imperf., block of 4*	3	10	0
Cayman Islands, ½d. on 5s., salmon and green, block of 4, mint £5 10s. and	4	0	0
St. Vincent, 1881, Star, 4d., bright blue, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, 1882–4, perf. 12, 4d., bright blue, ditto	2	7	6
Trinidad, 1855, litho., 1d., dull blue, on entire	7	0	0
Turks Islands, 1867, no wmk., 1s., dull blue, strip of 3, mint	2	2	0
Brazil, 1843, 90 reis*	3	5	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta,* cut close	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, another, used, creased	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 4 c., black on blue, rubbed	3	10	0
Ditto, 1863–4, perf. 12½, 4 c., blue, block of 4, mint	3	5	0
Hawaii Islands, 1864, 1 c., black on white, laid, the error "Ha" only at left,* thinned	6	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., rose-red on yellowish, pairs £12 and	16	0	0
Ditto, fine single copy	5	0	0
Ditto, 1d., carmine, pair, no margin at bottom, on piece	12	0	0
Ditto, another pair	14	10	0
Ditto, 3d., myrtle-green, on piece	14	0	0
Old collection in plain book, 577	40	0	0

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 11 and 12 December, 1913.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4, red postmark, close at sides	4	5	0
Ditto, 1858–70, 1d., rose-red, Plate 92, imperf. and used, cut into at left top	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on blued, Plate 136, pair,* one stamp cut at corner	2	4	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, thinned at top	2	8	0
Ditto, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	2	15	0
Ditto, £5, on white, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL", 1884, 5s., carmine	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., blue	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Crowns, £1, brown, "Specimen"	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green and carmine, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 others used, each	2	0	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d.	2	10	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION," 1s., green and carmine, on piece	5	10	0
Wurtemberg, 1875, 2 marks, yellow, mint, £2 and	2	2	0
Natal, 1857, 9d., blue, 48 × 34 mm., on piece	2	10	0
Northern Nigeria, 1900, 10s., mint	2	2	0
Sierra Leone, 2½d. on 2s., Type A, mint	2	10	0
Zanzibar, Jan. 1898, 2½ on 2 a., Gibbons 148, mint	2	2	0
Bahamas, 1862, perf. 13, 4d., rose*	2	8	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., rose	2	16	0
British Guiana, 1860, 4 c., blue, corners framed	2	2	0
Leeward Islands, Sexagenary, 5s., green and blue, mint	2	6	0
Nevis, 1867, 1s., yellow-green, "Cross on Hill"	3	3	0
New Brunswick, 1s., bright purple, pen cancelled	7	0	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green, pair, and a 3d., on entire	5	15	0
Ditto, 6d., deep green,* part gum	2	17	6
Ditto, 6d., yellow-green, on entire	3	0	0
St. Vincent, 1869, 1s., brown, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1880, 1s., vermilion*	3	10	0
United States, 1851, imperf., 1 c., blue, Type A	2	4	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., lake on yellowish, Plate 2, hor. pair, one is Hill unshaded	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, no whip variety	3	0	0
Ditto, 1854–5, 8d., orange*	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow*	5	5	0
Queensland, 1861, rough perfs., 1d., rose-red, block of 4, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, Registered, orange, block of 4	4	5	0
Queensland, 1861, 3d., brown, block of 4, mint	4	15	0
South Australia, 9d., grey-lilac, perf. and rouletted	2	8	0
Victoria, 1850, 1d., orange-vermilion, hor. pair	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., lilac, fine background and border	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., grey-lilac, fine border, coarse back, hor. pair	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., grey-lilac, very close setting, vert. pair	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., pale blue, Type A, on piece	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., pale blue, close setting, block of 4 on piece £2 10s. and	2	0	0
Ditto, 1854, litho., 2d., reconstructed sheet of 50	9	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., orange, serrated perfs.	3	10	0
Ditto, 1858, imperf., 2s., green, hor. strip of 3 on piece	14	10	0
Ditto, 1863, 4d., rose, imperf.	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., rose, rouletted all round	4	5	0
Ditto, 1863–75, V and Crown, 1s., blue on blue, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, 1873, 8d. on 9d., brown, mint	2	4	0
Western Australia, 1854, 1s., brown	2	0	0
Ditto, 1857, 6d., golden bronze	5	0	0

Sale of 18 and 19 January, 1914.

Gibraltar, Jan. 1886, the set of 7, mint	4	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, partly reconstructed sheet of 236 stamps	10	0	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, hor. strip of 4, black postmark	2	0	0
Ditto, 1841, 1d., brick-red, block of 15* with gum, somewhat creased	2	2	0
Ditto, 1867, 2s., brown	3	10	0
Ditto, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac on blued	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £5, orange on blued £3 5s. and	3	3	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1902–4, 1s., green and carmine, mint	7	0	0
Hanover, 10 gr., green, mint	2	6	0
Heligoland, 1873, ½ s., rose and green, *used*	2	8	0
Oldenburg, 1861, 3 g., yellow*	2	8	0
Turkey, Jan. 1867, 25 piastres, vermilion, mint	2	10	0
Ceylon, 1857, 8d., brown, frame cut on left	9	0	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 2s., deep blue	2	10	
Ditto, 1890, Five Cents on 15 c., olive-green, "Revenue" omitted, mint	2	4	0
India, 1854, 4 as., wide setting	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 4 as., head inverted, cut to shape and heavily post-			

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
marked, with Expert Committee's Certificate . .	8	0	0
Straits Settlements, 1868, C C, 12½, 96 c., grey, mint . . .	2	12	6
Ditto, Negri Sembilan, 1899, 4 c. on 8 c., double surcharge, one in red and one in green, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, Selangor, 1900, 1 c. on 50 c., green and black, "One" repeated at left, *se tenant* with normal stamp, pair, mint .	15	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blue, 1d., brick-red, pair . .	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, on blue, 1d., brick-red, block of 4, little cut .	2	6	0
Ditto, 1855, 4d., blue, block of 4	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., slate * . .	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, block of 4, mint . . .	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, block of 8, mint . . .	23	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., brick-red *	10	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1d., carmine-red, block of 4, mint .	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d, carmine-red, block of 12, mint . . .	11	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 6, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, block of 6, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, block of 12, mint	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 6, worn plate	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bright mauve, pair, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, mint .	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, pair, mint	6	10	0
Gambia, 1869, 6d., blue, red postmark	2	2	0
Lagos, 1874–5, C C, 12½, 1s., orange, 16½ mm., mint . . .	2	0	0
Ditto, 1884, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	4	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 5s., blue, mint .	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., purple-brown, mint	13	10	0
Natal, 1870, 1s., green, *black* surcharge	4	0	0
Niger Coast, September, 1893, ½d. on half 1d., mint pair . .	2	2	0
Ditto, December, 1893, half-penny on 2d., Gibbons 9, mint	1	18	0
Ditto, ditto, Half-penny on 2½d., Gibbons 11 and 12, both mint	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on 2½d., Gibbons 10 and 13, both mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on 2d., Gibbons 16, mint . . .	1	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on 2½d., Gibbons 17 and 19, both mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on 2d., Gibbons 22, mint . . .	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on 2½d., Gibbons 23, mint . . .	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on 2½d., Gibbons 26, mint . . .	1	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Niger Coast, December, 1893, Half Penny on 2½d., Gibbons 28, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, a copy of same, on piece	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, One Shilling in violet on 2d., mint . . .	1	12	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, in red on 2d., mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1894, Provisional, ½ in red on right half of 1d., blue, on piece	2	12	6
Ditto, August, 1894, One Half Penny on 2½d., blue, used .	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, on 2½d., blue, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, a used pair of the same	3	15	0
Northern Nigeria, 1900, 2s. 6d., block of 4	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10s., block of 4, mint	9	0	0
St. Helena, 1884, Half-penny, emerald, double surcharge * .	4	5	0
Seychelles, 1893, 12 c. inverted on 16 c., * part gum . . .	2	10	0
Ditto, 1901, 3 c. ditto 16 c., mint	3	15	0
Sierra Leone, 2½d. on 2s., dull purple, Gibbons 67, a mint pair	4	15	0
Ditto, 2½d. on 2s., ditto, ditto 70, mint	4	4	0
Transvaal, 1877, red surcharge, imperf., 3d., lilac . . .	2	14	0
Barbados, 1858, 1s., black, pair, mint	2	10	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 10 c., blue *	2	4	0
Canada, 7½d., green . . .	3	0	0
Montserrat, 1884, C A, 2½d., red-brown, block of 4, mint . .	3	3	0
Nevis, 1861, on greyish, 1d., dull rose, reconstructed plate of 12, all *	2	10	0
Newfoundland, 8d., scarlet-vermilion, block of 4, mint . .	7	0	0
St. Vincent, One Penny on 6d., yellow-green, mint . . .	4	12	6
Tobago, C C, 6d., orange, block of 12, mint	4	15	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., deep blue .	3	12	6
Virgin Islands, 6d., rose on toned *	2	8	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, slight crease	3	15	0
Ditto, 1855, Star, 2d., green, hor. pair	2	4	0
Victoria, 1854, litho, 2d., broken step	3	0	0
Western Australia, 6d., grey-bronze	2	4	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of 31 Dec. 1913, and 3 Jan. 1914.

British Guiana, Postage and Revenue $2.40, * with gum . .	1	6	0
Ditto, 1853, 4 c., blue . .	1	7	0
British Honduras, CA, 6d., yellow	1	13	0
Canada, imperf., 6d., dull purple .	1	10	0
St. Vincent, 1s., vermilion, S.G. 22, mint	3	0	0

Unused *	£	s.	d.
Southern Nigeria, single CA, £1, green and violet,* creased	2	16	0
British Columbia, 1865, 10 c., blue	2	4	0
Ceylon, 1857–9, 2s., blue	3	3	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 6d., olive-brown,* with gum	1	11	0
East Africa and Uganda, single wmk., 50 r.	4	0	0
India, 1874, 1 r., slate, block of 12, mint	3	5	0
Labuan, Jubilee, strip of 3, centre stamp "Jebilee"	2	11	0
Levant, British, 1 p. on 2d., expertized mint	7	0	0
Mauritius, 1d., red on bluish *	6	15	0
Natal, 1st issue, 6d., green	1	15	0
Prussia, 1857, 2 sgr., pale blue,* full gum	2	0	0
Trinidad, 1851, 1s., purple-slate, pin-perf. 14	2	4	0
United States, Justice, 30 c., mint	1	15	0

Sale of 10 and 12 January, 1914.

Bavaria, 1 kr., black,* thinned	1	18	0
British Central Africa, 1897, £10, yellow	1	16	0
British Guiana, 1860, 1 c., rose,* part gum	1	16	0
Canada, 7½d., green	2	4	0
Ditto, perf. 12, 6d., purple-brown,* few perfs. clipped	5	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., brick-red	2	16	0
Ditto, 1d., scarlet, minute defect	3	15	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue, slight tear	3	7	6
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red, block of 4 on original	4	4	0
Ceylon, 1857, blued paper, ½, lilac, pair	4	6	0
Ditto, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	2	6	0
Ditto, 1883, CA, 16 c., lilac,* creased	2	11	0
Great Britain, 1d., "V.R.," cracked across	4	12	0
Bahamas, imperf., 1d., lake	1	8	0
British Honduras, 6 in red on 10 c., inverted surcharge, on entire	2	16	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	3	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green	3	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue,* part gum	6	6	0
Gambia, imperf., no wmk., 6d.	1	8	0
Grenada, 1883, 1d., orange, S.G. 30, pair	4	8	0
Mauritius, Greek border, 1d., deep red, thinned	2	5	0
Nevis, litho, 6d., grey, mint	2	6	0
New South Wales, 1854, imperf., 5d., green	2	14	0
Queensland, imperf., 6d., green, on piece	2	14	0
St. Lucia, Star, 4d., blue, mint	1	11	0
Straits Settlements, perf. 12½, 96 c., mint	2	1	0
Transvaal, 3d., lilac, imperf., S.G. 18, block of 4,* with gum	2	0	0
Trinidad, litho, 1d., blue	2	6	0

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MR. E. M. GILBERT-LODGE.

Sale of 2 January, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, on piece	5	5	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 8, mint	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, pair, one showing defective "D," mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1841, 2d., blue, block of 18, mint	15	10	0
Ditto, 1854–7, 1d., brown-rose on blued, Large Crown, perf. 14, block of 8, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 11, 2½d., blue, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, "BOARD OF EDUCATION" 2½d., bright blue, ditto	2	12	0
Griqualand, 1877, 6d., mauve, Type 14	2	5	0

Sale of 15 and 16 January, 1914.

British Guiana, 1851, 1 c., magenta, slight defect	2	18	0
Ditto, 1862, 1 c., S.G. 116, showing roulettes all sides, defective at top	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., S.G. 119, ditto, ditto, ditto, defective at bottom	1	18	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., yellowish green on bluish wove	2	14	0
Ditto, Laureated, 6d., brown, pair, cut into	1	18	0
New Zealand, 1860, pelure, 2d., grey-blue *	3	0	0
Ditto, 1864, N Z, rouletted, 2d., blue	1	18	0
South Australia, 1860, 2s., rose-carmine, rouletted *	2	3	0
Ditto, 1867, 6d., Prussian blue, perf. × roulette *	2	3	0
Ditto, 1870, 3d., sky-blue, perf. 11½ *	2	2	0
Ditto, 1902, 8d., blue, pane of 50, showing the error "EIGNT," mint	18	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., orange, vert. strip of 3, slight repair top right	2	5	0
Victoria, 1857–63, 4d., rose, on laid, mint	1	16	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., black-brown on red *	4	8	0
Ditto, 1861, 4d., vermilion, perf. 14–16, not so clean cut *	5	5	0
Zanzibar on India, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, and 6 annas, "Zanibar" errors, the first five being in pairs with normal, all on envelope	23	0	0
Italy, Modena, mint sheet (two panes) of 1 lira, showing variety no stop after value in upper pane only	7	15	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIII. MARCH, 1914. No. 267.

The New Commonwealth Issue.

COMMENTS—of a generally very uncomplimentary nature—as regards the *mise en scène* of the recent King George One Penny stamp of the Australian Commonwealth are frequent in the journals of that Continent—philatelic and general. For some occult reason only a million were issued, and the public were not allowed to purchase more than six stamps at a time. By means, however, of various disguises and artifices many buyers contrived to secure a far larger number than the modest half-dozen of the Government's regulations. The leader of the Opposition in the Federal Parliament went so far as to accuse the Government of "wicked and malicious conduct," and said that the dealers were cornering the issue! Judging from the fate that overtook the unlucky speculator in the 3d. New South Wales with watermark "10," we have, however, but faint fears that this million will be submerged. Owing to the wide publicity given by the Government's very undignified methods, a very large proportion of these stamps must have been secured for re-sale, and we see no reason why they should not later on be available to the general philatelic public at little over normal quotation for new issues. After committing this *faux pas* the authorities seem to have stepped into a further quagmire of hesitation and uncertainty in which the Postmaster, Mr. Wynne, is struggling in one direction and the Treasury officials in another. The *Daily Telegraph* of Sydney sums up the situation thus :—

"There is a conflict of opinion between the P.M.G. and the Federal Treasury officials regarding the manner in which the new stamp should be printed. Mr. Wynne has all along made no secret of his preference for steel engraved plates, which are a little more costly than the ordinary electrotyping process by which the present stamps are printed. He considers that the improved appearance of the stamp justifies the additional expense. The recent issue of 1,000,000 stamps was printed from steel plates, but the Treasury

officials decline to allow the note-printer to devote any more time to this work. They have gone further, and in placing the order for the die for the new stamps they have provided for a continuation of the present electrotyping process. Mr. Wynne, however, intends that the improved method shall also be adopted, and the two stamps will, therefore, be in circulation at the same time. He does not intend to have the design altered as the result of English criticism. He points out that the King's head, at which the criticism has been mainly directed, was taken from a photograph at Federal Government House. The postal authorities notify that complete sets of the current issue of Commonwealth postage stamps, lightly marked, may now be purchased on application at the General Post Office, Sydney, at a cost of 10s. per set. The stamps include 15 denominations (½d. to £2) of the kangaroo design and the new issue, King's head, 1d. The values above 5s. are marked 'Specimen.'"

We hear now on credible authority that an order for the die for the Commonwealth stamp has been placed with Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., but whether this indicates a fresh die altogether or a repetition of the "million" design remains as nebulous as all the postage stamp transactions of the new Commonwealth.*

According to the concluding paragraph of our Sydney contemporary, the ridiculous quadruped that is presumed to represent the *dictum* "Advance Australia" is still to remain in use for the values above one penny. We can hardly credit such a manifest ignoring of public opinion, which has universally condemned these atrocious labels that we profoundly hoped were to be speedily only ugly mementoes of a temporary lapse from artistic tastes. The issue of the complete sets of the Kangaroo series up to £2, surcharged "Specimen," for ten shillings is, moreover, not a step calculated to impress observers on this side of the world with a high sense of the dignity of the Commonwealth Postal Authorities.

The postage stamp affords one of the least expensive and the most widely circulated means in the world of advertising a country. The adoption of simple, dignified, and handsomely produced designs for all the values would cost the Government practically nothing, owing to the enormous quantities sold to collectors without any corresponding service, and should serve to carry over the world a fitting and emblematic glimpse of the great and prosperous Australian Commonwealth. The postal issues of Australia have, however, certainly been no credit so far to the Federation. It is never too late to mend, and we will devoutly hope, as Philatelists, that Australia will yet do something worthy of its historical and beautiful postal issues of the last century.

* Since the above was written we learn that another million of the King George One Penny is to be printed—presumably in a different shade !—ED.

New Discovery respecting the Printing of the New Zealand One Penny, red: Type E.

By E. D. BACON.



THE pair of New Zealand stamps illustrated above have recently been acquired by my friend Mr. T. W. Hall, who has lent the stamps to me to see whether I can throw any light upon them. The stamps are on blue paper and are attached to a part of the original letter-sheet on which they were used. The postmarks at the back of the letter-sheet read: "Otago, New Zealand. No. 2 (with a second figure indistinct) 1857" —"Ship-letter. Sydney. No. 30. 1857."

As the illustration shows, there is a horizontal line above each of the stamps, and beyond this there is a plain margin of about 2 mm., while the margin on the right side measures 4 to 4½ mm. The lines above the stamps are curious and at first sight are difficult to account for, as Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. never put a marginal line round any of their stamp plates.

With the gracious permission of H.M. the King I have compared the pair with an impression, in black, of the plate of the One Penny stamp in his possession. The stamps on the sheet, which are arranged in twenty horizontal rows of twelve, are very unevenly spaced, and I find that Mr. Hall's two stamps correspond with Nos. 11 and 12 in the sixteenth row and the lines above the stamps with the bottom lines of Nos. 11 and 12 in the fifteenth row. What evidently occurred was this. The printer, for some reason or other, covered the top part of the plate at the time these two stamps were printed and only printed an impression of rows sixteen to twenty—i.e. the last quarter of the plate—on the piece of paper he was then using. A close inspection of the pair of stamps shows that something was laid upon the plate at the time of printing, as there is a distinct impression of an uncoloured line running just above the coloured lines.

As I pointed out in some notes I wrote in 1895,* the total 16,776 of the first locally printed One Penny stamp, made by Mr. J. Richardson in November, 1855, is not divisible by 240. If it was customary to print at times from only part of the plate, the portion of the plate used may have varied and the deficiency in the number 16,776 of 24 stamps (two rows) may be accounted for in this way.

* *London Philatelist*, 1895, IV, p. 205.

The explanation of why only part of the plate was used must, I think, be due to one of these hypotheses. Firstly: the sheets of the blue paper may not have been large enough to take two impressions of the plate, but a fair size piece was left over after printing one impression. Then, in order to save the waste of these pieces, the printer used them up by printing the last five rows of the plate, which would give an impression of sixty stamps on each piece. Secondly: the sheets of paper may not have been large enough to take complete impressions of the plate. Thirdly: the press used, which we are told in the official records was Mr. Richardson's own* and not the press sent out by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., may not have been capable of printing the whole plate at once. Any one of these reasons would account for Mr. Richardson asking to be allowed an additional 1s. per 1000 stamps,† and for Mr. G. Eliott Eliott's remark: "The labour of printing is heavy and tedious."

Besides the impression of the One Penny plate, H.M. the King also has similar impressions, in black, of the Three Pence, Four Pence, Six Pence, and One Shilling plates, and of the two plates of the Two Pence of the same design. The impressions of the One Penny and Three Pence plates and that of Plate II of the Two Pence, show that roughly scratched lines have been added on the side margins of these plates opposite the space between the tenth and eleventh rows. The impression of the Six Pence plate has a line in a similar position on the left margin and another on the right margin opposite the space between the seventeenth and eighteenth rows. The impressions of the Four Pence and One Shilling plates and that of Plate I of the Two Pence have no lines on the margins. These marginal lines have been cut on the plates since they left Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s hands, and were no doubt added to indicate the middle of each plate, and in the case of the Six Pence also the last three rows. If it was at all usual for the printer only to make use of the last five rows or other portion of the lower half of the plates, it would account for the extra wear that occurred on this part of Plate II of the Two Pence. It is at any rate a singular coincidence, if nothing more, that with one exception, No. 12 in the thirteenth row, every retouched stamp on this plate is in the last five rows.

Since the above note was written, Mr. M. P. Castle has drawn my attention to an unused copy of the One Penny on white unwatermarked paper in Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' book of New Zealand stamps. This specimen, which has now been acquired by His Majesty the King, has below it a piece of another stamp measuring 1 mm. in height and underneath this a margin of white paper. As in the case of Mr. Hall's pair, there is a distinct impression of an uncoloured line running directly under the portion of the second stamp, showing that something was laid upon the lower part of the plate at the time of printing.

On comparing the specimen with the entire sheet, I find that it corresponds with the first stamp in the fifth horizontal row, and we thus have proof that the printer sometimes only made use of the first quarter of the plate, as I have shown he at other times did of the last quarter. The stamp

* *London Philatelist*, 1895, IV, p. 204. † *Ibid.*, pp. 204-5.

is further important, as it proves that the custom of only using a part of the plate was not confined to the stamps printed on the blue paper, and Mr. Castle tells me that he believes he has seen another specimen of the One Penny on white unwatermarked paper and also a copy of the Six Pence on the same paper, that had portions of other stamps attached to them.

The Postage Stamps of Prince Edward Island.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society, on November 20th, 1913.

By B. GOODFELLOW.

(*Continued from page* 30.)



IT certainly seems a pity that it was not an English philatelist who first discovered the importance of a perforation gauge, as, no doubt, the bulk of the early perforating machines used in the manufacture of stamps—or at least of British Colonial stamps—would be built to English specifications, which might be expected to yield more readily to an English classification; and Mr. Hausburg's suggestion to the compilers of English catalogues to consider the desirability of adding the equivalent English perforation seems worth pressing home. For example, the "C" machine above mentioned would be aptly described as "perf. 11½–12, E. 15." In many instances a more definite English measurement could thus be given which would be less provocative of confusion, at all events to the mind of a novice, than an indefinite foreign one.

The perforations of the 1870 issue printed by the British American Bank Note Company afford no difficulty. They are of the regular 12 gauge generally employed by those printers. The perforations measure 46 in 3 inches, which is just over 15 pins to the inch, and gives a gauge of exactly 12 to 2 cm.

The perforations of the cents issues of Prince Edward Island have occasioned much more trouble. Not a single one of the catalogue lists is, in my opinion, at the same time correct and exhaustive; and when the recognized authorities provide one with a choice of perforations gauging anywhere from 11, 11½, 12, 12½ to 13, it becomes a difficult task indeed to evolve any sort of order out of the chaos. In my reference list I have again followed the lead of Mr. P. L. Pemberton, but only after considerable hesitation. Stamps perforated 12 all round are found in all the values. Stamps perforated 12½ all round are found in the 1 c. and 3 c. values, which are quite as common in this perforation as in the perf. 12. Stamps perforated 11½–12 I have found only in the 1 c. and 3 c. values. Stamps apparently compound of 12 with 12½ are found in all the values; but the 12½ perforation all round does not appear to exist on the 2 c., 4 c., 6 c., or 12 c. values, although stamps of all these values are to be found with one or more sides perforated 12½, or so nearly 12½ as to be hardly distinguishable on those sides from the perforations of the "E" machine.

The following are my conclusions, but I put them forward tentatively as suggestions for a settlement, rather than as an established settlement of this difficult problem: The existence on the 1 c. and 3 c. values of the $11\frac{1}{2}$ perf. points to the use of the old "C" machine, and I think it probable that certain batches of these values were the first to be perforated, and that about this time the "C" machine either "gave out" and required to be repaired and reset, or a new machine came into use, which gauged normally a full 12 —never less than 12—often as much as $12\frac{1}{4}$, and occasionally, though more rarely, almost $12\frac{1}{2}$. This new, or repaired, machine, which in either event I call the "D" machine, was the one commonly used for the 2 c., 4 c., 6 c., and 12 c. values; and I think that the fact that the $11\frac{1}{2}$ perforation does not appear in these values certainly points to the use of some machine later than the "C" machine. A third machine was undoubtedly used on the 1 c. and 3 c. values, possibly only on later printings, which is styled the "E" machine and which gauged never less than $12\frac{1}{2}$ and occasionally appears to be as much as 13. The equivalent foreign gauges of the "D" and "E" machines, which are respectively 12·20 and 12·59 to 2 cm., provide an apt illustration of the difficulty in stating an exact gauge here: $12\frac{1}{4}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$–$\frac{3}{4}$ would about meet the case.

The complete sheet of the 1 c. value which I am able to show provides a valuable piece of evidence as to the existence of two machines. On this sheet all the rows of perforations, except the one at the bottom and the one on the extreme left, gauge 45 to 3 inches or 36 to 6 cm.; i.e. perf. 12. The two excepted rows gauge 48 to 3 inches, or 38 to 6 cm.; i.e. perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$. The difference in appearance is unmistakable, and my conclusion is that, whilst the bulk of this sheet was perforated on the old "C" (or possibly the repaired "D") machine the two excepted rows, which had in the first instance been carelessly missed, were finished off on the latest, or "E," machine, which by that time had become available; and the stamps from these two rows would come out as "compound perfs."

I feel some difficulty about asserting that the "D" machine may not also have been used on some of the 1 c. and 3 c. values, but there is so little difference in the normal perforation, namely 12, of both these "C" and "D" machines, that for the sake of distinction I have, in my list, referred to these 1 c. and 3 c. values as being perforated by the "C" and "E" machines and to the remaining values as being perforated by the "D" machine.

When one comes to consider the compound perforations in the cents issues, the "D" machine causes a further difficulty. That the "E" machine was used in conjunction with another machine the 1 c. sheet which I show establishes, I think, beyond a doubt, but I cannot yet feel quite sure that some of the instances shown in my collection of specimens of compound perforations in the cents values, especially in the 2 c., 4 c., 6 c., and 12 c. values, may not be from one and the same "D" machine, the irregularity of perforation on different sides being due to irregular setting of the pins of that machine, just as was the case in the old "C" machine. If that is the case they should not be styled "compounds," but if they result from the use of both the "D" and "E" machines they are rightly styled "compounds."

With a view to assisting further investigation I have put on record in

the Appendix some of the measurements upon which my conclusions have been based. My philatelic experience and attainments are of too slender a nature to allow me to be dogmatic when it comes to determining, on single specimens, as between a gauge of $12\frac{1}{4}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$; but perhaps my remarks will tempt some philatelist in search of further "nuts to crack" to try if he can extract this kernel with better success.

Bisected Varieties.

As is the case with its sister Colonies of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia the bisection of stamps to do postal duty for half the value of the entire stamp seems to have been permitted from time to time in Prince Edward Island: and, once begun, the practice seems to have continued irrespective of any real necessity, even in the case of the cents issues.

The earliest issue was of the value of 2d., 3d., and 6d. only, but as under the Post Office Act of 1860 there were provisions for half usual rates for soldiers' and seamen's letters to and from Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia, to which the ordinary rate was 2d., and newspapers to Newfoundland and Bermuda were rated at $1\frac{1}{2}$d., and there was also a book-post rate of 7d. for 4-oz. packets to most of the Colonies, the necessity for 1d. and $1\frac{1}{2}$d. stamps was obvious. The bisection of the 2d. and 3d. stamps of the first issue appears to have been officially permitted, but I have seen no record of any further official permission.

The practice, however, grew, and I have no doubt that local postmasters often resorted to bisection if they happened to temporarily run short of the value required.

The following instances of bisected stamps have been recorded, and of those marked with an asterisk I show specimens:—

VALUE.	HOW MADE UP.		RECORDED BY	
1d.	half 2d.		D. A. King	***
2d.	„ 4d.		„	
2d.	„ 4d.	cut vertically	„	
3d.	2d. + ½ 2d.	perf. 9	„	
3d.	half 6d.	perf. 9	„	
3d.	half 6d.	perf. 11½–12	„	**
3d.	2d. + ½ 2d.	perf. 11½–12	„	*
3d.	2d. + ½ 2d.	perf. cut vertically	„	
4½d.	3d. + ½ 3d.	perf. 9	„	
4½d.	3d. + ½ 3d.	perf. 11½–12, 1867-8 issue	B. Goodfellow	*
4½d.	half 9d.	perf. 11½–12	D. A. King	
4½d.	4d. + ½ 1d.	perf. 11½–12	B. Goodfellow	*
1s. 4½d.	5–3d. + ½ 3d.	perf. 11½–12	D. A. King	
3 c.	half 6 c.		„	**
3 c.	2 c. + ½ 2 c.		„	*
3 c.	2 c. + ½ 2 c.	cut vertically	„	*
6 c.	half 12 c.		„	

Forgeries, etc.

Prince Edward Island is fairly free from forgeries and bogus stamps. A dangerous forgery of the 4 c., green, exists of which I am able to show a specimen. It is said to have been lithographed in Birmingham in 1872, and is fully dealt with in the Reverend R. B. Earée's book, *Album Weeds*.

A bogus 10 c. value in rosy lilac was at one time listed by M. Moens, about the same time as the other cents values were first chronicled in 1872. Mr. J. A. Tilleard showed a specimen from the collection of Mr. Pearson Hill when he read his Paper before this Society twenty years ago. The Rev. R. B. Earée also mentions a bogus 15 c. value in bright ultramarine, but I have never come across either of these bogus stamps.

I have seen specimens of bisected stamps on part covers which I considered undoubtedly "faked," and having regard to the ease with which such "fakes" can be manufactured from the remainders, such varieties demand the closest scrutiny.

A similar caution is required as regards used specimens of the 1867–8 issue—on the coarse-textured paper. Used copies, which are beyond suspicion, are by no means common; and of the 4d. value I have seen but one specimen which may possibly "pass muster," though I have rejected several others as spurious.

Summary.

Speaking generally, the Reference List embodies the summarized results of my investigations upon the stamps of Prince Edward Island, but it may be well to emphasize one or two special matters, and to briefly refer to one or two points still left unsettled :—

1. The 1d. brown-orange and 9d. blue-lilac should be separated and listed as a distinct issue from the 1d. yellow-orange and 9d. reddish lilac.
2. Stamps with perforations compounded of the "B" and "C" machines in the pence issues should be listed separately as varieties, but this list should not include stamps measuring 11½ on one or more sides and 12 on others, which are the products of the "C" machine alone.
3. The dates of the printing and of the issue of the 4d. black on toned paper require to be more clearly determined, as also the question whether the 4d. on the coarse paper was ever put in issue. If my guess at the number printed of the last-named stamp is anywhere near the mark, the whole of the coarse-paper printing in the 4d. value would probably be found among the remainders.
4. The 6d. in the blue-green shade should be distinguished from the 6d. in the yellow-green shade, and its date of issue more closely determined; but in any event it should be taken out of the list of the coarse bluish-white paper issues.
5. Catalogue prices of genuinely used stamps of the coarse bluish-white paper issue of 1867–8 would bear increasing relatively to the prices quoted for some of the other values; and it is worth noting that compound perforations of the "B" and "C" machines do not appear in this issue.

6. In the cents issues the question of the perforating machines used on the various values can hardly be said to have been finally determined. Specimens of the 2 c., 4 c., 6 c., and 12 c. values with an 11½ perforation may possibly be discoverable, as also specimens of the same values with a perforation of 12½ full on all sides. Such specimens would help to determine the question of the compound perforations in the cents issues.
7. The list of dated specimens appearing in the Appendix is compiled from my own collection only, and I should greatly appreciate information from other collectors which might help to make it more complete.

Reference List.*

Note.—All issues are on paper without watermark, and (except that of 1st June, 1870) were electrotyped and printed by Charles Whiting, of Beaufort House, Strand, London.

Issue I.

Date.—1st January, 1861.

Perforation.—9 in 2 centimetres. English measurement, 12 pins within the inch. "A" machine.

Paper.—Yellowish toned, of close texture, with a dull smooth appearance.

Gum.—Thin, yellowish, transparent.

Values.—2d. Printed in sheets of 60 stamps, 6 horizontal rows of 10 stamps to each row.

Colour.—Rose. *Shades,* pale rose, dull rose, rose-carmine, claret-rose.

3d. Printed in sheets of 30 stamps, 6 horizontal rows of 5 stamps to each row.

Colour.—Deep blue. *Shades,* dull blue, pale blue.

6d. Printed in sheets of 30 stamps, 6 horizontal rows of 5 stamps to each row.

Colour.—Yellow-green. *Shade,* green.

Variety.—2d. Rouletted. Dull rose.

Issue II.

Date.—1862.

Perforation.—11 in 2 centimetres. English measurement, 14 pins to the inch. Always regular. "B" machine.

Paper.—Yellowish toned, of close texture, similar to last issue.

Gum.—Thin, yellowish, often somewhat crackled in appearance.

Values.—1d. Printed in sheets of 30 stamps, 6 horizontal rows of 5 stamps to each row.

Colour.—Brown-orange.

9d. Printed in sheets of 30 stamps, 6 horizontal rows of 5 stamps to each row.

Colour.—Bluish lilac. *Shade,* dull mauve.

* Copies of this Reference List were kindly supplied to the meeting by the forethought of Mr. Goodfellow—an innovation that is well worthy of being followed on future occasions.—Ed.

Issue III.

Date.—1863 to 1865.

Perforation.—11½ to 12 in 2 centimetres. English measurement, 15 pins to the inch = 11·81 to 2 centimetres. Irregular. "C" machine.

Paper.—Same as previous issues.

Gum.—Similar to previous issues, but generally smooth in appearance.

Values.—1d. Printed in sheets of 30 stamps. 6 rows of 5.
Colour.—Yellow-orange. *Shades,* orange-buff, golden yellow.

2d. Printed in sheets of 60 stamps. 6 rows of 10.
Colour.—Rose. Dark to light, with a tendency towards pink in later printings.

3d. Printed in sheets of 30 stamps. 6 rows of 5.
Colour.—Blue. *Shades,* deep dull and light.

4d. Printed in sheets of 30 stamps. 6 rows of 5.
Colour.—Black.

6d. Printed in sheets of 30 stamps. 6 rows of 5.
Colour.—Yellow-green.

9d. Printed in sheets of 30 stamps. 6 rows of 5.
Colour.—Reddish lilac. *Shades,* rosy mauve.

Note.—A few specimens of the blue-lilac shade appear with the "C" machine perforation.

Varieties.—All stamps of the above issue appear with perforations compound of the "B" and "C" machines; i.e. showing the true 11 perf. on one or more sides, but stamps showing only 11½ or 12 on different sides are not true compounds, but the products of the "C" machine only.

Printed probably 1865, but not issued until 1868 or 1869.

6d. Blue-green, on smooth toned paper of close texture.
It is, however, of this Issue III and not of the next. It has not, so far, been found with the true compound perf.

Issue IV.

Date.—1867 to 1868.

Perforation.—11½–12. Irregular. Same as last issue. "C" machine.

Paper.—Of a coarse wove texture, showing a distinct "mesh." Bluish white in appearance.

Gum.—Yellowish, not so smooth or transparent as previous issues, and more streaky in appearance.

Values.—2d. Printed in sheets of 60. 6 rows of 10.
Colour.—Rose. *Shades,* light or pale. Pink.

3d. Printed in sheets of 30. 6 rows of 5.
Colour.—Blue. *Shades,* deep to dull.

4d. Printed in sheets of 30. 6 rows of 5.
Colour.—Black.

Note.—No true compound perforations appear in this issue. Genuinely used stamps of this issue are very scarce.

Issue V.

Line-engraved and printed by the British American Bank Note Co., of Montreal and Ottawa.

Date.—1st June, 1870.

Perforation.—12 in 2 centimetres.

Paper.—Medium white wove, unwatermarked.

Gum.—Thick, yellow-brown. [of 12 in 2 panes of 60 stamps each.

Value.—3d. sterling. 4½d. currency. Printed in sheets of 120. 10 rows

Colour—Yellow-brown. *Shade*, deep brown.

Issue VI.

Electrotyped and printed by Charles Whiting, London.

Date.—1st January, 1872. Withdrawn 1st July, 1873.

Perforation.—Three machines used:

1. The old 11½–12 machine is used on some of the stamps of the 1 cent and 3 cents values, but not apparently on the other values. "C" machine.
2. A new (or repaired) machine perforating large holes and gauging normally 12, and sometimes 12¼ to almost 12½. "D" machine.
3. Another machine perforating smaller holes and gauging normally 12½, sometimes almost 13. "E" machine.

Paper.—For the most part a close-textured toned paper very similar to that used for Issue III, but more brittle in quality.

The 1 cent and 3 cents are to be found also on a thinner and more transparent paper.

Gum.—Varying from a yellowish white to a deep brown which stains the paper. For the most part it has a dull smooth appearance, but it is sometimes rather streakily applied.

Values.—1 cent. Printed in sheets of 100 stamps. 10 horizontal rows of 10 stamps. Perfs. "C," "E," and compound.

Colour.—Orange. *Shades*, yellow-orange, brown-orange, red-orange, red-brown almost vermilion.

2 cents. Printed in sheets of 100 stamps. 10 rows of 10. Perfs. "D" and possibly compound with "E."

Colour.—Blue. No shades except for staining caused by the gum.

3 cents. Printed in sheets of 100 stamps. 10 rows of 10, probably from two plates clamped together side by side. "C," "E," and compound. [son.

Colour.—Rose. *Shades*, dull rose; bright rose to crim-

4 cents. Printed in sheets of 100 stamps. 10 rows of 10. Perfs. "D" and possibly compound with "E."

Colours.—Green and deep green.

6 cents. Printed in sheets of 100 stamps. 10 rows of 10 Perfs. "D" and possibly compound with "E."

Colours.—Black and grey-black.

12 cents. Printed in sheets of 100 stamps. 10 rows of 10. Perfs. "D" and possibly compound with "E." Probably two plates clamped together one above the other.

Colours.—Reddish violet, mauve, lilac.

Table of Corresponding Perforations.

English gauge.			Foreign gauge.			
12 pins within 1 inch	**A** Machine	9·05 to 2 centimetres	Representing the Perf. 9	Issue of 1861.
i.e. 11½ „ to 1 inch.				
14 „ to 1 inch	**B** Machine	11·02 „	„ Perf. 11	„ 1862.
15 „ to 1 inch	**C** Machine	11·81 „	„ Perf. 11½–12	„ 1863–5.
16 „ within 1 inch	**D** Machine	12·20 „	„ Perf. 12–12½	„ 1872.
i.e. 15½ „ to 1 inch.				
16 „ to 1 inch	**E** Machine	12·59 „	„ Perf. 12½–13	„ 1872.

Cents Issues.

Table giving Measurements taken from Sheets or Blocks of Stamps.

1 cent from Sheet	45	in 3 inches = 15	in 1 inch = 11·81	36 in 6 centimetres	11½–12	**C** Machine.
1 „ „ Block of 10	48	full „ = 16	„ = 12·59	38 „ „	12½–13	**E** Machine.
2 cents „ Sheet	46½–47	„ = 15½	„ = 12·20	37 „ „	12–12½	**D** Machine.
3 „ „ Sheet	45	„ = 15	„ = 11·81	36 „ „	11½–12	**C** Machine.
3 „ „ Block of 4	30	in 2 „ = 15	„ = 11·81		Do.	Do.
3 „ „ „	32	in 2 „ = 16	„ = 12·59	25 in 4 „	12½–13	**E** Machine.
4 „ „ Sheet	46½–47	in 3 „ = 15½	„ = 12·20	37 in 6 „	12–12½	**D** Machine.
6 „ „ Sheet	46½–47	„ = 15½	„ = 12·20	37 in 6 „	Do.	Do.
12 „ „ Sheet	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.

Particulars of Payments for Printing from Official Records, and Numbers of Stamps Printed, Remainders, etc.

1861 Issue. Perf. 9.

Year ending March, 1861: Payment to C. Whiting, £57 for 250,000 stamps=4*s.* 4*d.* per 1000 . . Say 2d. 150,000
3d. 40,000
6d. 60,000

1862 Issue. Perf. 11.

March, 1862: Payment to C. Whiting, £23 8*s.* 10*d.*, say 100,000 stamps . . . Say 1d. 40,000
9d. 60,000

1863–5 Issues. Perf. 11½–12.

March, 1863: Payments to C. Whiting, £100 and £25 2*s.* 2*d.*, say 800,000 stamps at possibly 3*s.* per 1000 . . . . 1d., yellow.
2d., rose.
3d., blue.
6d., yellow-green.
9d., red-lilac.
and possibly 4d. on toned paper.

November, 1865: Payment to C. Whiting, £28 6*s.* 10*d.*, say 200,000 stamps. The price for reprinting only would naturally fall . . Say 6d., blue-green.
9d., red-lilac.
and possibly 4d., toned paper, if not included above.

1867–8 Issues. Coarse paper.

End 1867: Payment to C. Whiting, £73 1*s.* 3*d.*, say 750,000 stamps. The price for reprinting only would naturally fall . . . 2d., rose. 250,000
3d., blue. 250,000
4d., black. 250,000

Pence Remainders sold in 1874.

2d. 241,000. Mainly the coarse-paper issue, but including some of the toned-paper issue of 1863–5.

3d. 226,000. Mainly the coarse-paper issue, but including very few of the toned-paper issue of 1863–5.

4d. 277,000. Comprising almost the entire issue on coarse paper and some of the toned-paper issue.

6d. 21,000. Almost entirely the blue-green shade.

9d. 100,000. Entirely the red-lilac shade.

4½d. 42,600. The British American Bank Note Co. printing.

Mixed stamps 143,000, comprising 1d. stamps and broken sheets of all values, doubtless including some specimens of the 1861 issues.

1872. Cents Issues.

From C. Whiting's Ledger. Entry dated 4th June, 1872.								Remainders sold 1874.	Issued.
£29	9	0	for 1 cent, orange, at 2*s.* per 1000				294,500	124 500	170,000
10	0	0	„ 2	„	blue	„	„	100,000	75,000*	25,000
29	0	0	„ 3	„	pink	„	„	290,000	10,000	280,000
20	0	0	„ 4	„	green	„	„	200,000	94,000	106,000
30	0	0	„ 6	„	black	„	„	300,000	162,000	138,000
20	0	0	„ 12	„	mauve	„	„	200,000	165,000	35,000
9	7	0	„ Postages.							
1	1	0	„ Packing, etc.							
£148	17	0								

List of Dated Specimens from Mr. Goodfellow's Collection.

1861 Issue. Perf. 9.

	Earliest date.	Latest date.
2d., rose	27th Feb., 1861	17th Aug., 1864
3d., blue	18th Nov., 1861	2nd April, 1863
	The 3d., Bideford provisional.	Oct., 1864
6d., green	27th Feb., 1861 ; 21st July, 1862	

1862 Issue. Perf. 11.

1d., brown-orange	11th Feb., 1862 ; 8th Dec., 1862	
9d., blue-lilac	29th March, 1862; 28th June, 1865	23rd Feb., 1867

1863–5 Issue. Perf. 11½–12.

1d., yellow-orange	20th July, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871	18th Jan., 1872
2d., rose	5th Nov., 1864 (?) / 27th Dec., 1864 ; 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1870, 1871	23rd May, 1871
3d., blue	14th Sept., 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870	15th Aug., 1871
4d., black	3rd March, 1870	8th April, 1871
6d., yellow-green	15th Dec., 1866, 1867	27th Nov., 1867
6d., blue-green	4th Aug., 1869	3rd March, 1870
9d., red-lilac	18th May, 1868, 1869	26th July, 1871

1867–8 Issue. Coarse paper.

2d., rose	14th Sept. [1868?]	1st Jan., 1870
3d., blue	7th Oct., 1871	
4d., black		

* In Mr. D. A. King's article, this figure appears as 5,000, which must be a misprint. The 2 cents, unused, is as commonly met with as most of the others, whereas the 2 cents, used, is in my experience the scarcest of all the cents issues.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of April 2nd there will be a Display by Members of any one issue.

On April 23rd, Mr. Henry Grey will give a Display of the Stamps of Trinidad, with Notes.

DEATH OF MR. J. H. ABBOTT.

WE much regret to have to record the death of Mr. J. H. Abbott, which occurred on March 1st, after a very short illness, by which sad event the Manchester Philatelic Society loses one of its prominent and respected members, and the Royal Philatelic Society is bereft of a Fellow whose membership dates back to 1892. Mr. Abbott, who had attained his sixty-third year, was regarded as the Father of the Manchester school, he having, with Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, nearly a quarter of a century since started the mode of accumulating large blocks and entire sheets in order to solve the problems of the various settings. Mr. Abbott's studies on these lines are familiar to the philatelic world, having been frequently exhibited, and his collections of Egypt, Servia, Cook Islands, Hayti, Orange Free States, Tongas, Papal States, and other countries were awarded high recognition at the various exhibitions. Nor were Mr. Abbott's philatelic faculties absorbed by the countries that he specialized in, but in many other instances he possessed alike wide knowledge and fine collections.

As senior Vice-President of the Manchester Philatelic Society, and one of the leaders in all connected with stamp circles in that city, Mr. Abbott rendered very great service to Philately, and his example and influence will be greatly missed. His genial character and friendly attitude had endeared him to all his compeers, north and south, and leave a deep feeling of regret for the loss we have all sustained.

DEATH OF MR. C. H. COOTE.

THE Manchester Philatelic Society has been cruelly served by death in losing two valued members on the same day, Mr. C. H. Coote, the Hon. Treasurer, having also died on March 1st at the age of fifty from an attack of acute pneumonia, and the Manchester Society loses a valued and honoured member.

Mr. Coote, it may be remembered, had a very nice collection of Roumanian, which gained a silver medal at the 1906 Exhibition in London. He had further a small collection of Roman States and, of course, a general collection, which, however, was not of very much moment. Mr. W. Dorning Beckton adds the following tribute to Mr. Coote: "He was believed to be the first to inaugurate a system of collecting English which is not at the present time in vogue, but which may yet very probably be widely followed; that is, the collecting of the entire bottom row of the English stamps,

especially the ½d. and 1d. The advantage is that he shows the controls and, by the breaks of the Jubilee lines, different plates. These are really very interesting, and in the opinion of many is a very much more sensible and philatelic way than collecting the controls in strips of three. Mr. Coote was a most assiduous worker, having only, I believe, missed one meeting in twenty-three years!"

POSSIBLE DISCOVERIES IN MINOR VARIETIES OF AUSTRALIAN STAMPS.

By M. P. CASTLE.

UNDER the above title, the *Australian Philatelist* of January 6th contains an interesting article by Mr. Walter A. Hull, one of the ablest philatelic writers in Australia, and as he raises several points which can be either amplified or corrected, I venture to supplement his observations with some of my own. The possibility of further discoveries in Australian stamps has been frequently adverted to in this Journal, and the new varieties that have been found of recent years favour the possibilities of further happenings in this ever interesting group of issues.

I reproduce Mr. W. A. Hull's notes within inverted commas—where I am able to add anything bearing on the subject.

QUEENSLAND.

1. "In Queensland there are still the 3d., 6d., and 1/ truncated star, perf. compound 13—with 12, to be found; also the 3d. and 1/ Q. and Crown ditto. The high values of 1881, viz.: 2/ blue, 2/6 scarlet, 5/ ochre, 10/ brown, and 20/ rose, may yet be listed in their several types, and the 9d. (Commonwealth type), watermark V. and C., found perf. 11."

The high values of Queensland of the issue of 1881 were typed by Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg some years back, and an account thereof will be found in the *Philatelic Record* of 1908, but these varieties are obviously not to be "listed"—i.e. inserted in catalogues.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

2. "Some time ago I was shown a pair of 2d. Sydney Views watermark Maltese cross. This was probably part of the paper maker's trade mark, and as it does not run generally through the issue, it is not catalogued. A pair were also discovered 'tete beche.' As is known, there was only one plate for the 2d. Views, and this was five times re-engraved and twice retouched. It seems extraordinary that on the early impressions of the second plate (horizontal lined ground), at least, some trace of the vertical lines forming the background of the original plate does not show, or that on plate V. (pearl in fan) one cannot find any trace of the trefoil ornament common to the four earlier plates. Some collector may yet discover an early impression showing each variety."

The paper used for the Sydney Views was obviously obtained from varying sources, and as is well known presents many marked variations. The watermark of Maltese Cross alluded to by Mr. Hull doubtless denoted one maker's name, while the Embossed arms of the Colony on the Threepence referred to in *New South Wales*, probably indicated another manufacture.

The Twopenny Plate was only re-engraved four times—not five—but was retouched twice. The main details of the designs upon the respective types are frequently found in continuation upon the subsequent plates, so much so that I have been able to "type" specimens of one plate by those of the succeeding one. As regards the 2d., Plate 1, I am not inclined to believe that the very worn impressions from this plate—which resulted from a very delicate original engraving—could possibly show under the coarse and vigorous work of Plate 2. I think, however, that in Plate 2 of the One-penny very slight indications of the first plate may be occasionally traced, notably in the houses on the hill.

3. "From sheets of the reprints made of the 6d., 8d., and 2d. stars Laureated issues by Van Dyck (of sacred memory), we learned that these plates had been retouched, or at least the lines deepened, before the reprints were made. It is hardly likely that Van Dyck would have done this, as to alter the appearance of the plate so as to produce a print differing from the original would be an action contrary to that gentleman's astuteness. Ergo, the plates were evidently retouched before being superseded by the new issue, and I feel confident that specimens of the 2d. 'stars,' at least, showing signs of retouch will be discovered."

This possible retouching is referred to in *New South Wales*, p. 119. I am myself inclined to believe that some slight retouches were added to the plate at a late period of its use. It will be seen, for instance, that the lower right corner of the plate includes specimens which have the line at the back of the neck very heavy, and I think it probable this was done while the plate was in use. I have worn specimens which apparently possess deeper and stronger lines than early impressions from the plate. The further study of this stamp may well repay future investigators.

4. "The 3d. Laureate is known with error of wmk. 2, and, as I believe each sheet of paper had to be accounted for at its face value, according to watermark, either the accounts would be out 4/2 or else a sheet of 2d. Laureates were printed on 3d. paper, and this is a variety that remains to be discovered."

I doubt if the accounts were so correctly kept in the olden days as suggested by Mr. Hull. The 2d. watermark "2" is by far the commonest of all the Laureates, and it is practically impossible that any variety of watermark should have escaped observation. There could have been but very few sheets printed of the 3d. with watermark "2," and it has now become a very rare stamp. I have never seen it in a pair.

5. "In the De-la-Rue series, the 2d. is known watermark 1, 2, double line 2, and 5. These were intentional, but the great rarity is the 2d. wmk. double line 1. We may therefore look for a 1d. de la Rue watermark 2 (double lined)."

The last-named variety of the 2d., watermark double-lined numeral "1," is listed on the authority of a copy in a well-known collection.

VICTORIA.

6. "Errors of watermark of this series, of great rarity are the 2d. Emblem 'One penny' and 6. Query, will there be found a 1d. wmk. 'Twopence,' and a sixpence (beaded oval) wmk. 2?"

The variety with the watermark " One penny " is believed to exist only in one collection.

7. " Many years ago I discovered a copy of the 6d. blue, Laureate, wmk. 2, of which I think only two or three were then known to exist. It is also listed with watermark 4 (single lined). As this stamp is so far known with nine different watermarks, it may yet be discovered watermarked 1, 2, or 8, and the 4d. Laureate wmk. 6."

The variety of watermark of the 6d., with watermark *double-lined* 2, exists, Mr. Hausburg having a copy. I presume Mr. Hull means this variety to be the one discovered by him. The variety "also listed" with single-lined "4" is beyond doubt. I have had two specimens of it in my time, but it is a scarce stamp. There are some curious varieties in the frames of this type of stamp, i.e. the 6d., 10d. in two colours, and the 9d. on 10d., which require further study and investigation. The 6d., black, with large inscription, is also a stamp that invites typing, and the varieties are easy to locate. The Laureate issue further opens up a large field for investigation, and in fact there is far more scope for future philatelic work in Victoria than in any other of the Australian Colonies.

As regards the very interesting first issue, there still remains much to settle, but Mr. Hausburg has done much in unravelling the intricacies of Mr. Ham's design and its many subsequent printings. This issue is, however, being studied by several well-known Philatelists, and as the result of Mr. C. L. Pack's recent fine display before the Royal Philatelic Society further information will be shortly forthcoming.

I should like to add here my appreciation of the graceful and modest article by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull in the February issue of the *Australian Philatelist* upon the recently completed work on the stamps of New South Wales. Mr. Basset Hull minimizes the extremely valuable research and labour of his own that formed the basis of the whole work, and presents an historical record based on official sources that has hardly any equal in the annals of Philately. The mere fact that the members of the Committee of Revision were all willing to contribute of their best must be the most fitting commentary on their high appreciation of the author's merits—an opinion that I am sure will find universal acceptance. Without Mr. Basset Hull this valuable standard work of experience could never have been achieved, and I am sure that every member of the Committee will confirm me in expressing their profound appreciation of the masterly manner in which Mr. A. F. Basset Hull fulfilled his mission. The fact, as mentioned by the author, that out of the 600 pages no less than 250 were contributed by the members of the Committee of Revision, is a sure sign that they were willing and ready to build upon so good a foundation!

SOUTH AFRICAN PHILATELY.

WE are desired by the Hon. Sec. of Philatelic Society of Natal (address P.O. Box 588, Durban, Natal) to give publicity to the following notice:—"The Philatelic Society of Natal have concluded arrangements with the proprietors of that well-known monthly, the *Philatelic Circular*, to include a South African Supplement with future numbers, provided sufficient

support is forthcoming. The Supplement will contain all the Philatelic news of the Sub-Continent, including all Society Reports, and will be printed in Durban. The *Philatelic Circular*, with the Supplement, will be published from Durban at an inclusive fee of 3s. per annum, post free. The ordinary subscription price of the *Circular* is 2s., so that subscribers will now get a first-class Supplement at the small charge of 1s. a year. Small prepaid advertisements will be accepted at the rate of three words for 1d. The columns will be open to every collector in South Africa, and the management hope that every advantage will be taken of their invitation. Club Secretaries will do us a favour by sending in reports of all meetings as soon as held. The Philatelic Society of Natal wish South African collectors to regard this paper as their own, and to do what they can to get subscribers."

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE PHILATELIC CONGRESSES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WE have pleasure in publishing the Revised Rules and Regulations of the Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain, which have been forwarded to us by the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Franz Reichenheim, 29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W.

1. A Philatelic Congress shall be held once in each succeeding year under the auspices of one or more British Philatelic Societies.

2. A Philatelic Society is a body whose chief aim is the study of stamps, and which holds Meetings at which papers are read or discussions take place upon subjects connected with Stamp Collecting.

3. Every Philatelic Society of Great Britain wishing to be represented by Delegates at the yearly Congress *must* pay a small contribution towards the clerical and other expenses of the Permanent Congress Committee under the following scale :—

Societies under 100 Members	5/– per annum.
Societies of 100 Members or over 100 Members, but not more than 200 Members . . .	10/– per annum.
Societies of over 200 Members	15/– per annum.

4. Each Society under 100 Members may be represented by two Delegates, each Society from 100 to 200 Members by three Delegates, each Society over and above 200 Members, by four Delegates.

In addition to the above, the Members of the Local Executive and of the Permanent Congress Committees are also entitled to speak and to vote at the Congress.

Each Delegate must register his vote in person, no proxies being allowed.

5. The arrangement of the Congress shall be left in the hands of the inviting Society or Societies, subject to anything in these Rules which may apply to or govern particular matters.

The expenses incident to each Congress must be defrayed by the inviting Society or Societies, inclusive of those incurred by Sub-Committees.

6. The inviting Society or Societies shall appoint the Chairman and Honorary Secretary of the Congress.

The Chairman has a right to a casting vote, although he need not be appointed one of the Delegates of his Society.

7. Delegates reading Papers or opening discussions appearing on the Agenda may occupy ten minutes, but no subsequent speaker shall occupy more than five minutes or speak a second time, except that, (*a*) the mover of the original motion shall have the right to reply, but not for introducing new matter, (*b*) a Delegate may speak to a point of order.

No Paper intended to be read before a Congress shall be published in the Philatelic or public press, prior to the Congress.

8. No Auction shall be held under the auspices of or recognized by the Congress except it be held solely for the benefit of the Congress.

9. A Committee of Nine, of whom at least five shall reside within easy reach of London, shall be appointed to act as a Permanent Congress Committee from one Congress to another, with power to add to their number. Five Members to form a quorum.

The Members of this Committee shall be elected at every succeeding Congress, retiring Members being eligible for re-election.

Members of the Permanent Congress Committee shall remain in Office and be entitled to exercise the powers of Office until the close of the last session of the Congress appointing the new Committee.

10. A Recording Committee shall be appointed by each succeeding Congress which shall take in hand the printing and publishing of a Verbatim Report of such Congress, the inviting Society to be responsible for the provision of a transcript of the Shorthand Report.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has kindly sent us a copy of the current 6d., rosy purple, Somerset House print, with *inverted* watermark.

Adhesive.

6d., rosy purple, *inverted* watermark.

Fiji.—The current 1s. stamp has been supplied on the new surface-coloured paper.

Gold Coast.—*Smith's Monthly* states that the 5s. Georgian stamp is printed on surface-coloured paper.

We understand that the 3d. value has also been supplied on this paper.

Jamaica.—The 4d. and 1s. stamps of the Georgian set have been supplied on the surface-coloured paper.

Leeward Islands.—We omitted to mention on page 43 that the 2s. 6d. and 5s. stamps chronicled were of the Georgian issue.

The 3d. and 1s. values of this issue on surface-coloured paper have been sent out.

MALTA.—Of the new set, the 3d. and 1s. stamps have been printed on the surface-coloured paper.

MAURITIUS.—The Georgian 25 c. value has been supplied on the new surface-coloured paper.

MONTSERRAT.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 3d. stamp, Type 4, printed on the new surfaced paper.

Adhesive.

3d., purple on yellow ; surfaced paper ; chalky.

NEW ZEALAND.—The *Australian Stamp Journal* informs us that the 3s. postal fiscal has been printed on chalk-surfaced paper, perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

Adhesive.

3s., mauve, wmk. N Z and Star ; chalky ; perf. $14\frac{1}{2} \times 14$.

ST. LUCIA.—The Georgian 4d. stamp has been printed on the new surface-coloured paper.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles the 45 c. and $2 both on surface-coloured paper. The $5 has also been supplied on this paper.

Adhesives.

45 c., black on green ; surface-coloured paper.
$2, green and carmine on yellow ; surface-coloured paper.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.—The 4d. and 1s. values of the current set have been supplied on surface-coloured paper.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.—Mr. J. Chamberlain has sent us a vertical pair of the ½d. green stamps perforated horizontally and imperf. vertically.

These, it would appear, are taken from "Rolls," and the 1d. value may be found in the same condition.

Adhesives.

½d., green, perforated horizontally and imperf. vertically.
1d., scarlet, perforated horizontally and imperf. vertically.

EUROPE.

GREECE.—The following communication has reached us from Mr. E. J. Mertzanoff :—

"The Committee here for the care of the poor families of those who were killed during the two wars, will issue with the permission of the Government an additional postage stamp, the sale of which will be for the profit of the said families. The value of the stamp will be 5 lepta for the letters of the Interior and 2 lepta for the visit cards obligatory during twelve days from the 25th December to the 7th January and facultative during the rest of the year for the Internal or External correspondence. For the current year it will be obligatory for twelve days commencing the 31st March to 13th April. The Government's permission must be confirmed by the Parliament. The postage stamp has been designed beautifully by the painter Matheopalo. It shows the allegory of the Committee covering the orphans of the killed. In the lower part the body of a dead soldier is exposed. The order will be given to Messrs. Aspiotti Bros., Corfu."

The *Stamp Lover* chronicles the 30, 40, and 50 lepta of the 1911 designs, lithographed by Messrs. Aspiotis Freres.

Adhesives.

30 lepta, carmine, lithographed ; zigzag roulette.
40 ,, grey-blue, ,, ,,
50 ,, lilac-brown, ,, ,,

HUNGARY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have made the following additions to the set of stamps on the new watermarked paper.

Adhesives.

2 krones, new watermark.
5 ,, ,,

SERVIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the current set has been issued in new colours, and that they have received the following values.

Adhesives.

5 paras, yellow-green.
10 ,, vermilion.
15 ,, grey.
20 ,, brown.
30 ,, olive.
50 ,, red-brown.
1 dinar, grey.

SWEDEN—We have seen the 1 krona Official stamp watermarked Crown, and the *Stamp Lover* chronicles the 2 and 30 öre values with the Wavy Lines watermark.

Officials.

2 öre, orange ; watermark Wavy Lines ; perf. 13.
30 ,, chocolate ,, ,, ,,
1 kr., black on yellow ; watermark Crown ,,

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We are informed by the *S.C.F.* that the 2 centavos has appeared on the Honeycomb watermarked paper.

Adhesive.

2 c., brown ; Honeycomb watermark.

COLOMBIA.—Two "Too Late" stamps are listed in the *Stamp Lover* and are probably the stamps chronicled on page 44. Arms of Colombia, white wove paper, lithographed and perf. 13 $13\frac{1}{2}$.

Too Late.

2 centavos, lilac-brown.
5 ,, green.

NICARAGUA. — Another provisional is listed in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

The 1 c., yellow-green, Engine stamp having been overprinted "Vale—dos—centavos —de Cordoba—1913," in five lines, in black.

Provisional.

Dos centavos de Cordoba on 1 c., yellow-green; Engine type.

PANAMA.—A new 10 c. stamp of the Map type is illustrated in the *Philatelic Journal of America.*

It is overprinted "Canal Zone" in two lines, both reading up.

Adhesive. 10 c., grey.

UNITED STATES.—The *West-End Philatelist* states that five new values, as listed below, are added to the current set of postage stamps.

Adhesives.

7 cents, black—Washington.
9 do. pink—Franklin.
12 do. maroon do.
20 do. light blue do.
30 do. vermilion do.

URUGUAY.—*Smith's Monthly* states, on Continental authority, that the lithographed 5 c. stamp has been redrawn, the numerals of value being much smaller than before.

Mekeel's Weekly informs us that the 5 mils. value of the lithographed set, which was first printed in a dark violet, almost purple shade, now comes in a reddish violet tint.

VENEZUELA.—*Mekeel's Weekly* reports colour changes in the 5 c. and 10 c. stamps of the 1911 issue.

Adhesives.

5 c., green and yellow-green.
10 c., scarlet and vermilion.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA (*Russian Post Offices*).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the Russian 3 kop., Type 18, and the 1 rouble, Type 11, both with varnished lines and bearing the usual overprint, "C 1," in *blue*, for use here.

Both stamps have been catalogued, but probably only lately issued.

(*German Post Offices.*)—The *S.C.F.* chronicles the "10 cents 10" on 20 pf., ultramarine, printed on the watermarked paper.

Adhesive.

"10 cents 10" on 20 pf., ultramarine; watermarked paper.

EGYPT.—*Smith's Monthly* informs us that the "O. H. H. S." stamp of 5 m. has appeared in a new printing, with Egyptian characters omitted.

Official. 5 m., rose.

MOZAMBIQUE.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the full set of 16 stamps, ¼ c. to 1 escudo, of the new permanent type.

PORTUGUESE CONGO.—The full set of 16 stamps, ¼ c. to 1 escudo, of the new permanent type have been received by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

SHANGHAI (*U.S. Post Offices*).—Referring to our chronicle on page 46, the following communication has been received from a correspondent in China:—

"Herewith copy of an article of the *North China Herald* of 17th inst.

"As I am far from Shanghai, and as I have not seen the stamps in question, I cannot vouch for the genuineness of the information."

AMERICAN POSTAGE STAMPS.

To the Editor of the "North China Herald."

SIR,—Will you kindly favour me with a little space in your paper for the interest of the philatelic world?

The American Post Office in Shanghai issued just recently a number of stamps overprinted with all capital letters in two lines (Shanghai, China) in three different colours, viz. black, deep blue, and red, making it a total of forty-one varieties.

The stamps are composed of the usual low values of the current issue, the red oblong Parcel Post, the green oblong Parcel Postage Due, and two obsolete stamps of which the two cents Postage Due, 1895, and the thirteen cents (Harrison), 1902, are also included, as well as the Registry ten cents, blue, 1911.

The above stamps were here for sale nearly a month, and probably not over 100 specimens of each kind were sold in all.

No sooner did this become known and a demand for them established, when they were withdrawn, and the sale for them ceased on December 20, 1913. It is very difficult to get definite information regarding this issue. Maybe they were only for trial and are to be the forerunners of a permanent issue, following the same principle as the other foreign post offices in Shanghai, in the overprinting of their respective stamps with China.

Herewith a list of all the varieties in detail:—

1913. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 cents, red, Parcel Post stamps, with black overprint.
1913. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, and 25 cents, red, Parcel Post stamps, with deep blue overprint.
1913. 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 cents, green, Parcel Post postage, blue with red overprint.
1913. 1, 2, 5, 10, and 25 cents, green, Parcel Post postage, blue with black overprint.
1912. 10 and 50 cents (Franklin).
1911. Ten cents Registry stamp.
1910. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8 cents (Washington).
1910. 1 cent (Franklin).
1902. 13 cent (Harrison).
1895. 2 cents Postage Due.

I am, etc.,
(Signed) E. WIDLER.

SHANGHAI, January, 1912 (1914?).

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.

Council for the Year 1913-14.

President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. Bacon.
Hon. Secretary—L. L. R. Hausburg.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

W. W. Corfield. Capt. G. F. Napier.
D. C. Gray. F. J. Peplow.
T. W. Hall. Franz Reichenheim.
J. R. Laing. Baron P. de Worms.
R. B. Yardley.

The ninth meeting of the season 1913–14 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 5th February, 1914, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, Capt. A. S. Bates, E. D. Bacon, T. W. Hall, R. B. Yardley, Baron P. de Worms, Wilmot Corfield, D. C. Gray, J. L. Green, C. R. Wickins, Lance E. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, J. R. Laing, H. R. Oldfield, L. L. R. Hausburg, B. D. Knox, James Marshall, jun. (Associate).

The chair was taken by the President, and the Minutes of the meeting held on the 29th January, 1914, were read and signed as correct.

The Honorary Secretary reported that Mr. J. J. Terry had forwarded a number of forgeries for the Society's collection and the gift was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

The Honorary Secretary also reported the resignation of Mr. Walker, of Edinburgh, which resignation was accepted with regret.

Mr. Laing showed a complimentary card with the die impression in blue of the 1d. Commonwealth stamp sent out by the Postmaster-General of Australia.

The principal business of the meeting consisted of the reading of a Paper on the 1911 Issue of Greece with a display of die and other proofs, by Capt A. S. Bates.

Capt. Bates indicated the sources of the four designs used for these stamps.

1. The first was taken from an old coin of the fourth century B.C., the design being that of Hermes putting on his sandals. This design was used for the 5, 30, and 50 lepta.

2. The second was taken from an old coin of the year 425 B.C., representing the Goddess Iris (figure of Victory), and was used for the 2, 20, 25, and 40 lepta.

3. The third was taken from an old coin of the fifth century B.C., and represented Hermes, God of Commerce, the Messenger of the Gods, and was used for the 1 lepton, the 3 and 10 lepta and the 25 drachmai values.

4. The fourth was taken from a coin current in the fourth century B.C., and represented Hermes in a hurry carrying the baby Arcas. This design was used for all the drachmai values except the 25.

Capt. Bates showed impressions in wax from these coins and also small and enlarged photographs, and very kindly offered to supply any Member who desired with copies of each of these photographs.

Four of such impressions supplied by Capt. Bates appear in these Minutes.

The Paper, which will appear in the *London Philatelist*, contained valuable information and was illustrated not only by photographs, but by a most interesting display of the stamps themselves, including, amongst others, a block of 4 of the 1 lepta, imperf., some six copies of the 25 lepta value with the black roulette plate proofs, including a block of six of the 10 lepta in red and a pair of the 10 drachmai in pale blue colour and with full gum.

A vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Bacon, who pointed out that Capt. Bates' collection was another result of the historical method of collecting, and that it was the most complete collection of any one issue ever shown in the Society's rooms, beautifully mounted and described.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Hausburg and unanimously carried, and the proceedings shortly afterwards terminated.

The tenth meeting of the season 1913–14 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 19th February, 1914, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, T. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, Wilmot Corfield, J. C. Sidebotham, L. A. B. Paine, Col. F. H. Hancock, Lance E. Hall, Capt. A. S. Bates, B. D. Knox, J. L. Green, G. R. T. Upton, D. C. Gray, C. R. Wickins, J. R. Laing, Baron P. de Worms, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, F. C. Graham, E. D. Bacon, A. L. de Beaufort, H. R. Oldfield, L. L. R. Hausburg, James Marshall, jun. (Associate).

The chair was taken by the President, and the Minutes of the meeting held on the 5th February, 1914, were read and signed as correct.

A ballot was taken for the election of Mr. Frank Cecil Graham, proposed by Mr. J. L. Green, seconded by the President, and Mr. Kenneth Macdonald Beaumont, B.A., proposed by Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, seconded by the President, with the result that both these gentlemen were declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society.

The Honorary Secretary reported that he had received from Capt. A. S. Bates a gift of a number of sheets of the stamps of the 1911

issue of Greece together with die and plate proofs, and this interesting and valuable gift to the Society's collection was much appreciated by the Members present, and the Honorary Secretary was requested to convey to Capt. Bates the hearty thanks of the Society for the same.

Upon the motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, Dr. Kalckhoff and Capt. E. Bayer were elected two of the delegates to represent this Society at the forthcoming Philatelic Congress. The appointment of the other delegates was postponed to a later meeting.

Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg then gave on behalf of Mr. Charles L. Pack a Display of the Early Issues of Victoria and read some valuable plating and other Notes upon these issues, which had been prepared by Mr. Pack, together with some additional Notes added by himself.

Mr. Pack had also been kind enough to send a few duplicate sets of his Notes, accompanied by some beautiful illustrations, which he wished to present to Members of the Society who were specially interested therein.

The stamps shown formed a very fine collection of the 1d. value of the first issue of Victoria, and included a large number of pairs and strips of all the settings and blocks except the first.

The latter, although not represented in an unused state, included some magnificent copies, among them being two pairs of the first printing in a bright orange-vermilion shade.

In the brown shade of the same stamp there were nine pairs and a strip of three.

The most important part of the collection was the reconstructed setting, a pane of 24, in 4 rows of 6, of the 1d. Campbell and Fergusson printing, with stamps 2½–3 mm. apart.

This was shown both in the brown and rose shades, and was accompanied by a detailed description as a means of identification of each variety.

Other very interesting features were stamps and strips with the wrong types *se tenant* showing repairs to the stone.

The whole collection was very neatly and copiously written up.

Mr. Hausburg brought various portions of his collection to supplement the above, including an unused copy of the first printing of Thomas Ham (stamps generally without frame-line and spaced to 1½ mm. apart) a mint block of 12 of Ham's second (or close) printing and a large number of retouches and varieties caused by creases in the transfer paper. He also showed four examples of repairs to the stone differing from those shown by Mr. Pack.

The setting of twelve of the second (close printed) of the Thomas Ham printing was also shown, and a complete reconstructed sheet of four panes of the 1d., brown, as well as a plan of the setting showing the flaws of each variety of the latter.

The President, Mr. M. P. Castle, made some very interesting remarks on his early studies of these stamps, showing that although these were published more than twenty years ago the subdivision of the printings still remained practically the same, and Mr. Hausburg read some general notes on the subject of the plating of the first issue.

A most cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Pack for his Notes and Display, and to Mr. Hausburg for his additional Notes on the Display, was moved by Mr. Castle, seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, and unanimously carried, and the proceedings of this interesting and important meeting then came to an end.

THE eleventh meeting of the season 1913–14 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 5th March, 1914, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, T. W. Hall, D. C. Gray, J. R. Laing. G. B. Bainbridge, G. R. T. Upton, Lance E. Hall, F. C. Graham, W. Lane Joynt, C. R. Wickins, J. R. M. Albrecht, L. W. Fulcher, Baron P. de Worms, R. P. Croom-Johnson, C. E. McNaughtan, Wilmot Corfield, Franz Reichenheim, H. R. Oldfield, E. D. Bacon, B. D. Knox, A. L. Adutt, James Marshall (Associate). One visitor.

The chair was taken by the President, and the Minutes of the meeting held on the 19th February, 1914, were read and signed as correct.

Letters were read from Dr. Kalckhoff and Captain Bayer acknowledging their appointment as two of the delegates of this Society at the forthcoming Philatelic Congress.

Letters were read from Mr. Hausburg and from Mr. Yardley regretting their inability to attend the meeting.

Mr. Hall then read some Notes and gave a Display of his very fine collection of the stamps of Chili.

Mr. Hall's exhibit consisted of the 1853 to 1865 imperforate issues of Chili only, both used and unused, with many stamps on original covers.

Amongst other stamps shown was the identical specimen of the first five cent. London print of July, 1853, sent on Messrs. Lyons' letter of the 31st January, 1854, to Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., ordering the second London printed 5 c. brown-red stamps of January, 1855.

Eighty specimens of the 5 c. lithographs including four pairs and many examples of the abnormal varieties due to rucks and folds in the laying down of the transfer paper.

Six specimens (one pair) of the first 10 c. Gillet printing in greenish blue.

An unused copy of the 5 c., rose-red (small 5 watermark), of 1858, and five copies of the 5 c., rose-red (large 5 watermark), of 1865, all printed on both sides, with many strips and blocks of the local printings and several blocks and singles of proofs, both in black and colours.

The most interesting item was an entire unused impression of 240 stamps, 12 × 12, from the second London Perkins Bacon's plate, 5 c., brown-red on blued paper, with the medium 5 watermark. With the possible exception of some sheets of the 1d. English, this was said to be the only known entire sheet of any of the early Perkins Bacon's stamps.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Hall for his Paper and Display was then moved by Mr. Bacon, seconded by Mr. Oldfield, and unanimously carried.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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"JAMAICA": THE "K" VARIETY IN THE 2½D. ON 4D.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—More than two months have passed since you did me the honour of printing my letter concerning this stamp; and my offer to pay the expenses of the London Expert Committee on any genuine copy. I need hardly say, sir, I have not been called upon to do so.

From the correspondence appearing in the various journals and from letters I have received, I can only come to the conclusion that the forgery is rarer than I thought; as my correspondents say, they have either not seen a copy, or only one. I myself, however, possess six attempts; one shown on a block of 6, one on a block of 4, a single copy, and three attempts on a vertical strip of 3 stamps doubly surcharged.

The most interesting letter I have received on the subject is one from Mr. Chas. J. Phillips, in which he says:—

"I was talking to Mr. Hausburg this morning about the article in the *Monthly Journal*, and he says that he has a rather clear recollection that in his specialized collection of Jamaica he had a block of 4 of the 2½d. on 4d. with the genuine 'K' error, and this block he must have got many years ago at the ordinary price, before there was any question of faking this stamp. I believe that we bought this collection and broke it up, but I am quite unable to say where this particular block went to."

Now, I think in all probability I have this block. Some three years or more before my article appeared in *Gibbons Weekly*, in 1908, I approached Mr. Phillips on these local surcharges. He told me he was trying to find time to write an article on them: after some negotiations he sold me his whole stock, plus his rough notes, on condition that the article I was to write should appear in his Journal. In the stock of stamps was a block of 4 with the "K" variety.

The notes were only just sketched out by Mr. Phillips; in fact, those on the 2½d. on 4d. were hardly commenced, but he had set down a First Setting with the "K" variety; this, after examining more blocks, I could not accept, and in my article I advanced a theory (since found to be wrong) for the "K."

Now, sir, I confess that this block of 4 with the "K" variety is the best attempt I have seen; the other copies I possess and the copies I have examined cannot be compared with it, and it is only by having suspicion of forgery, and a very minute examination under a powerful glass, that it can be detected as a forgery. To make things more difficult, it possesses another peculiarity. It answers to the types 3, 4, 9, 10, except that the first down-stroke of the letter "H" in "Half" on type 10, is not broken. I cannot account for this, unless the whole surcharge is forged and betrayed by the letter "H" and the "K." This stamp, however, misled Mr. Phillips to set up a special setting for it, it misled him to hand it over to me as genuine, and it misled me to advance a theory for its appearance.

However, sir, as no genuine copy has appeared, may I ask you to use your powerful influence to prevent authors of priced catalogues from listing, and dealers from selling, this forgery?

Yours truly,

R. STANLEY TAYLOR, M.D.

GOLF HOTEL, HYÈRES, FRANCE,
March 10th, 1914.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 27 and 28 January, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1867–78, Cross, £1, brown-lilac £2 12s. 6d. &	2	15	0
Ditto, 2s., red-brown, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, used £2 17s. 6d. &	3	3	0
Ditto, 1882–3, Anchor, 10s., grey £2 2s. &	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac on bleuté £2 15s. &	3	0	0
Ditto, £5, orange, "Accounts" Cancellation	2	10	0
Ditto, another, mint	6	10	0
Hanover, 1856, 3 pf., rose and black, pair, on piece	3	15	0
Modena, 1859, 40 c., rose	2	12	6
Bangkok, 1868, 96 c., grey	3	7	6
Ditto, 1883, Two Cents on 32 c., red	2	7	6
Ceylon, imperf., 1s., lilac,* slightly creased	12	10	0
Labuan, 1880, 8 c. on 12 c., carmine, pen cancelled	4	15	0
Ditto, another, with additional "8" inverted	4	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue	2	17	6
Cape, "The.ee" Pence in red on 4d., blue, on piece	2	2	0
Ditto, 1882–3, C A, "One Half-ENNY"	3	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 2d., blue, "Penoe," medium impression, thinned	8	8	0
Ditto, 1872, C C, 9d., green, block of 4, mint	2	12	0
Natal, 1875, 1d., rose, inverted overprint, few perfs. clipped	2	2	0
Niger Coast, 1893, HALF PENNY in blue on 2d., Type 5	3	0	0
St. Helena, 1865–68, C C, 12½, 3d., purple, double surcharge	14	5	0
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R. TRANSVAAL" in red, 6d., blue, thinned	3	10	0
Zululand, 1894–6, £5, purple and black on red, mint	10	0	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5 c., rose	10	0	0
Canada, 12d., black, pair, "Specimen" removed	2	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	2	15	0
Bermuda, Three Pence on 1d., red	2	6	0
Grenada, 1883, (½d.) half of 1d., orange, pair	5	0	0
Ditto, another pair, one with double overprint	4	15	0
Ditto, 1886, 1d. on 1½d., orange, double surcharge	3	7	6
Nevis, 1883, 6d., green	3	3	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
St. Vincent, 1d. in red on left half 6d., green	3	12	6
Ditto, One Penny on 6d., yellow-green	2	7	6
Trinidad, 1852, litho, 1d., deep blue, early	5	0	0
Turks Islands, 2½ on 1s., lilac, Type 7*	3	15	0
Ditto, another, Type 10*	5	0	0
Ditto, 4 on 1s., lilac, Type 16,* stained	3	5	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion, close at bottom	2	4	0
Ditto, 1860, 4 c., blue, corners framed	3	0	0
Ditto, 1881, 2 on 12 c., lilac, double figure,* no gum	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 on 24 c., two types *se tenant*,* ditto	4	15	0
Mexico, 1861, 8 reales, black on brown, without name, strip of 3	2	15	0
Fiji, 1874, Roman "V.R," 2d. in red on 6 c. on 3d., green, no stop after "R"	3	3	0
Tasmania, 1857–70, imperf., 2d., emerald,* no gum	2	0	0
Victoria, 1860–2, 6d., orange	3	0	0
Collections, over 2000 in plain book	38	0	0
Ditto, 3441 in International	48	0	0

Sale of 10 and 11 February, 1914.

Sicily, 50 gra., lake	4	5	0
Switzerland, Vaud, 5 c.	3	0	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r.	5	0	0
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., green, mperf.,* cut close	2	15	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, intermediate perf., mint	3	17	6
Cape Triangular, 1853–8, 1d., brick-red on bleuté, 2 blocks of 4, each	6	7	6
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue £2 7s. &	3	0	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue	4	0	0
United States, 1856, 90 c., blue, mint	2	2	0
Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., straight serif, upwards, pair	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single, numeral 6 mm., downwards	3	0	0
Grenada, 1d., orange, with "Postage" in MS.	6	5	0
Tobago, 1d. in MS. on half 6d., orange, on piece	3	17	6
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion, pair on piece, one little torn	7	10	0
Ditto, 1856, 4 c., black on magenta, corners repaired	4	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British Guiana, 1860, 4 c., blue, corners framed, thinned	2	12	0
Fiji, 1874, 12 c. on 6d., rose, Gothic "V.R.," mint	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 6 c. on 3d., green, ditto, partly reperforated	3	7	6
Ditto, 1875, Gothic "V.R.," 2d. in black on 6 c. on 3d., green	2	8	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., carmine on laid, Plate 2, without clouds	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, a vertical pair on entire	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., lake	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo, Plate 1, thinned	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., dull blue, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., violet-blue, Plate 2, no pick and shovel	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo, ditto, £3 10s. &	4	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep purple, Plate 3	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald on laid	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., emerald on bluish, vertical pair on piece	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., pale green on bluish	2	6	0
Ditto, Laureated, 6d., dark brown, Plate 1	2	6	0
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1s., green	2	17	6
Ditto, 1856, no wmk., 1s., blue-green	3	0	0
Ditto, 1864, "N Z," 6d., red-brown, imperf.	2	7	6
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 2d., blue, strip of 3, small margins and cut into at top, two right-hand stamps pierced by cancellation	19	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., green, on piece	5	10	0
South Australia, 1870–1, perf. 11½ × 12½, 3d., *Prussian blue*, clipped both sides	5	5	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, strip of 4, one has two tears	24	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., red-orange, Plate 1, on ribbed paper	3	15	0
Ditto, 1857–70, 2d., blue-green, strip of 6	4	7	6
Ditto, 1892–9, £1, green and yellow	3	3	0
Victoria, 1850, 1d., rose, pair	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., grey-lilac, fine background, thin spot and close at top	3	7	6
Ditto, 1854, 1s., blue, rouletted	2	7	6
Ditto, 1856, 1d., green, strip of 3	2	0	0
Ditto, 1857, Star wmk., rouletted, 1d., yellow-green	4	17	6
Ditto, 1860–3, 6d., orange, off centre	2	6	0
Ditto, 1868–81, 5s., blue on yellow	2	17	6
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bronze	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-black	3	3	0
Western Australia, 1857, rouletted, 2d., brown on red	6	15	0
Collections: 1754, Imperial £42; 3465, Imperial	21	10	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND GOOPER.

Sale of 29 and 30 January, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., intense black, block of 12, mint	16	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown,* with gum, perfs. a little clipped at bottom	2	17	6
Ditto, another, used	2	8	0
Ditto, £1, brown-lilac on bluish, Anchor	3	15	0
Ditto, £5, orange, registered postmark	3	15	0
Ditto, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac, vert. strip of 5	10	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," £1, green	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 1900, 1s., green and carmine	2	2	0
Ionian Islands, 1859, the orange and the blue, both together on piece	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, the carmine, on piece	2	16	0
Austrian Mercury, 6 k., dull yellow	3	5	0
Bavaria, 1 k., black	2	16	0
Hamburg, 9 sch., yellow, imperf., small margins	2	15	0
Hanover, 1860, ½ gr., black, hor. pair	3	0	0
Lubeck, ½ sch., rosettes	3	3	0
Ditto, 1 sch., ditto	4	5	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro., trifle rubbed on face	7	15	0
Ditto, 1861, ⅓ gro., green	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 gro., red	3	5	0
Saxony, 1st issue, 3 pf., red	25	0	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1st issue, 1 sch. and 2 sch., both mint	2	12	0
Wurtemberg, 1856, with thread, 18 kr., blue	3	10	0
Ditto, 1873, 70 k., purple	5	7	6
Naples, ½ tor., Cross, on piece	10	10	0
Parma, 1859, 80 c., olive-yellow,* thinned	2	8	0
Roman States, 1852, three halves of the 2 baj., yellow-green, used on entire as 3 baj.	3	0	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie, slight nick	8	10	0
Azores, 1st issue, 80 r., orange, imperf., hor. pair	3	3	0
Spain, 1850, 5 rs., dull red, hor. strip of 4, slight crease	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 6 rs., blue, hor. pair, red postmark	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 rs., blue-green	3	15	0
Ditto, 1851, 2 reales, red	19	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 rs., blue	2	0	0
Ditto, 1852, 2 reales, pale red	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 reales, greenish blue, vert. strip of 5, two creased	2	15	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales, vermilion	9	15	0
Ditto, Madrid, 1 cuarto, bronze	2	2	0

* Unused	£	s.	d.
Spain, Madrid, 3 cuartos, bronze, on entire	16	10	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., thinned	5	0	0
Ditto, Neuchatel, 5 c.	4	2	6
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r.*	6	0	0
Ditto, Vaud, 5 c.	2	6	0
Ditto, Zurich, 4 r., defective	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 r., hor. lines	2	0	0
Ceylon, 6d., purple-brown, imperf., hor. pair	4	2	6
Ditto, 8d., brown, imperf.	7	0	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, ditto, thinned	2	12	6
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto, ditto	3	3	0
Ditto, 6d., olive-brown, clean-cut perfs.	2	6	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, ditto	5	0	0
Ditto, 8d., brown, rough perfs. tiny tear	2	14	0
Ditto, 1872–80, 2 r. 50 c., dull rose	2	6	0
India, Scinde, 1852, set of 3	3	15	0
Ditto, 1854, 4 as., hor. pair, with blue dividing line	3	15	0
Ditto, small Service, no wmk., 8 pies, purple, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, Service, 1866, 2 as., purple	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4 as., mauve	5	0	0
Cape Triangulars, 1853, 1d., brick-red on blued, vert. pair	2	4	0
Ditto, 1855–8, 1s., deep green, vert. pair	3	12	6
Gambia, 4d., brown, imperf., mint	2	5	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., vermilion on white, early, on piece	24	0	0
Ditto, Large Fillet, 2d., deep blue, short all round	4	10	0
atal, 1891, 2½d. on 4d., brown, vert. strip of 3, centre stamp the error "Half penn," on entire	4	10	0
Zululand, 5s., rose	2	2	0
British Columbia, 1865, 10 c., blue, imperf., mint	3	7	6
New Brunswick, 1s., bright purple	8	0	0
Newfoundland, 4d., scarlet-vermilion, no margins	3	3	0
Ditto, 6d., ditto, ditto, and thinned	2	10	0
Ditto, 6½d., ditto,* no margins	6	15	0
Ditto, 1s., ditto	6	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	5	15	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, thinned	4	10	0
Ditto, 1853, 4 c., blue, hor. pair, one creased	3	17	6
Ditto, 1862, 2 c., crossed ovals, with roulettes	5	7	6
Grenada, 1891, 1d. on 2s., orange, no stop after "d"	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d. on 8d., grey-brown, no stop after "d," mint	2	4	0
Nevis, 1883, 6d., green	3	15	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red	10	10	0
Ditto, 1881, one penny on 6d., bright green	2	15	0
Tobago, CC, 6d., stone, mint	2	0	0
Trinidad, 1852, litho, 1d., blue, fine impression	6	17	6
Ditto, 1860, ditto, 1d., slate-blue	2	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Turks Islands, "4" on 1d., red, Type 16	3	10	0
Argentine Republic, 1864, 15 c., blue, imperf.	4	12	6
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, yellow-green	10	0	0
Ditto, 4 pesos, red, small tear	8	17	6
Ditto, 1 peso, chestnut-brown	2	2	0
Colombia, 1862, 20 c., red, thinned	3	0	0
Dominican Republic, 1865, medio real, black on green	3	5	0
Mexico, Eagle, 3 c., yellow-brown, without overprint, mint	3	5	0
Fiji, 2d. in black on 3d., green, Gothic "V.R."	2	2	0
Hawaii, 2 c., black on white wove	2	18	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red, Plate 1 £3 17s. 6d. and	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., violet-blue, Plate 2, one line in bale	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 4	3	10	0
New Zealand, 1864, "N Z," 6d., red-brown, imperf.	2	8	0
Queensland, 1st issue, 1d., carmine-rose, imperf.	2	6	0
South Australia, 1870–1, 3d. in carmine on 4d., slate-blue, mint	3	10	0
Victoria, 1858–61, 2s., green, imperf.	2	8	0
Ditto, 1868–81, 5s., blue on yellow	3	3	0

Sale of 12 and 13 February, 1914.

Great Britain, Anchor, 10s., grey-green on blued	2	14	0
Ditto, Telegraph stamp, wmk. Cross, 5s., rose, Plate 3, post-mark "Edinburgh Ja 13 '81"	20	10	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ⅓ gr., green, broken frame, mint	4	4	0
Sweden, 3 sk. bco., green	2	8	0
Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf. £2 4s. and	4	0	0
Pahang, 1st issue, 8 c., orange	2	12	0
Ditto, 1898, 4 c. on 8 c., dull purple and ultramarine, surcharge inverted	3	7	6
British Central Africa, 1896, £25, green, "Specimen," mint	3	7	6
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion, vert. pair, on piece	27	10	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, on piece	3	17	6
Zanzibar, 2½ in red on 1½ a., sepia, small second "z," mint	3	0	0
British Honduras, 1872–9, CC, perf. 14, 6 a., pale rose, mint	2	1	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., grey-blue, on laid, Plate 4	2	6	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 22 and 23 January, 1914.

Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4,* full gum	6	15	0
Ditto, 1d., grey-black, strip of 6,* full gum, three stamps creased	4	15	

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 2d., blue, vert. strip of 3,* creased	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy,* no gum	2	6	0
Ditto, 1841, 1d., deep red-brown on blue, block of 72, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, vert. strip of 3, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1847, 6d., reddish purple,* blued paper	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., mauve,* almost full gum	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., red-brown, mint	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., green, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, Small Crown, perf. 14, 2d., blue*	3	10	0
Ditto, Large Crown, perf. 16, 1d., red-brown*	2	6	0
Ditto, 1d., red, set of plate nos. from 71 to 225, 151, mostly mint	7	15	0
Ditto, 1d., rose-red, Plate 132, block of 6, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1d., red, Plate 133, block of 22, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ½d., rose, imperf., mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1867, 1s., green, Plate 4, block of 16, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, vert. pair,* one thinned	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., brown,* thinned	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, £5, orange on white, mint £6 5s. and	7	0	0
Ditto, 1880, Crown, 3d., rose, Plate 21, block of 12, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., grey, Plate 18, block of 12, mint	2	7	0
Ditto, 1884, 4d., green, block of 50, mint	11	0	0
Ditto, "V.R." 1d., black,* no gum	9	10	0
Ditto, "O.W. OFFICIAL," Queen, 10d., mint	5	0	0
Ditto, "R.H. OFFICIAL", ½d., green, pair, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., scarlet, pair, ditto	1	10	0
Ditto, Admiralty, Type 1, 1½d., block of 4, ditto	2	10	0
Ditto, 1858–79, 1d., Plate 114, imperf.	2	4	0
Ditto, 1862, 1s., green, the "K" in circle	2	17	6
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 10s., blue	5	10	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro., green,* almost full gum	7	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1861, 18 kr., blue	2	4	0
Ditto, 70 kr., purple*	5	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1855, 1s., yellow-green, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1863, 1d., brown-red, block of 4	2	6	0
Transvaal, *Anchor*, 1d., carmine, some perfs. clipped	8	10	0
Zululand, 5s., carmine	2	2	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Brazil, 1844, 180 reis, red post-mark	2	15	0
British Guiana, Official, 1875, 12 c., brownish purple	2	0	0
Cayman Islands, Feb. 1908, 2½ on 4d., mint	3	17	6
Ditto, July, 1908, 1d. on 4d., mint	4	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., grey-blue, Plate III	2	8	0

Sale of 5 and 6 February, 1914.

Bavaria, 1 kr., black £2, £2 10s. &	2	17	6
Ditto, 1874, imperf., 1 mark, mauve, mint	2	8	0
Great Britain, 2d., blue, 1840, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, 1867, 2s., brown	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Cross, 10s., grey-green	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Anchor, 10s., grey-green on blued	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac, ditto, creased	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., grey-green on white	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £5, orange on white, mint	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, *used*	2	17	6
Ditto, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown, vert. pair	3	0	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL" 1884, 1s., green, pair,* part gum	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5s., rose, *block of four*	23	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902, 5s., carmine	17	10	0
Hanover, 1859, 10 gr., green* £2 and	2	4	0
Heligoland, 5 marks, on entire	2	12	6
Oldenburg, 1852, ⅓ sg., green*	2	10	0
Ditto, 1859, 3 gr., yellow, thinned	2	8	0
Ditto, 1861, ⅓ gr., dull green*	2	15	0
Prussia, 1857, 2 sg., blue*	2	17	6
Saxony, 1856, 10 gr., blue, pair	5	7	6
Switzerland, Zurich, 6 r., hor. lines, on piece	2	8	0
Ditto, Basle, 2½ r., red postmark	7	5	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie	9	0	0
Wurtemberg, Dec., 1856, with thread, 18 kr., blue*	2	6	0
Ditto, another copy, used	3	0	0
Ditto, 70 kr., purple	5	15	0
Ditto, another copy*	3	15	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	6	5	0
Ditto, perf. 14 × 12½, 2 c., brown, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 8 c., yellow, ditto	1	12	0
Ditto, 12½ × 14, 2 rs. 50 c., dull rose	3	5	0
Ditto, C A, Five Cents on 24 c., purple-brown	3	0	0
India, 1854, 4 as., with blue dividing line	2	8	0
Japan, 1874, 6 sen, purple-brown, Plate II*	3	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
British East Africa, 1891, ½ a. on 2 as.	4	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 1 a. in MS. on 4 as.*	3	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blued, 1d., brick-red, block of 4,* some brown spots	14	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., deep brick-red, block of 4	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, on bleuté, 4d., blue*	2	15	0
Ditto, 1855, on white, 1d., brick-red, pair	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., rose-red, block of 8	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	4	0	0
Cape Woodblocks, 1d., scarlet £7 10s. &	8	10	0
Ditto, 1d., rose-red	6	15	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	5	10	0
Ditto, 4d., dark blue	8	15	0
Ditto, 4d., blue, on entire	4	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1d., carmine-red, blocks of 4, mint £2 15s. &	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale emerald, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., bright emerald, pair, mint	5	10	0
Gold Coast, March, 1889, one penny on 6d., orange, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Lagos, 1s., orange, value 15½ mm.*	2	2	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion on bluish, early	13	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early	7	15	0
Natal, 1908, £1, purple and black on red, mint	2	17	6
Rhodesia, imperf., 8d., green and mauve on buff, hor. pair, mint	12	10	0
Transvaal, April, 1870, 1d., carmine-red, wide roulette, S.G. 29	2	17	6
Ditto, 1876, wide roulette, 3d., lilac	5	15	0
Ditto, 1877, pelure, imperf., 1d., orange-red, S.G. 150, block of 4	5	15	0
Ditto, 1877, coarse soft paper, 1d., brick-red, vertical mint strip of three, fine roulettes showing vertically, imperf. horizontally	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, wide roulette, 3d., lilac, Gibbons 183	3	17	6
Ditto, August, 1877, 6d., blue on rose, wide roulettes, Gibbons 195*	3	15	0
Ditto, October, 1877, 6d., blue on blue, wide roulettes, Gibbons 224	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., blue on blue, wide roulettes, Gibbons 238	3	17	6
Bahamas, 1859, imperf., 1d., lake, thick paper*	2	17	6
Brazil, 1843, 90 reis*	2	12	6
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion, hor. pair	8	0	0
Canada, 7½d., green	3	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	4	15	0
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion	3	5	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion*	4	4	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Trinidad, 1859, 1s., indigo, block of four, mint	3	2	6
Hawaii, July, 1864, 1 c., on white wove*	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., on white wove*	4	7	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., myrtle-green	4	10	0
Victoria, 3d., blue, Type A, pair	4	15	0

* * *

MR. E. M. GILBERT-LODGE.

Sale of 29 January, 1914.

Canada, 1859, 10 c., black-brown	1	15	0
Ditto, 1852, 6d., dull purple, S.G. 15	2	4	0
Great Britain, 1s., green, the Stock Exchange forgery	1	11	0
Ditto, 1887, 3d., deep purple on orange, pair, mint	3	0	0
Hamburg, 9 sch., 1864, yellow	2	12	0
Hanover, 1856, $\frac{1}{10}$ thaler,* cut into on left	2	18	0
Wurtemberg, 1851, 3 k., on orange-yellow paper,* no gum	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6 k., on blue-green*	4	4	0
Ditto, 1858, 18 kr., blue, imperf., thinned	2	8	0
Ditto, 1861, 18 kr., deep blue, perf.	2	4	0
Roumania, 1859, 5 paras, black on white	21	0	0

Sale of 12 February, 1914.

Barbados, 1873, Large Star, 1s., black, block of 6, mint	9	15	0
Ditto, 1861–70, ½d., green, block of 21, mint	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., black, block of 12, mint	4	15	0
British South Africa, £1, blue, block of 4, mint	5	5	0
Canada, 1852, 6d., dull purple on thick, hard paper, S.G. 15*a**	7	10	0
Great Britain, 1d., red, Archer roulettes, on entire	2	10	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion,* close margins	3	15	0
Ditto, 4d., ditto,* ditto	3	2	6
St. Vincent, 1862, 1d., rose-red, rough perfs. 14 to 16, block of 15, mint	6	15	0
Western Australia, 1861, 6d., purple-brown, S.G. 39,* no gum	1	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, S.G. 37, pair*	3	6	0
Ditto, 1860, 2d., orange-vermilion, rouletted,* part gum	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., sage-green,* full gum, short margins	1	16	0

Sale of 26 February, 1914.

Barbados, 1d. on half 5s., thin spot	4	15	0
British Guiana, 1852, 4 c., black on deep blue	6	0	0
Great Britain, 1860, 1½d., rosy mauve, vertical strip of 3	3	15	0
Saxony, 3 pf., pale red, slight defect	5	5	0
Switzerland, 1843, 5 c., green	3	7	6

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Caxtons and British Guianas.

RIDICULE, toleration and appreciation are very frequently the successive stages of new movements in many affairs of life, and Philately in its successful career has passed through them all. Although in the twentieth century it is no longer necessary to vindicate the claims of stamp-collecting to the sympathies of the public, critics are still to be met with who fail to see that "any real value can attach to little pieces of paper," who blandly contrast the artistic or intrinsic merits of a postage stamp with some great object of art, and draw invidious comparisons between the values attached to a stamp as against a picture. There can, of course, be no comparison between these objects on the score of art, but, as regards value, it must be borne in mind that the sums frequently paid for works of art are in no way commensurate with their beauty alone, but are guided by the inevitable law of supply and demand, their relative rarity being the absolutely dominant factor in determining their realizable value. In this respect Philately only follows the normal groove of all collecting, and a Philatelist is just as sane in paying a large sum for a stamp of which only perhaps half a dozen copies exist, as would be an enthusiast for old china or furniture, under the like conditions.

The recent disposal of the Caxton books of the Duke of Devonshire to an American purchaser affords a palpable verification of our observations, and in a very sensible article *The Times*, of the 20th March, makes commentaries hereon that may well be laid before stamp collectors for their edification—and consolation. The article in question considers that the nation is not much the poorer for the dispersal of these ancient tomes, as they are at once so scarce as to be impossible to collect in completion and are of no especial beauty or educational merit. These two arguments may well

apply to the large proportion of our rarest stamps that are gradually, like the Caxtons, filtering away to the other side of the Atlantic—never to return.

Our contemporary writes:—

"There are fortunately enough incunabula all over the world, in public and in private possession, to show us what early printed books are like. They are not always of striking typographical merit; and even when they are masterpieces of the printer's skill their beauty is not of a kind which elevates or soothes. The finest type, the fairest paper, the tallest copy can never, like some Attic vase, 'tease us out of thought.' The art of printing is at the best a subsidiary art, and to appraise a book solely for its form or for its date is a perversity. The grotesque importance attached to pieces of paper is nowhere better illustrated than in the prices paid by collectors of postage stamps, but the sums realized by printed books are often hardly less fantastic."

"Caxton's books have no spiritual value. Neither have they, however rare and well preserved, even when they are unique, any value as works of art comparable with that of great pictures."

The concluding sentences clearly denote the analogy between these Caxtons and valuable stamps, and the "grotesque importance" is founded on absolutely similar conditions, namely, that rarity alone, irrespective of any claim to beauty, artistic taste, or educational purposes, is the main factor of the case. The case is, however, stronger in that of the rarest stamps. Many of these, as the Post Office Mauritius, the Hawaiians, the British Guiana issues of 1850–56, or many of the Confederate Locals and United States Postmasters' stamps, to paraphrase *The Times* expression, are "frankly unreadable," the equivalent to being, in philatelic parlance, absolutely hideous. The value attached to the rarest of these stamps is, however, enormously greater in proportion to that accorded to Caxton's type. The amount paid for the Duke of Devonshire's books has not transpired, but may well be in scores of thousands. If we allow two, three, or even five thousand pounds for the rarest of these—in each case an entire book—it is absolutely nothing in comparison with the value attaching to the archaic item of typography that constitutes an early British Guiana. The 2 c. of 1850, of which only some six or eight copies are known, consists simply of a circular printer's rule, containing thirteen battered capitals for the name, one numeral and four lower-case letters for the value—merely nineteen pieces of type, and not equivalent to even a line of printed matter. The value of a printed book on these lines would be an inconceivable sum, and there can be no doubt that the rarest early British Guianas hold the world's record as the most valuable instances recorded of printer's work. In such case no fears need be entertained as to their future value being maintained in full, and should the several pecuniary assessments of the Caxtons during the past century be followed in the case of the rarer stamps, there can hardly be a limit to their appraisement by future generations.

To all collectors, as well as those of books or stamps, there will always remain the absolutely human—if intrinsically despicable—instinct which delights in the possessions that other less fortunate mortals are unable to attain.

A Rare Die Proof of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.

By E. D. BACON.



PROOF impressions in black are occasionally met with of the Britannia design without expressed value, that was used by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co. for some of the stamps of Barbados, Mauritius and Trinidad. Of these I have seen die proofs of the stamps of all three colonies and also proofs of the plate made for Barbados. In addition to these, a very rare die proof impression is known without any name in the label at the foot of the stamp. His Majesty the King has recently acquired a specimen of this, and the question has arisen in my mind as to which of the three colonies it should be allocated.

Mr. James D. Heath, the Managing Director of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., has kindly allowed me to investigate the firm's books, and this is what I find: The first supply of stamps sent to Mauritius and Trinidad left London the same day—December 21, 1848—while the first consignment to Barbados was not forwarded until three years later, viz. December 30, 1851. The stamps sent to the first two colonies were included in the same invoice to the Crown Agents, and the invoice states that the die used for the Trinidad stamps was taken from the Mauritius die.

The difficulty is, however, not yet solved, for it is by no means certain that the original die had the name "Mauritius" upon it. If it had, the die proof impressions with the label blank should at first sight be classed under Trinidad, because the variety would probably originate in this way. An impression of the Mauritius die would be taken up on a roller, the word "Mauritius" would be removed from the design on the roller, an impression would then be transferred to a flat piece of steel and the name "Trinidad" engraved in the vacant space. But seeing that the Mauritius and Trinidad stamps were sent off on the same day, the orders for them were probably also received at or about the same time. In which case the original die might well have had the label blank. Then a secondary die for each colony would be made from it by taking a roller impression and transferring this to two flat pieces of steel, on which the names "Mauritius" and "Trinidad" would be engraved respectively.

There is nothing to show in Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s books, neither can any member of the firm say now, which of these two methods was followed. There is only one other way of determining the matter,

and that is by comparing the actual sizes of the pieces of steel used for the several dies. Fortunately some of the impressions of these dies are on sufficiently large pieces of card to allow of this being done. Mr. R. B. Yardley and Mr. Henry Grey both possess proofs from the die with blank label, which correspond in every particular with His Majesty the King's specimen. These three impressions show that the size of the actual piece of steel was 56½ by 74½ mm. His Majesty also possesses a proof impression of the Mauritius die, which shows that the size of the piece of steel was 77 by 48 mm.; Mr. Yardley has a specimen of the Barbados die, which shows that the piece of steel measured 42 by 74 mm.; and Mr. Grey has a similar specimen of the Trinidad die, from which it can be seen that the piece of steel in this case measured 42 by 78 mm.

The deduction to be drawn from this evidence is that the proof impressions without any name could not have been taken from either of the three dies used respectively for Mauritius, Trinidad, and Barbados. It is equally certain that they come from a fourth die, but for what purpose or at what period this was laid down it is impossible for me to say. When I started my investigations, I fully anticipated that the die with the label blank would turn out to be one of three dies used for Mauritius, Trinidad, and Barbados. The denouement is therefore a great surprise to me, and I have no doubt that it will prove equally so to other philatelists.

Further Notes on the First Issue of Victoria.

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG.



LTHOUGH the earliest stamps of Victoria have been in existence just as long as the earliest ones of New South Wales, and while the latter have been so extensively studied and written about that there *appears* to be very little more, at any rate at the present moment, to find out about them, the former still present many difficulties, and there are many problems to solve.

Mr. David Hill, in *The Federal Australian Philatelist*, Vols. I and II, paved the way by publishing many important official letters and documents, but the first real attempt to solve any of the various philatelic problems in these interesting stamps was made by our President, Mr. M. P. Castle, in Vol. II of *The London Philatelist* in 1893, under the title "Half-hours with Australian Stamps."

This was, I believe, the first subdivision of the earliest stamps of Victoria in a scientific manner ever published. In addition, the discovery of the two states of the die of the 3d., due to the keen eye of Mr. M. P. Castle, is also mentioned and described for the first time in the above-mentioned papers.

The subdivision of the various printings given at the end of the second paper (*L.P.*, Vol. II, p. 105) holds good, with one or two slight modifications, to the present day. Comment is needless!

It is hardly necessary to explain why the plating of these stamps has received so little attention. They are, as every one knows, lithographs, and the varieties are not *types*, but only *flaws on the stone.* The plating of the various settings is, however, of some value, as it enables the collector to determine the setting to which any stamp belongs even if it does not possess any margins. The number of settings that have not yet been plated is still considerable, and some are so difficult, on account of the scarcity of pairs and blocks, that it will be many years before they are all finished.

At the exhibition held in London in 1906 were shown reconstructed settings of the 1d. and 3d. of Thos. Ham's second printing, with stamps very close together; of the 3d. Campbell and Fergusson printing with spacing $1\frac{1}{2}$–2 mm. apart, in a sheet of ninety-six, consisting of four panes of twenty-four; and of the later printings by the same firm of the 1d. and 3d. values with stamps spaced $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 mm. apart, all the latter being shown in similar reconstructed sheets of ninety-six each, also made up in panes of twenty-four. It is the latter setting of the 1d. that Mr. C. L. Pack has rediscovered.

On January 2nd, 1908, a paper was read on the subject of these printings, which was published in *The London Philatelist* for April, May, and June, 1913. No illustrations of the settings or means of identifying the various flaws were given, and for several reasons.

The first was that it was thought to be a pity to illustrate settings in which a large number of the specimens were not unused, and which would have to be photographed again for the illustrations in the work which the Royal Philatelic Society hopes to publish some day on the stamps of Victoria. The second was that the work just mentioned would be of greater interest if it contained investigations and new discoveries which had not been published before. It appears, however, that some years will elapse before this work can be produced, and as it has been suggested that the withholding of discoveries is unfair to collectors, these settings will be illustrated in the best condition it has been possible to make them. One of the chief difficulties in plating these stamps was that the sizes of the sheets were not known, and another was to distinguish between the flaws that were constant, and those that were peculiar to one particular stamp of one particular printing.

Once the fact was established that in the case of all the Campbell and Fergusson printings there were twenty-four varieties only, arranged in a particular way, namely, four rows of six stamps, and that any deviations from that arrangement were due to repairs to the stone, a good many of the difficulties were cleared up.

The existence of varieties due to repairs done to different parts of the stone has been recognized for a long time in the case of the lithographed 2d. of 1854, generally known as the "Queen on Throne" type, and in that particular stamp the lettering in the corners makes it easy to detect any unusual combination. However, when the plating marks of the 1d. Campbell and Fergusson are familiar it is quite easy to detect a repair. When the collection was shown in 1906, there were two of these varieties: Nos. 6 and 13 in a horizontal pair, instead of Nos. 6 and 1; also 6+5+6 in a horizontal strip of three. Since then I have been fortunate enough

to find 11+12+11+12 in a horizontal strip of four, and a block of four connecting up all four panes, being numbers

24	19
6	15

No. 15 being evidently substituted for No. 1. There is also a copy of No. 7; evidently, judging by the width of the lower margin, from the bottom row of the pane or sheet instead of the second. All the above are in the rose or pink shades.

Mr. C. L. Pack has, in the same shade, the same combination 6+5+6, and his strip is exactly the same as the one mentioned above. He has also a very interesting block of four—

18	15
24	21

a very heavy printing in which all four stamps show signs of wear; and, in addition, No. 18 has a large, white spot in the north-east corner, and in the case of No. 15 the whole of that part of the stamp below the "IA" of "VICTORIA" and the corner ornament, and above the left arm of the Queen, is badly worn and, possibly, slightly retouched. He has also a strip of three 5+6+5 in a pale, dull lake shade.

The other and earlier printing of the same setting, namely, the stamps in shades of brown, also appears to have had repairs done to the stone. Mr. Pack has a *horizontal* strip of three 18+1+2, while I have a *vertical* strip of four

17	instead of	17	or possibly	15	
23		23		21	
3		5		3	
9		11		9	

There can be, I think, no doubt that different stones were used for the stamps in shades of brown, from those used for the rose and pink stamps. None of the flaws, other than those constant to the twenty-four varieties which are common to both the brown and the rose stamps with wide spacing, occur in both shades.

The collection of the 1d. value of the first type which Mr. Pack sent for the inspection of members was a revelation to those who had the good fortune to see it. Not only were the Campbell and Fergusson printings represented by many pairs, strips, and blocks, all in the finest condition, but the very much scarcer printings of Thomas Ham were also exceedingly fine.

Being such an enthusiast in the study of the stamps of Victoria myself, I can fully appreciate the amount of time and labour Mr. Pack has devoted to them. I should like to add, further, that had I fully realized that he was doing more than noting the chief flaws of these stamps, I would have asked Mr. Castle to publish my own notes some years previously, in order to have saved the labour of discovering the plating guides twice over.

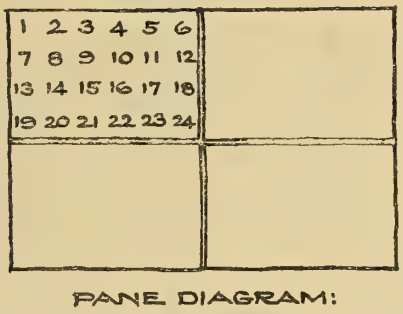
Mr. C. L. Pack gives a list of constant lithographic flaws in the 1d. of the Campbell and Fergusson printing, spaced $2\frac{1}{2}$–3 mm. apart, as plating guides, to which a few notes have been added, suggesting some alterations and additions, leaving Mr. Pack's own notes intact.

PLATING GUIDES FOR THE 1*d.*, RED, AND 1*d.*, ROSE, OF THE "CAMPBELL PRINTS" OF VICTORIA, 1854.

By C. L. PACK.

Twenty-four Varieties, Six by Four, Composed a Pane: which Repeated Formed a Sheet of Four Panes (2 × 2) Containing Ninety-six Stamps.

1. Small white spot in background one millimeter to the right of veil, and slightly below line of chin: "O" of "ONE" joined to lower margin; a white oblique flaw $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm. long between upper arm and right border; dot of colour outside right frame $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. below north-east corner.



1.—Line cut of pane diagram of One Penny Victoria, 1854.

2. There is a small block of colour on lower frame directly under vertical stroke of the "E" in south-west corner: a minute white dot $\frac{3}{4}$ mm. to the right of top of "A" of "VICTORIA": small white dot before "E" of "ONE."

* *Note.*—The latter is not always visible.

3. There is usually a horizontal white spot on right edge of veil 1 mm. above shoulder: a white oblique spur below "Y" of "PENNY": a conspicuous triangular white spot between "A" of "VICTORIA" and north-east corner ornament.

4. Small hazy white dot between the "N's" of "PENNY"; "E" of "PENNY" like an inverted F.

Note.—The top bar of the "E" of "PENNY" is generally very faint, but just visible.

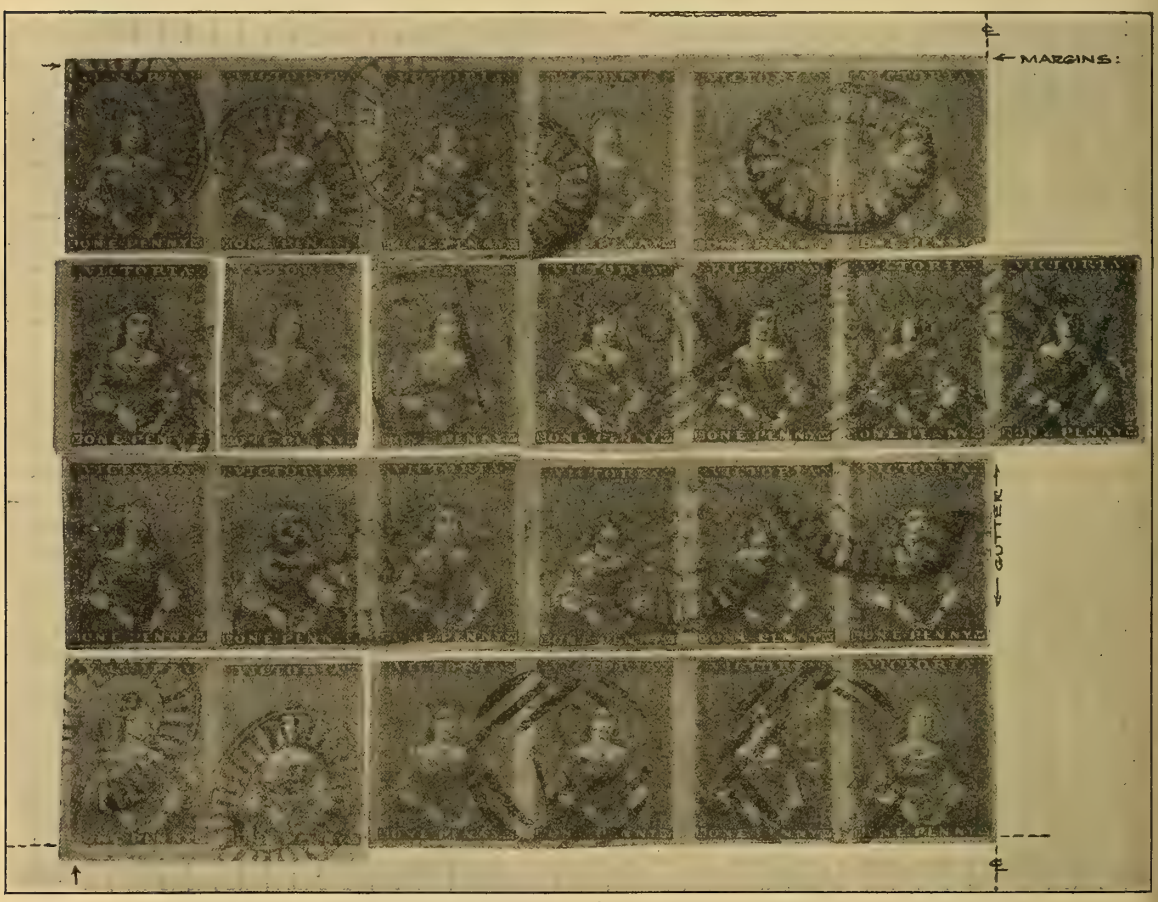
5. Two white dots between the "N" and "E" of "ONE": irregular white flaw in background at right of upper arm: sometimes a white spot between the bases of "R" and "I" of "VICTORIA."

Note.—The latter spot does not seem to occur on the rose and pink stamps. The lower right corner of the square containing "W" is generally broken.

6. White spots on top of crown: at left of left upper arm; and below left bracelet.

Note.—This should be the right arm of the Queen and right bracelet.

7. Small white dot in background 2 mm. to the right of crown: long oblique white flaw between right arm and right border: a white flaw in left border directly over the "E" in south-west corner.



A.—Half-tone cut of plating of One Penny, *red*, of Victoria, 1854. Campbell prints.

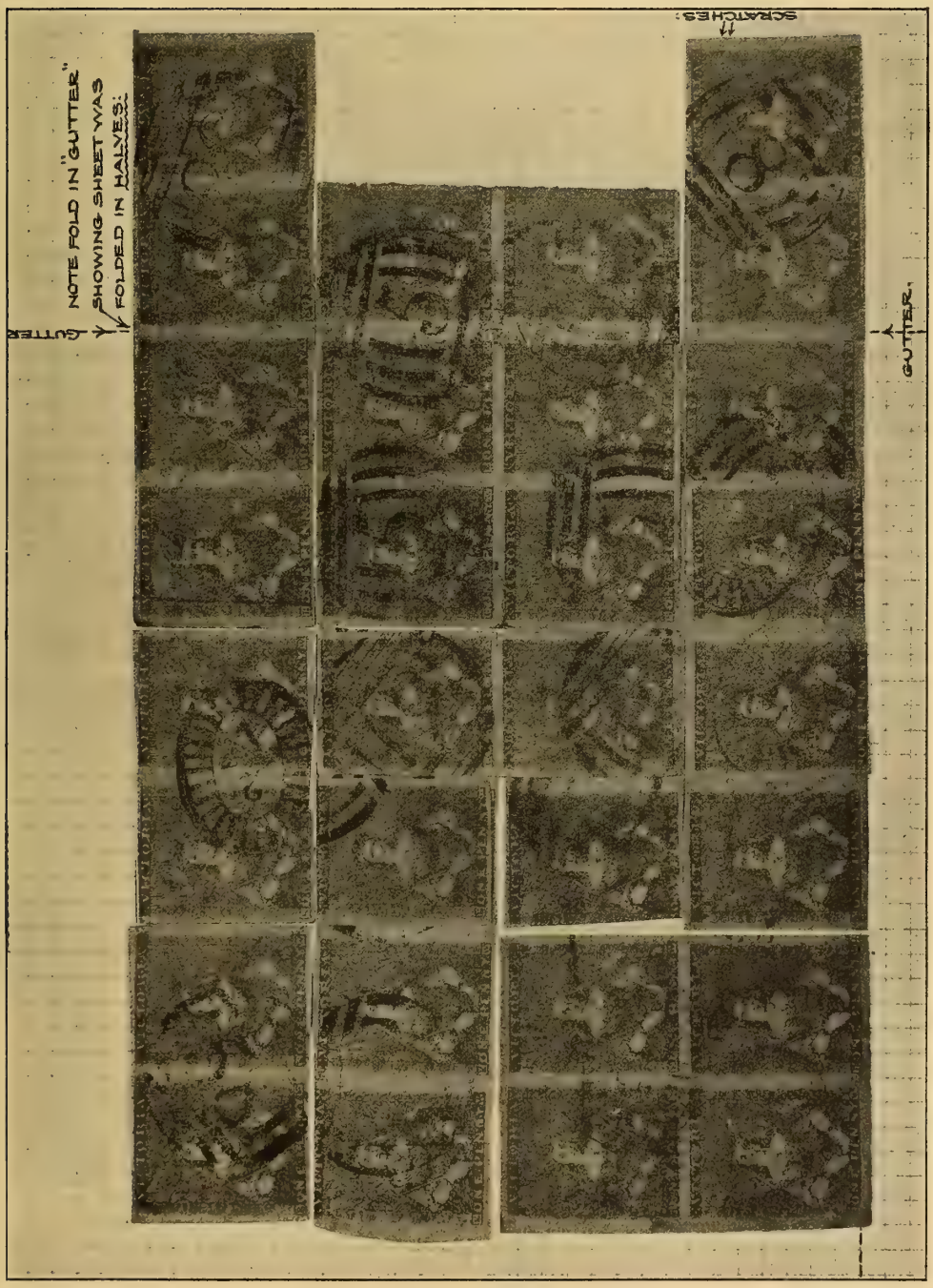
8. Inner edge of right border is broken 4½ mm. down from top: small red spur from lower line of the square at south-east corner, projecting upwards between the lower angles of "W."

Note.—There is also a small white mark between the top of the "C" and the arm of the "T" of "VICTORIA."

9. White spot in background against left border in line with top of corsage: "E" of "PENNY" more like an L than an E.

Note.—The latter peculiarity is not a constant flaw.

10. There is a white diagonal dash pointing north-east at middle of waistline, usually forming a clear right angle with one of the diagonal shade-



B.—Half-tone cut of plating of One Penny, *rose*, of Victoria, 1854. Campbell prints.

lines of dress that run in the opposite direction : there is a white dot on the dress directly over "Y" of "PENNY": also a white triangular dot after "A" of "VICTORIA."

11. A conspicuous vertical white dash at right of and close to the first "N" of "PENNY": white oblique dashes between "R" and "I" of "VICTORIA" and following "A."

Note.—There are also dashes to the right of the second "N" of "PENNY" at the foot, and to the right of the "Y" at the top.

12. Small white dot following "A" of "VICTORIA," below the level of top of letter; irregular base-line below the "E" in south-west corner and the "O" and "N" of "ONE."

13. A triangular white flaw in right border 1 mm. above the "W" in south-east corner: there is a white dot on right edge of left border 10 mm. down from top of stamp.

14. There is a white flaw in background directly under "C" of "VICTORIA": a large irregular oblique flaw at right of right arm, like similar ones on Nos. 1, 5, and 7.

Note.—The flaw under the "C" mentioned above is rather a weakness in the lines of the background. The large oblique flaw is at right of the *left* arm of the Queen.

15. There is a long white notch in lower edge of stamp below "NE" of "ONE": there is a white dot in background 2 mm. to the right of edge of veil and in line with mouth: a small dot after "A" of "VICTORIA."

16. "P" of "PENNY" joined with white border below it: white flaw in left border directly over the "E" in south-west corner: white spot on dress below left shoulder and just to the right of scepter.

Note.—This should be *right* shoulder.

17. White dots like periods following "P" and both "N's" of "PENNY"; also a white spot after "Y": a white dot precedes top of "E" of "ONE": a triangular white dot after "A" of "VICTORIA."

18. Red spot on wrist of left arm, just below bracelet.

Note.—This should be *right* arm, but spot not always constant. This stamp can be best identified by the process of exhaustion, i.e. by ascertaining that it is not any of the others. There is sometimes a spot between the "N" and "E" of "ONE," and also between the last "N" and "Y" of "PENNY" near the foot of the "Y." The left side of the square containing "W" is bent inwards towards the top of the left arm of the "W."

19. Lower edge of south-west corner is shaved off so that the "E" in south-west corner has no base: large white oblique flaw, as in Nos. 1, 5, 7, and 14, between right arm and right border; white spot in background at right of veil and close to its edge, and on line with neck.

Note.—Should be *left* arm.

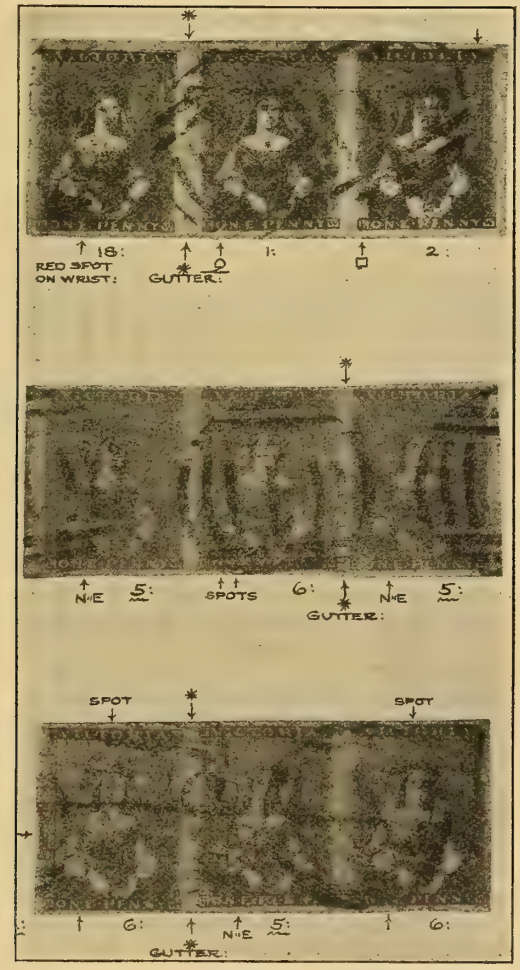
20. White dot between tops of "N" and "Y" of "PENNY": small red spur on lower edge at south-west corner of square containing the "W": small white dot after "A" of "VICTORIA."

21. White flaw at right of right arm nearly a rhomboid in shape: usually left border shows a white flaw just above the "E" in south-west corner: small white spot in left border half-way up.

Note.—Should be *left* arm.

22. Lower frame-line thick and bulging below "O" of "ONE": white dot in "C" of "VICTORIA": also in between upper arms of cross in north-east corner.

23. White spot on right edge of left border 2 mm. above tip of scepter: white oblique dash parallel to, and to the right of, the right arm of the "Y" of "PENNY": several white flaws in background at right of Queen, being



C.—Half-tone cut of three strips of One Penny Victorias, showing misplaced transfers. Campbell prints.

especially noticeable in the rose prints: triangular spot at right of "A" of "VICTORIA."

Note.—Should be left arm. There is a very noticeable large white spot 3 mm. to the right of the Queen's head and on a level with the crown, with two lines of colour crossing it at right angles.

24. Heavy line of colour above the "E" in south-west corner: white spot after "A" of "VICTORIA": lower left loop of bow on breast is whiter than in other types.

* These notes have been added by L. L. R. Hausburg.

Mr. Pack also sent the accompanying blocks illustrating—

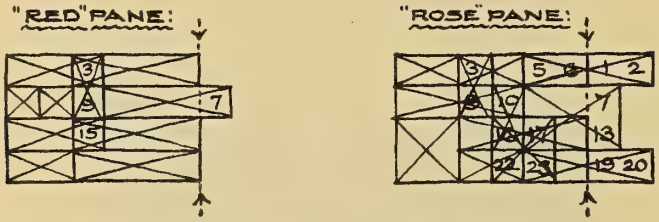
1. The setting in four panes of twenty-four of the 1d., red, and 1d., rose, of the Campbell and Fergusson printings.

A. A setting of the twenty-four varieties of the 1d., red.

B. A similar setting of the 1d., rose.

C. Substituted transfers. Owing undoubtedly to the unequal wear of the stone, some of the transfers composing a pane became defective and were replaced by transfers of other types, producing in this manner abnormal sequences of types. If such unusual panes are met with during the solution of a "plating problem," it will readily be seen that much uncertainty and confusion are the result.

1 A is a comparative diagram of the platings in brick-red and rose shades, showing how certain vertical pairs and blocks in one key the horizontal pairs and strips of the other, and provide a proof of the correctness of the plating.



1 A.—Line cut of plating diagrams of One Penny, *red* and *rose*, Victoria. Campbell prints.

Occasional Notes.

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION IN CONNECTION WITH THE CONGRESS.

THE meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society for May 21st has been altered to the day previous—on *Wednesday, May 20th, at 8 p.m.*—when it is proposed to hold a small Philatelic Exhibition in connection with the Reception given by the Society to the Delegates of the forthcoming Philatelic Congress.

Fellows who are willing to assist by exhibiting stamps are invited to communicate as soon as possible with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, 4 Southampton Row. The Library at Southampton Row will be devoted to the purposes of the Exhibition and the Reception of the Delegates, but as the space is limited not more than sixteen sheets in all (about 10 × 8 in.) can be accepted from any Fellow. The aim of the Society is to have a philatelic display rather than one of rarities only, and it is especially desirous that representative selections of the choicest and most interesting specimens of each country may be shown.

Every precaution with regard to the safety of the exhibits will be taken, which will be insured and promptly returned, free of charge, to their respective owners. It is therefore hoped that Fellows will loyally co-operate, so as to render the Exhibition interesting to the Members of the Philatelic Congress and other visitors. Promises of exhibits from many prominent collectors have already been received.

It should be added that this Exhibition will include other objects of philatelic interest, and that the stamps will be shown in glazed frames. Fellows are invited to send a portion of their collection, choosing an issue or issues of stamps which they consider of special philatelic interest. Exhibits should be sent to care of the Hon. Secretary, Royal Philatelic Society, 4 Southampton Row, so as to arrive not later than Tuesday morning, May 19th, but particulars should be sent to him as soon as possible.

As the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society are the hosts of the Delegates and members of their families at the Congress, it is hoped that as many as possible will attend the soirée on May 20th, accompanied by their families, and also the dinner at the Trocadero on May 21st.

THE SIXTH PHILATELIC CONGRESS OF GREAT BRITAIN, LONDON, 1914.

PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, MAY 20TH, 21ST, AND 22ND, 1914, AT 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

April 8th, 1914.

MEETINGS OF THE CONGRESS.—The Congress will be opened at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, May 20th, and the Meeting will last until about 1 p.m. The second Business Meeting will be held on Wednesday afternoon from 3 to 5 p.m., and the third and final meeting on Friday morning from 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Details will be published in the Official Programme issued free of charge at the first Meeting. Thirty-five Societies have already appointed Delegates. All those Societies who have not done so, and who wish to be represented at the Congress, should elect their Delegates *at once*, and inform the Hon. Secretary of the Congress of their names and addresses.

RECEPTION BY THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 20TH.—The Reception will be held in the Library, at 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C., on Wednesday evening, May 20th, at 8 p.m. There will be a Display of Stamps and other objects of Philatelic interest. Refreshments will be provided for the Delegates, the Members of the various Committees, and their friends.

VISIT TO WINDSOR.—His Majesty the King has graciously invited the Delegates of the forthcoming Congress and the Members of the various Committees, accompanied by members of their families, to visit Windsor Castle *on the morning of Thursday, May 21st.* Applications for tickets, which are *strictly not transferable*, must be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the

Congress *not later than May 5th*, and the full name and address of each person for whom the tickets are asked must be given. The number of visitors can in no case exceed *two hundred.* The tickets will be handed out in the train between Paddington and Windsor, or on arrival at Windsor Castle. The party will be shown round the State Apartments in sections of twenty persons, the first section starting at 10.30 a.m. sharp, and the next two sections following at intervals of five minutes each. The fourth section will start at 11.15 a.m., and the fifth and sixth sections again at intervals of five minutes each. Should there be over 180 visitors, the remaining number will start at 12.45 p.m. Visitors will be at liberty, while awaiting their turn to be shown over the State Apartments, to visit the North Terrace, the Round Tower, St. George's Chapel, the Albert Chapel and the Royal Mews. Arrangements have been made with the Great Western Railway to run a special train, consisting of saloon carriages, leaving Paddington at 9.15 a.m. and arriving at Windsor at 10 a.m. The same train will leave Windsor for Paddington, on the return journey, at 3.20 p.m., arriving at Paddington at 3.55 p.m. The price of the return tickets will be 2s. 9d. each, to be forwarded with the application. Arrangements have also been made to provide luncheon at the White Hart Hotel, at Windsor, at the price of 2s. 6d. per head, payable in advance. There will be *no* Business Meeting of the Congress on Thursday, May 21st.

THE BANQUET.—The Banquet will take place on Thursday, May 21st, at 7.30 for 7.45 p.m., at the Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly, W. (Evening Dress.) Every Delegate or Member of the Committees is entitled to two tickets at the price of 5s. each, and to any further number at the price of 7s. 6d. each. Tickets for any one not connected with the Congress can only be applied for through a Delegate or a Member of the Committees, who must furnish the full name and address of each guest. Application for tickets to the Banquet, accompanied by remittance, should be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the Congress as soon as possible, but in no case later than by *Monday, May 18th.*

GARDEN PARTY, GIVEN BY THE CHAIRMAN, MR. M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P., AT OAK HILL HOUSE, SEVENOAKS, KENT, ON FRIDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 22ND.—Details will be published later.

HOTEL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Executive Committee has made the following arrangements for the Delegates with the undermentioned Hotels :—

The Marble Arch Hotel, Marble Arch, W. Single rooms, including light, attendance, bath, and breakfast, at 5s. 6d. and 6s. 6d.

The Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, W.C. Single rooms, including light, attendance, bath, and breakfast, at 6s.

The Bedford Hotel, Southampton Row, W.C. Single rooms, including light, attendance, bath, and breakfast, at 5s.

The Premier Hotel (Temperance), Southampton Row, W.C. Single rooms, including light, attendance, bath, and breakfast, at 4s. 6d.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

29 HOLLAND VILLAS ROAD, KENSINGTON, LONDON, W.

THE FORTHCOMING PHILATELIC CONGRESS.

BY the time that our next issue is in our readers' hands the Sixth Philatelic Congress will have been "a thing of the past," and will, we sincerely hope, have been found to be as enjoyable as any of its predecessors. The main factor is the elements, which we trust will represent the somewhat fickle month of an English May at its best. The excursion to Windsor Castle, for which especial facilities have been so gracefully accorded by His Majesty, should afford a highly interesting visit for those who have not been privileged to inspect the historic home of English Royalty. The country at the end of May is always delightful, and the visits to Windsor and Sevenoaks will afford a view of some of the prettiest scenery in the home counties.

The festivities in London, under the experienced and capable guidance of Mr. Franz Reichenheim, will assuredly not be found lacking in anything that can conduce to the enjoyment of our visitors. As announced in the official notices of the Congress Committee, published in this number, it will be seen that the arrangements are practically all complete. It will, however, lighten the arduous duties of the Congress Committee if the Delegates and other visitors will in all cases make the earliest possible application for the tickets for the several items on the social programme. It only remains for us to express the sincere gratification that we know is felt by the Premier Society in welcoming the Delegates to London, and to hope that the Congress may be in every way pleasurable to every visitor.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting on May 7th Mr. H. J. Duveen will give a Display of German States Stamps, with Notes.

It has been decided to alter the date of the following meeting to Wednesday, *May 20th*, in place of Thursday, May 21st, when there will be a soirée and displays in connection with the Philatelic Congress, held in the Library, at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., at 8 p.m.

MEETING OF EXPERTS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

NOTICE is hereby given that the May meeting will be held *on May 14th, in place of May 21st*, owing to the Philatelic Congress.

POSTAGE DUE STAMPS FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

THE very numerous collectors of modern British issues have assuredly had no cause to complain of lack of variety during the past decade, and it now appears that yet another class is to be added in the guise of stamps denoting absence of prepayment. Opinions as to the collectability of these stamps vary considerably, but the announcement of their issue—which certainly seems called for—will be received with interest in all philatelic circles. This new postal feature is announced for the 20th inst. On and

after that date all surcharges on letters, parcels, and other postal packets, posted unpaid or underpaid, will be denoted by means of "postage due" labels, to be affixed to the covers and date-stamped before delivery.* The new system does not apply to Customs duty on parcels, to trade charges on cash-on-delivery packets, or to express fees.

PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT FOLKESTONE.

THE recently founded Cinque Ports Philatelic Society held a Philatelic Exhibition last month at Folkestone which afforded great interest to the numerous visitors and reflected the greatest credit upon the Executive Committee, and especially Miss Brandreth Gibbs, the able and energetic Hon. Secretary of the Society. Among well-known exhibits were Mr. L. A. B. Paine's four blocks of the first issue of Great Britain, Mr. C. H. L. Hayman's Chilian stamps, Mr. H. A. Spowart's Argentine, the Rev. J. W. Davison's Australians, Miss Brandreth Gibbs' French, and many others. A philatelic auction was also successfully held on the 28th March, and the result of the entire function undoubtedly is amply justified, as rewarding the enterprise and anticipations of its promoters.

"NEW SOUTH WALES" ADDENDA.

WE extract the paragraph following from the *Australian Stamp Journal* of March 10, denoting that the stamp referred to exists, although, as mentioned on page 262 of *New South Wales*, recently published by the Royal Philatelic Society, it is stated that no specimen of the one penny of 1881–84 watermark N S W and Crown, Type 2, was known to any member of the publishing committee with the perforation gauging 11.

"Mr. J. Dixon, of Merewether, writes us as follows:—'On looking through the perforations of stamps on page 414 of the new book on the *Postage Stamps of New South Wales*, part 2, I cannot find any mention of the one-penny perforated 11. On page 262 it is stated "No specimen of the 1d. in any shade is known to the committee perforated 11."

"'Enclosed you have a pair of these stamps which I have had for years, and were in my collection noted as perf. 11.'

"The accompanying illustration is a reproduction of these stamps in exact size, from which it will be seen that they are perf. 11 as stated by Mr. Dixon. Being in a pair and with wide outside margins, there can be no question of doubt in the matter. They are watermarked large crown and N S W, and are listed in Gibbons' Catalogue, No. 232."

This should be added to the Reference List, as also the following variety, which has been inadvertently omitted.

1897. Five shillings, reissued, perf. 11, 12 and compound imperf. vertically. Specimens of this variety are well known, Mr. Castle having a pair thus, perforated 11,

* Four values have now been issued.—ED.

CONTINENTAL PHILATELIC SOCIETIES.

THE Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society has recently paid a visit to several of the great cities of Belgium, France, and Germany, and has sent the following interesting notes of his experiences. The receptions accorded to Mr. Hausburg by the Société Française de Timbrologie and the Berliner Philatelisten Klub afford a very pleasing recognition of the position of the Royal Philatelic Society, and we sincerely trust that the recent happy interchange of membership between these three prominent Societies may be continued and developed. Philately is absolutely cosmopolitan ; the more we know of each other the greater the mutual advantages, and the Royal Philatelic Society will highly esteem the enrolment among its Fellows of Continental philatelists. Mr. Hausburg writes as follows :—

The Société Française de Timbrologie has recently moved into new and permanent quarters, which include space for their extensive library, at 5 Rue Molière, Avenue de l'Opéra, Paris.

On Thursday, March 26th, the members very kindly entertained Mrs. Hausburg and myself to a most sumptuous tea, and I had the pleasure of meeting again many old friends. Philatelists in France are justly proud of the success that attended the Exhibition held in Paris last year, and every one is most enthusiastic. Mr. A. Lavenir, the President, and the other members present asked me to convey their greetings to the members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and to inform them that whenever any of the latter should happen to be in Paris, a notification of their arrival to the Secretary at 5 Rue Molière would ensure a hearty welcome.

Mr. A. Lavenir, the President, and Mr. H. Templier, the late President, have since become Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, and others have expressed a wish to follow suit. I have been asked to say that any of our members who would like to join the Société Française would be made very welcome. The meetings take place on the first and third Wednesdays of each month at 9 p.m. The subscription for corresponding members is 5 frs.

I also spent a most pleasant evening at the Berliner Philatelisten Klub, of which I have been a member for some years, on the 2nd March. It was a large and enthusiastic gathering, and a very extensive and highly specialized collection of the stamps of Baden was shown, and was much appreciated, containing unused as well as used stamps in singles, pairs, strips and blocks, some of the latter being unique. There were also many specimens used on entires as well as all varieties of obliterations. Some idea of the size of the collection will be gathered from the fact that it occupied three large volumes.

Several of the most prominent members of the Berlin Club, such as Judge Lindenberg, Dr. Kalckhoff, and Dr. Pirl, have been Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society for some time, and two others, Messrs. J. Elster (the President) and A. Schwabe, have since joined. Messrs. M. P. Castle and F. Reichenheim, among others, are already members of the Berlin Club, and I feel sure that any others of our members who might like to join would be made welcome. On the other hand, also, there are so many notable Philatelists in Germany that we should be pleased to see more of them among us.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

British Levant.—We have seen the current 1½d. and 10d. Georgian stamps surcharged respectively 30 paras and 4 piastres, and a copy of the latter is also to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesives.

30 paras in black on 1½d., brown; perf. 15 × 14.
4 piastres ,, 10d., pale blue ,, ,,

Grenada.—Specimen copies of the 3d. and 1s. Georgian stamps, printed on the new surface-coloured paper, are before us.

Adhesives.

3d., purple on yellow; surface-coloured paper.
1s., black on green ,, ,,

India.—From the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Calcutta, per Mr. Wilmot Corfield, and Mr. W. T. Wilson, we have received the Georgian 3 pies, ½ a. and 1 a. stamps, overprinted "C.E.F.," in black, with an intimation that other denominations will follow.

Adhesives.

3 pies, grey, overprinted "C.E.F.," in black.
½ a., green ,, ,, ,,
1 a., rose-carmine ,, ,, ,,

Chamba.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the 1 rupee Georgian ordinary and Service stamps, and informs us that he has received 2 as. and 4 as. of the Service set as well.

Adhesive. 1 rupee, green and brown.

Official.

2 as., mauve.
4 as., olive-green.
1 r., green and brown.

Gwalior.—From the same source we have received the Georgian 12 as. ordinary and the 4 as. Official stamp. The *Stamp Lover* chronicles the 6 as. ordinary.

Adhesives.

6 as., olive-bistre.
12 as., dull claret.

Official. 4 as., olive.

Jhind—Mr. W. T. Wilson has also sent us sets of ordinary and Official stamps of the Georgian type, the overprints reading JIND / STATE and JIND / STATE / SERVICE in black.

Adhesives.

3 pies, slate-grey.
½ a., green.
1 a., rose-carmine.
2 as., mauve.
3 ,, orange-brown.
4 ,, olive.
6 ,, olive-bistre.
8 ,, mauve.
12 ,, dull claret.
1 r., green and brown.

Officials.

3 pies, slate-grey.
½ a., green.
1 a., rose-carmine.
2 as., mauve.
4 ,, olive.
8 ,, mauve.
1 r., green and brown.

Jhind State.—Mr. A. Scheindling sends us a used pair of the Official stamp, Gibbons' No. 530, one of which is surcharged "Hind," instead of Jhind, and a used single copy of No. 531 with similar surcharge. The surcharge on the stamps is exactly in the middle of the stamps, but not on the side (thus causing the "J" being placed on the next stamp).

Official Stamps.

1903–6, ½ anna, green; surcharged "Hind" [State.
1 anna, carmine; surcharged "Hind" [State.

Malta.—The 2½d. value of the Georgian set has appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent a copy.

Adhesive.

2½d., bright blue; multiple; perf. 14.

Morocco Agencies.—We have seen the current 1d. British stamp with the usual surcharge 10 centimos, etc., for use here.

Adhesive.

10 centimos on 1d., scarlet; perf. 15 × 14.

NEW ZEALAND.—The *Stamp Lover* informs us that the 2s. Postal Fiscal has been reissued on new paper, and with new perforation, to supersede the pictorial 2s.

Postal Fiscal.

2s., deep greyish blue; wmk. single-lined "N Z" and Star (close); perf. 14

EUROPE.

ALBANIA.—We read in the *Stamp Lover* that the current ordinary stamps with portrait of Skanderbeg have been overprinted "T" with "TAKSE" placed diagonally across the letter by handstamps in blue on 2 c. and 10 c., in red on 5 c. and 25 c., and in black on 50 c.

BAVARIA.—Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have shown us very handsome sets of stamps with portrait of the new King. The values up to 80 pf. show a three-quarter-face portrait, and the mark values a profile head. The head is on solid ground in a circle, value in figures at top, and "BAYERN" in caps on lined ground at foot. The values 3, 5, 10, and 20 mark stamps are of large size, and the head of the King is surrounded by a wreath. The watermark is wavy lines, horizontal on the values up to 80 pf., and vertical on the mark denominations. Perforations 14×14½ for the pfennig values and 11½ the remainder.

Adhesives.

3 pf., brown.	60 pf., deep green.
5 ,, green.	80 ,, rich violet.
10 ,, red.	1 m., deep brown.
20 ,, blue.	2 m., purple.
25 ,, grey-black.	3 m., vermilion.
30 ,, deep orange.	5 m., dark blue.
40 ,, deep olive.	10 m., deep green.
50 ,, claret.	20 m., rosy sepia.

DENMARK.—The *Stamp Lover* chronicles the 2, 3, and 4 öre stamps printed on the paper watermarked with Multiple Crosses.

Adhesives.

2 öre, carmine; wmk. Multiple Crosses.
3 ,, grey ,, ,,
4 ,, blue ,, ,,

HOLLAND.—The 1½ c. stamp has, it is stated, undergone a change of colour. Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a specimen which cannot be described as in ultramarine colour. We should call it dull blue.

Adhesive. 1½ c., dull blue.

SERVIA.—It is reported in the *Stamp Lover* that the 5 and 10 para values of the Postage Due stamps have appeared on thick glazed white wove paper, perf. 11½.

Postage Dues.

5 para, rosy mauve; thick glazed white wove; paper perf. 11½.
10 para, blue; thick glazed white wove; paper perf. 11½.

SWEDEN.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received the 4 öre Official stamp printed on the paper with wavy lines watermark.

Official.

4 öre, lilac; watermark wavy lines.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The 4 c. and 30 c. values are added by the *Stamp Lover* to the set watermarked honeycomb.

Adhesives.

4 centavos, dull purple; honeycomb wmk.
30 ,, claret ,,

CUBA.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* chronicles a new issue. The design consists of a map of the Caribbean Sea showing Cuba, Jamaica, Central America and the south end of Florida, inscription on all sides.

The set is accompanied by a stamp to secure "Special Delivery" which bears a picture of an aeroplane flying over the port of Havana.

Adhesives.

1 centavo, green.	8 centavos, olive.
2 centavos, red.	10 ,, sepia.
3 ,, violet.	50 ,, orange.
5 ,, blue.	$1 ,, black.

Special Delivery.

10 centavos, dark blue.

NICARAGUA.—It is reported in *Mekeel's Weekly* that the higher values of the Official series of 1911–12 have been pressed into service for ordinary use. The surcharge reads "Vale—c 0.02" and "Vale—c 0.05" in two lines and the word "Oficial" obliterated by a thick black line formed of two thin rules. All surcharges are in black.

Provisionals.

c 0.02 on 2 p., light blue Official stamps of 1911–12.
c 0.05 on 5 p., light blue Official stamps of 1911–12.

According to the *Metropolitan Philatelist* the new set of stamps for this country will shortly be put on sale. They are of two designs, the National Palace and the Cathedral de Leon. Values and colours are as follows:—

½ c., blue, Palace.
1 c., green ,,
2 c., red, Cathedral.
3 c., terra-cotta, Palace.
4 c., vermilion, Cathedral.
5 c., dark blue, Palace.
6 c., dark brown, Cathedral.
10 c., yellow, Cathedral.
15 c., violet, Palace.
20 c., navy blue, Cathedral.
25 c., orange, Palace.
50 c., sky-blue Cathedral.

The same values will be printed in sky-blue and surcharged "Oficial."

SALVADOR.—To the new set now appearing, *Mekeel's Weekly* adds the 10 c. The portrait is that of Juan Manual Rodequez.

Adhesive.

10 c., orange and dark brown; no wmk.; perf. 11½.

URUGUAY.—Messrs. Bright and Son inform us that a change of colour has taken place in the current 1, 2, and 4 c. values. We noted the change in the 2 c. on page 240, Vol. XXII.

Adhesives.

1 c., yellow-green, instead of dull green.
4 c., orange, instead of yellow.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

FRENCH GUINEA.—A new set of Postage Due stamps has appeared, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent the 5 c. value and a list of the remaining denominations.

The figures of value in colour appear on a square white tablet in the centre within a fancy design. The inscriptions read, "Guinee, Chiffre Taxe, A Percevoir, Afrique Occidentale Francaise." Perf. 14 × 13½.

Postage Dues.

5 c., green.
10 c., carmine.
15 c., grey.
20 c., brown.
30 c., blue.
50 c., black.
60 c., orange.
1 franc, violet.

MAURITANIA.—For new set of Postage Due stamps see under heading French Guinea.

ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE ISLANDS.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the ¼ c. of the new Ceres type set; the values are ¼, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 5, 7½, 8, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 c., and 1 escudo.

SENEGAL.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1 c. of the new Pictorial issue, and a list of the remaining values and colours.

Oblong in shape with village scene; perf. 14 × 13.

Adhesives.

1 c., brown and violet.
2 c., black and blue.
4 c., grey and brown.
5 c., yellow-green and green.
10 c., orange and carmine.
20 c., brown and black.
25 c., ultramarine and blue.
30 c., black and carmine.
35 c., orange and violet.
40 c., violet and green.
45 c., blue and brown.
50 c., purple and blue.
75 c., grey and carmine.
1 franc, violet and black.
2 ,, carmine and blue.
5 ,, green and violet.

TÉTE.—We have seen a set of the Ceres type ¼, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 2½, 5, 7½, 8, 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 c., and 1 c., and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent a sample copy.

TIMOR.—We have seen a set of the Ceres type ½, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, 12, 16, 20, 40, 58, 76 as., 1 and 3 p., and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent a sample copy.

UPPER SENEGAL-NIGER.—The 1 c. value, and a list of the remaining values and colours of a new pictorial set, are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Upright rectangular in shape with native on camel for the picture; perf. 13 × 14.

Adhesives.

1 c., purple and violet.
2 c., grey and purple.
4 c., black and blue.
5 c., yellow-green and green.
10 c., orange and carmine
20 c., purple and black.
25 c., ultramarine and blue.
30 c., brown and purple.
35 c., carmine and violet.
40 c., grey and carmine.
45 c., blue and brown.
50 c., black and green.
75 c., orange and brown.
1 franc, brown and purple.
2 ,, green and blue.
5 ,, violet and black.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Council for the Year 1913-14.

President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. BACON.
Hon. Secretary—L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

W. W. CORFIELD.
D. C. GRAY.
T. W. HALL.
J. R. LAING.
CAPT. G. F. NAPIER.
F. J. PEPLOW.
FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
BARON P. DE WORMS.
R. B. YARDLEY.

THE twelfth meeting of the season 1913-14 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 19th March, 1914, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, T. W. Hall, Leicester A. B. Paine, F. C. Graham, Baron P. de Worms, Capt. G. S. F. Napier, I. J. Simons, Lance E. Hall, B. D. Knox, C. R. Wickins, D. C. Gray, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, Herbert R. Oldfield, Col. J. Bonhote, James Marshall, Jun., (Associate).

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 5th March, 1914, were read and signed as correct.

A letter was read from Mr. Langford intimating the death of Mr. J. H. Abbott, an old and valued member of the Society, on the 1st of March last. The intimation was received with much regret, and the Assistant Hon. Secretary was requested to communi-

cate with Mr. Langford and ask him to convey to the relatives of the late Mr. Abbott an expression of the sincere sympathy felt by the Fellows of the Society with the members of Mr. Abbott's family in the loss they had sustained.

A letter was read from the Hon. Secretary of the Sydney Philatelic Club expressing their sympathy in the loss this Society had sustained owing to the death of the late Mr. Tilleard.

A letter was also read from the Hon. Secretary of the Sydney Philatelic Club conveying the congratulations of their members to the Publication Committee of this Society upon the completion of the work contained in Part 2 of the History of the Stamps of New South Wales.

A ballot was then taken for the election of the following candidates, who were declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society.

Mr. Nicolas Bjorklund, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Clifford W. Kissinger, proposed by Mr. L H. Kjellstedt, seconded by Mr. W. R. Ricketts.

Mr. Franz Walenta, proposed by Capt. Eugene Bayer, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. A. Brunet de l'Argentiere, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Johannes Elster, proposed by Dr. F. Kalckhoff, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Upon the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Hall, Mr. J. R. Laing and Mr. Leon Adutt were appointed Delegates of this Society at the forthcoming Philatelic Congress to act with Dr. Kalckhoff and Capt. Bayer.

In the absence of Mr. M. H. Horsley, who was unavoidably prevented from being present, Mr. Castle gave a display of the Stamps of Western Australia, which Mr. Horsley had forwarded for the purpose.

The stamps shown formed a remarkably fine and complete collection and included amongst others the following :—

A block of 120, forming nearly half a sheet of the 4d., blue—1854 issue. The block contained a number of the errors caused by the rucking of the lithographic paper.

The error with inverted "Swan," used.

The 1s., red-brown, used ; and

Fine blocks of the 4d. and 1s.

Among the 1857 issue were nine of the 2d. value, unused, one stamp in the Indian red shade, used, four unused 6d., and a fine range of used in all values, including a pair of the 2d. rouletted.

1860 issue. Blocks of the 2d., unused, five unused copies of the 6d., green. Essays and Plate Proofs of the Perkins Bacon issue.

1861. Intermediate perfs.

A block of 18 of the 2d.

A block of 4 of the 4d.

A block of 4 of the 6d.

A block of 3 of the 1s.

Clean-cut perfs. including a fine range of values unused.

Rough perfs.—Four copies of the 6d., *bleuté*, unused, and two unused copies of the 1s., dark green.

1865. Two unused copies of the 2d., error of colour, and one used.

1882. C A, perf. 12—All the values unused in pairs.

1883. Perf. 12 × 14—Two unused 1d.

All the subsequent values were fully represented and included a strip of 12, unused, of the ½d. on 3d., with double surcharge—1893 issue.

At the conclusion of the display a very hearty vote of thanks was moved by Mr. L. A. B. Paine, seconded by Mr. Reichenheim, and after some remarks in support by Mr. Bacon and by the President the resolution was unanimously carried, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to communicate the effect thereof to Mr. Horsley.

THE thirteenth meeting of the season 1913–14 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 2nd April, 1914, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, Wilmot Corfield, R. B. Yardley, F. J. Peplow, Baron P. de Worms, C. F. Dendy Marshall, D. C. Gray, Leceister A. B. Paine, K. M. Beaumont, Lance E. Hall, J. L. Green, J. W. Hall, Col. F. H. Hancock, J. H. Barron, T. W. Hall, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, Herbert R. Oldfield, Col. J. Bonhote, L. L. R. Hausburg, H. M. Hansen.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 19th March, 1914, were read and signed as correct.

The Assistant Hon. Secretary reported that Mr. Leon Adutt had accepted the invitation to act as a Delegate of the Society at the forthcoming Philatelic Congress, but that Mr. Laing would be unable to do so owing to business engagements, and Mr. Fulcher was unanimously appointed a Delegate in Mr. Laing's place.

Mr. McNaughtan was appointed to act as a Delegate in the event of Capt. Bayer being unable to come to England.

Mr. Corfield reported that he had received from Mr. Reichenheim a parcel of Spanish and English Colonial stamps for the purposes of the collection, and also some valuable unused Queensland, Tongo and New South Wales. Also that Mr. Bacon had sent a large and valuable parcel of Entires for the purposes of the Society's collection.

The thanks of the members were directed to be conveyed to Mr. Reichenheim and to Mr. Bacon for their valuable gifts.

A ballot was then taken for the election of the following candidates, who were declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society :—

Mr. George Herbert Dannatt, proposed by Mr. F. J. Peplow, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. J. R. Borck, proposed by Capt. Reginald Larking, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Judge Frederick Spiegelberg, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Arthur Augustus Haserick, proposed by Mr. A. H. Stamford, seconded by Mr. W. M. Gray.

Mr. Adolph Schwabe, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Reichenheim presented to the library of the Society a bound copy of the Catalogue and other papers issued in connection with the recent Exhibition in New York, and the gift was accepted with thanks.

The principal business of the evening consisted of a display by members of the stamps of any one issue, and the following are short particulars of the various contributions.

Mr. E. D. Bacon showed the issue of March, 1898, of British Central Africa, consisting of complete and partly reconstructed sheets of the various settings, including a pair with the centres inverted and a block of four, the two upper stamps of which are without the central design.

Mr. C. Dendy Marshall showed the 6d. King Edward stamp of Great Britain on chalky paper.

Col. Bonhote showed made-up plates and various specimens of the Orts Poste, Poste Local, Rayon 1, 2 and 3 of the Swiss stamps, including the rare specimens of Rayon I with border to the central cross.

Mr. Hausburg showed stamps of Victoria "Emblem" issue, unused, including proofs in black of unfinished and finished dies, both wood blocks and electros. Among the varieties shown were nine shades of the 4d., watermark Star, and a copy of the same stamp rouletted; a pair of the 2d., no watermark, imperf., and a single copy of the 4d., imperf.; three copies of the 1d., no watermark, rouletted. Among the laid paper stamps was a copy of the 4d., imperf., and a block of six of the 4d., rouletted, and six copies, including a pair of the 1d., perf. 12.

Mr. M. P. Castle showed the following stamps of British Guiana:—

1850. 4 c., on thick and on pelure papers.
8 c., two copies.
12 c., pair and four singles.
1851. 1 c., several specimens, including a pair.
4 c., unused, and several used copies.
1856. 4 c., crimson, three specimens.
4 c., blue on glazed paper.

Mr. McNaughtan showed the 1897 issue of Bechuanaland.

½ Surcharge A—panes of A.
⅓ Surcharge B—block of B.
½ Surcharge C—pane of C.

Mr. Yardley showed a collection of the New South Wales 5s. coin type, beginning with the 5s. of 1861. The collection was arranged in shades and perforations, according to the Publication Committee's Reference List in Mr. Basset Hull's recent work. Most of the specimens were shown unused, commencing with the first issue of 1861, perf. 11½–12. These were followed by a number of dated specimens. The reissues of this stamp in the two reddish purple shades were also shown.

Mr. T. W. Hall showed the 1861 issue of Colombia, including a strip of three of the 2½ c., black, an entire unused, made-up plate of 54 of the 5 c., yellow, two unused blocks of 12 and 18 of the 20 c., red, the latter containing the error 2½ which was altered on the stone—with two further copies of the error and 52 copies of the 1 peso, including an unused block of 8.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—THE LONDON PHILATELIST *will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of* 6s. ($1.50). *Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

EARLY BRITISH POSTAL PROPOSALS AND ESSAYS, ETC.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I am proposing to compile an illustrated list of as many of these as I know of either from my own collection, or from specimens lent me by collectors, or from details in previous philatelic works, which would therefore be assembled in one cover.

Several collectors to whom I have broached the subject have been quite enthusiastic and have very kindly lent me specimens to reproduce.

I do not propose to touch the essays for the actual line-engraved stamps, which I know are being treated by most competent authority. I feel very conscious that it is presumptuous on my part proposing to undertake this work, but the support I have already received leads me to hope that I may eventually fill a gap in British philatelic literature, and by doing so give an incentive to others to study this most interesting branch of Philately.

I shall be very grateful to any collectors who have any items, and who would be willing to lend them to me, if they would communicate with me stating what they have in case I have no record of it. No specimen would ever be allowed out of my possession, as I take the necessary photographs myself.

If you, sir, could perhaps add a word in favour of the scheme it would, I am sure, be of great assistance to me.

I remain,
Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR S. BATES.

22 STANLEY CRESCENT,
NOTTING HILL, W.,
27th March, 1914.

[We cordially support Captain Bates's scheme, and invite our readers to assist him in his laudable task.—ED.]

SOUTH AFRICAN STAMPS.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—There seems to be an idea abroad that the stamps of the Provinces of the Union of South Africa are to be demonetized shortly, and I have even noticed this statement in a philatelic journal. That such is not the case may be seen from the enclosed notice, and I think perhaps it would be well if it were made more generally known, hence my reason in writing you.

I am,
Yours faithfully,
J. CHAMBERLAIN.

"KIA-ORA,"
NEWCASTLE, NATAL,
7th March, 1914.

4. DEMONETIZATION OF ADHESIVE REVENUE STAMPS.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

THE following Government Notice referring to the demonetization of adhesive Revenue Stamps is published for general information:

"*Adhesive Revenue Stamps of the Cape, Transvaal, Natal, and Orange River Colony—Regulations for their withdrawal from circulation.*

"(1) In view of the issue of adhesive revenue stamps of the Union of South Africa, notified by Government Notice No. 1399 of 6th September, 1913, it becomes necessary to demonetize or withdraw from circulation all prior issues.

"(2) On and after the 1st day of April, 1914, all issues of adhesive revenue stamps of the Cape, Transvaal, Natal, and the Orange River Colony will be regarded as valueless, and will cease to be available for the payment of stamp duties or fees or for any other purpose whatsoever. Nor will they be accepted as revenue stamps by any Government official except for purposes of exchange for stamps of the Union series as hereinafter provided.

"(3) Holders of unused revenue stamps of the issues now to be demonetized may apply to any Receiver of Revenue in the Union for their holdings to be exchanged for an equivalent face value of revenue stamps of the Union series, provided such application is made within the period provided for in sub-section (1) (*a*) of section *four* of the Stamp Duties and Fees Act, 1911, namely, twelve months from the date of demonetization. Where the total face value of the stamps to be exchanged exceeds five shillings, application must be made on a prescribed form, but where the total value does not exceed five shillings, the Receiver may effect exchange on presentation of the stamps.

"(4) The forms prescribed in section *three* hereof will be obtainable at any Revenue Office in the Union. The stamps to be exchanged must in every case accompany the application, which otherwise will not be dealt with.

"(5) On receipt of application forms and enclosures, Receivers of Revenue will examine each application, and, if they are satisfied that the stamps are genuine and were lawfully acquired by the applicant, will issue Union revenue stamps of an equivalent face value in exchange. For the purpose of satisfying themselves that the stamps offered for exchange were lawfully acquired, Receivers may require applicants to furnish such evidence as, in the circumstances, may seem to them to be necessary."

It should be noted in connection with the foregoing that the stamp issues of the several Colonies which bear the indication "Postage and Revenue" are still available for postage purposes.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 24 and 25 February, 1914.

	* Unused. £	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1880–1, 1½d., Venetian red, block of 84, mint	4	15	0
Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1902, 2½d., blue, pairs, mint, each	3	17	6
Ditto, Admiralty, 1903, Type 1, 2½d., blue, block of 4, mint	3	5	0

* Unused. £ s. d.

Philippine Islands, 1869–74, Habilitado por la Nacion on Cuba issue of 1855, 2 reales, deep carmine, block of 8, one slightly defective in corner, and one has a tear, others fine 4 4 0
Switzerland: Basle, 1845, 2½ rappen, slight defect and small margins* 4 10 0
Ditto, Vaud, 1849, 4 c., black and red 21 10 0
Sungei Ujong, 1878, 2 c., brown,* no gum 5 12 6
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue . . 3 10 0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, close one side 9 9 0
Grenada, 1875, 1s., error "ShLLING," torn at bottom . 3 10 0
Fiji, 1874, Gothic "V.R.," 6 c. on 3d., green 3 15 0
New South Wales, Sydneys, Plate 1, 1d. . £3 3s., £3, 3 17 6
Ditto, ditto, another, double impression 3 0 0
Ditto, ditto, Plate 3, 2d., violet-blue 3 15 0
Ditto ditto, 3d., emerald-green on greyish, pair, one cracked and repaired 3 3 0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., bright green on laid, two small tears at top . 7 10 0
Ditto, Laureated, 6d., brown, error "WALLS" 5 10 0
Ditto, Diadem, imperf., 8d., yellow 3 17 6
New Zealand, 1856, blue paper, 1d., red 4 4 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green . 5 2 6
Ditto, 1860-2, pelure, 1s., green, pair, close at top and right . 4 2 6
Ditto, ditto, perf. 13, 1s., green, off centre 3 5 0
Ditto, 1862, wmk. Star, serrated perf., 6d., black-brown . . 5 10 0
Victoria, 1863–4, 1d., green, wmk. "6," top of stamp double printed, and break in circle at left,* no gum 5 0 0
Collections: over 5000 in Imperial, £16, and 938 in Imperial . 15 10 0

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 26 and 27 February, 1914.

Great Britain, 1888, Orbs, £1, brown-lilac, vert. strip of 5, creased 7 15 0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gr., rubbed and thinned 4 17 6
Saxony, 3 pf., red, thinned . . 8 17 6
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion,* left corner added . . . 5 0 0
Trinidad, litho, 1d., blue, on entire, dated 19 Nov., 1858 . . 7 2 6
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., carmine, Plate 1, hor. pair, Nos. 19 and 20 . . . 7 0 0

* Unused £ s. d.

New South Wales, Sydneys, 3d., emerald-green on bluish, hor. pair, short at left . . . 5 0 0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., golden bronze . . . 6 5 0
Ditto, 1860, 6d., sage-green, rouletted,* with gum, blind roulettes vertically, full roulettes top, plain bottom . . 6 0 0
Collection: 475 in plain book . 16 0 0

Sale of 12 and 13 March, 1914.

Great Britain, sheet of 9 of the 2d., blue, with voided corners 6 0 0
Ditto, 1s., brown, Plate 14, mint 3 3 0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., rose* 3 15 0
Hamburg, 3 sch. and 4 sch., imperf., on entire . . . 3 2 0
Lubeck, ½ sch. and 1 sch., with rosettes, both* with gum . 3 3 0
Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf. . . 4 0 0
British South Africa, 1897, £1, black and red-brown on green, block of 4, mint . . . 4 4 0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., red-brown, diagonal lines only, vert. pair 5 0 0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, little defective 6 0 0
Collections: 2528 British and Colonials only, in Imperial . 50 0 0
Ditto, 8015 in Larisch's . . 34 10 0
Ditto, 3929 in Senf's . . 31 0 0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of 4 March, 1914.

Brunswick, 3 silbergro., vermilion* 3 3 0
Canada, perf. 12, 6d., purple-brown,* full gum, few perfs. cut 4 16 0
Cape Triangular, 1d. on blued, block of 4, on entire . . 4 10 0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., scarlet . 3 3 0
Gold Coast, 20s., green and carmine 5 15 0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion* 5 5 0

Sale of 7 and 9 March, 1914.

Canada, 7½d., green,* part gum slight crease 3 15 0
Mauritius, S.G. 31*a*, 1d., red* . 5 5 0
Ditto, S.G. 22, 1d. red on blue* 3 12 6
Orange River Colony, V.R.I., 1d., brown, level stops . . . 3 15 0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., orange, raised stops, strip of 3,* one with pinhole 9 10 0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., orange, raised stops, slanting surcharge, block of 3, one damaged . . . 6 0 0
Tasmania, 1d., blue* . . . 6 15 0
Transvaal, 10s., pale brown, block of 30, mint 6 0 0
Collection: 3495 in Ideal Album . 14 0 0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIII. MAY, 1914. No. 269.

The Royal Philatelic Society's Medals.

THE Report of the Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society appointed to consider the grant of Medals, having been unanimously approved by that body, will be found in the present issue of this *Journal*. The proposal to institute this form of recognition for philatelic merit has long been under the Society's cognizance, the late Mr. Gordon Smith and Mr. H. R. Oldfield, the Assistant Honorary Secretary, having formulated a scheme some ten years since. Although the principle was one that then found general acceptance, it was felt that there were difficulties in the way, and that it might be left to a future and more favourable opportunity.

The lamented death of the Earl of Crawford last year and the high appreciation of his great services to Philately pointed to the desirability of finding a method to perpetuate the late President's memory, and on the initiation of Baron Eric Leijonhufvud a Committee was appointed to exhaustively consider the entire project of granting Medals by the Royal Philatelic Society. It will be seen that there are three classes of Medals respectively, called after the late Earl of Crawford, Mr. T. K. Tapling, and Mr. J. A. Tilleard—names that will always be gratefully remembered in the Society for great services rendered.

The "Crawford" Medal is one that invites competition outside the ranks of the Royal Philatelic Society, but the conditions for its competition, in the opinion of the Committee, entirely prevent any clashing with similar existing awards. This Medal is to be granted for a specific service—in the guise of philatelic authorship—whereas the justly celebrated and valued "Lindenburg" Medal is the recognition of "especial service rendered to Philately," and virtually is the crowning honour and acknowledgement of a successful philatelic career. The future winner of the "Crawford" Medal may well be also a Lindenburg medallist, and the bestowal of the former honour will not only shed an added lustre upon the author, but also corroborate the

justice of the award of the latter. On the other hand, when after a lapse of five years the "Crawford" Medal may have been gained a second time by a writer who had not received the "Lindenburg" Medal, it may possibly serve as an indication that he is worthy of it. In any case, in the opinion of the Committee, there can be no clashing in aim and intention of the "Crawford" and the "Lindenburg" Medals, nor would the recommendation as to the grant of this Medal have been made had its Members not felt fully assured that it would in no way derogate from the justly world-wide acknowledgement and high appreciation of the greatest honour that can be bestowed upon philatelists in the guise of the "Lindenburg" Medal.

As regards the "Tapling" and "Tilleard" prizes, it is hoped that the grant of these may form an additional incitement to philatelic endeavour among the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society. Among the more recent recruits there are Fellows who have developed marked philatelic instincts, and the encouragement thereof will be for the good of the whole Society.

It is with much pleasure that we note the recent numerous additions to the Society's membership, and we anticipate that the movement will be a progressive one. Two goals should be borne in sight by every one in the Premier Society, and every effort by every Fellow and Member should be made for their attainment. These two desiderata are: 1. The enrolment of the full number of Fellows, viz. 350—with a waiting-list of Members beyond, and the establishment of a permanent home for the Society, with accommodation for meetings, library, and social purposes. There are a number of influential and wealthy men in the ranks of the Royal Philatelic Society, and the fruition of both these hopes might be accomplished by united action on the part of the Fellows.

Institution of Medals.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

REPORT of Sub-Committee appointed at a meeting of the Council dated 5th March, 1914, to Draft Rules and Regulations setting out Conditions under which Medals were to be awarded annually in accordance with certain suggestions of Baron Leijonhufvud and the Honorary Secretary and Assistant Honorary Secretary.

Your Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. Castle, Bacon, Hausburg, and Oldfield, have considered the matters so referred to them, and beg to submit the following proposals for the approval of the Council:—

1. That the following Medals be awarded subject to the following conditions:—

A. A Silver Gilt Medal of approved design, to be known as the "Crawford" Medal, for the most valuable and original contribution to

the study and knowledge of Philately published during the two years preceding the date of the award. Such contribution may consist of—

(*a*) A Book, Article, or series of Articles on the Stamps of a Country, Group of Countries, one or more Issues of a Country, or a Single Stamp.

(*b*) A Book, Article or series of Articles on any subject of Philatelic interest.

This Medal is open to world-wide competition, and shall be awarded annually, if in the opinion of the Council there has been during such period of two years any Contribution which merits such recognition.

In the case of joint authorship the Council shall award a Medal to each author.

B. A Silver Medal of approved design, to be known as the "Tapling" Medal, for the best Paper written by a Fellow, Member, or Associate, and read before the Society during the two years preceding the date of the award; and

C. A Silver Medal, to be known as the "Tilleard" Medal, for the best display of Stamps, Essays, Proofs, Reprints, or Postal Stationery, given at a meeting of the Society by a Fellow, Member, or Associate during the two years preceding the date of the award.

These Silver Medals to be awarded annually, if in the opinion of the Council there has been during such period of two years any contribution which merits such recognition.

No previous recipient shall take the same Silver Medal a second time until after the expiration of five years from the date when the same was awarded to him.

2. All the above Medals to be awarded by the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, shall be announced at the Annual General Meeting held in June of each year.

The first awards to be made at the Annual General Meeting in June, 1914.

3. The Council to have power to appoint a Sub-Committee to advise and to make recommendations, but the actual awards to be made by Resolution of the Council at a meeting to be summoned for the purpose.

SUBJECT AS ABOVE.

4. The Council to have power to make by-laws and regulations relative to the awards of these Medals and to alter, amend, or rescind existing by-laws and regulations, but no alteration to be made in objects for which such Medals are awarded without the prior sanction of the Fellows, Members, and Associates by Resolution passed at a meeting specially summoned for the purpose.



The Sixth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, London, 1914.

HELD UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON,
AT 4, SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.,
ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, MAY 20TH, 21ST, AND 22ND, 1914.

PATRON:
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

VICE-PATRONS:
HIS MAJESTY'S POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
THE RIGHT HON. C. E. HOBHOUSE, P.C., M.P.

HIS MAJESTY'S LATE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
THE RIGHT HON. H. L. SAMUEL, P.C., M.P.

CHAIRMAN:
MR. M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

HONORARY SECRETARY AND TREASURER:
MR. FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Chairman:
MR. M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.

BARON PERCY DE WORMS.
MAJOR E. B. EVANS (LATE R.A.).
MR. E. D. BACON.
MR. W. WILMOT CORFIELD.
MR. L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
MR. HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.
MR. R. B. YARDLEY.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:
MR. FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

The Philatelic Societies represented were as follows:—

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.—Geh. Regierungsrat Dr. Franz Kalckhoff, Messrs. A. Léon Adutt, J.P., L. W. Fulcher, and C. E. Mc-

Naughtan. *Bath Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. W. C. Elwood and B. D. Pope. *Birmingham Philatelic Society.*—Councillor G. Johnson, M.A., Messrs. W. Pimm, and B. B. Tilley. *Bristol and Clifton Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. T. C. Cartwright and A. E. Hopkins. *Cinque Ports Philatelic Society.*—Miss W. Brandreth Gibbs and Rev. J. W. Davisson, M.A. *City of London Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. J. L. Green, F.R.P.S.L., J. A. Léon, B.A., B.SC., and E. R. Woodward. *Croydon Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. W. J. Holmes and James Marshall, Jun. *Deal Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. C. H. F. Hayman and S. P. Pain. *Derby Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. F. H. Frere and W. H. M. Marsden. *Dundee and District Philatelic Society.*—Mrs. Edith Field and Mr. David Dickson. *Fiscal Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. P. J. Evans and H. H. Harland. *Herts Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. W. G. Cool, D. Field, W. A. V. Neill, F.R.P.S.L., and H. A. Slade, F.R.P.S.L. *Huddersfield and District Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. T. Stewart Adair, M.D., and W. H. S. Cheavin, F.R.M.S., F.E.S., F.N.P.S. *Hull Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. H. Immencamp and W. T. Taylor. *International Philatelic Union.*—Messrs. T. H. Hinton, W. Schwabacher, and J. C. Sidebotham, F.R.P.S.L. *Irish Philatelic Club.*—Messrs. Wm. Coote and W. R. Lane Joynt, F.R.P.S.L. *Isle of Thanet Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. J. M. Munns and C. W. Siggers. *Junior Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. C. W. Care, H. F. Johnson, E. M. Gilbert Lodge, and Fred. J. Melville. *Junior Philatelic Society, Brighton Branch.*—Rev. H. C. Bond, M.A., and Mr. J. Ireland. *Junior Philatelic Society of Scotland.*—Messrs. James R. Donaldson and John McDougall. *Leeds Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. Samuel Denison, F.S.A., and Ernest H. Solly, M.D. *Leicester Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. A. H. Faulkes and T. B. Widdowson. *Liverpool Philatelic Society.*—Lt.-Col. W. T. Davies, Messrs. T. G. Arnold and W. Woodthorpe. *Manchester Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. W. Dorning Beckton, F.R.P.S.L., J. Stelfox Gee, and B. Goodfellow, F.R.P.S.L. *Manchester Junior Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. J. R. M. Albrecht, F.R.P.S.L., I. J. Bernstein, and J. S. Higgins, Jun., F.R.P.S.L. *Northampton Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. H. E. Archer and D. Nichols. *North Devon Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. Geoffrey C. Shiers and F. W. Twiss. *North London Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. C. S. Muratori and Alexander J. Séfi. *North of England Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. C. L. Bagnall, F.R.P.S.L., W. J. Cochrane, F.R.P.S.L., and James Coltman. *Nottinghamshire Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. F. D. Mellors and W. Oakley. *Oxford Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. F. A. Bellamy, M.A., F.R.A.S., F.R.P.S.L., and W. H. Tarrant, F.R.P.S.L. *Philatelic Literature Society.*—Messrs. H. Clark and F. J. Peplow, F.R.P.S.L. *Scottish Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. W. Bonnar and A. W. McGregor, W.S. *Scottish Philatelic Society, Junior Branch.*—Messrs. Robt. Black and F. G. Gillespie, C.A. *Society of Stamp Collectors.*—Messrs. Douglas B. Armstrong, F. J. Comper, Leonard S. Goldsmith, and Lawrence C. Sadezky. *South Wales and Monmouthshire Philatelic Society.*—Messrs. Victor E. Brukewich, F.R.P.S.L., and Walter Scott, J.P., F.R.P.S.L. *Stamp Exchange Protection Society.*—Messrs. Albert H. Harris and F. A. Wickhart. *Stamp Trade Protection Association.*—Messrs. Frank H. Oliver and J. S. G. Telfer.

The first session of the Congress was held in the large Library at 4 Southampton Row at 11 a.m. on the 20th May under the chairmanship of the President of the Royal Philatelic Society.

Capt. Cecil Norton, M.P., Assistant Postmaster-General, in the unavoidable absence of the Postmaster-General (the Right Hon. C. E. Hobhouse, M.P.) declared the Congress open in a felicitous speech. In the course of his remarks Captain Norton referred to the numerous modifications of the 1d. stamp that occurred, stating that no less than 150 had occurred in his lifetime. He expressed the opinion that one of the most important things for the philatelist was to put a stop to forgery, and was glad to know that there was a committee of the Congress dealing especially with that subject. It was, said Captain Norton, of great importance for the reason that stamps had begun to occupy a position almost as important as that of old prints, and had a definite monetary value; and, moreover, it was advisable that where forgeries were detected the earliest information should be given to the Governments concerned.

The Chairman cordially welcomed the Delegates, expressing the great pleasure that it had given to the Royal Philatelic Society to be the entertaining body for the Sixth Philatelic Congress.

He also alluded to the forgery of stamps, which, he said, was undoubtedly on the increase, not only in the case of rare stamps, but in that of stamps in everyday use. The work of forgery was rendered easier than it was formerly by the greater simplicity of modern designs, and he pointed out that in the philatelic societies the Post Office had a sort of amateur band of detectives, so that if a forgery was committed it was far more likely to be discovered by philatelists than by the officials of His Majesty's Post Office. He congratulated the Post Office on the present issue of stamps, which were a great improvement on what went before, adding that if the Post Office wanted a model he would recommend to them the recent issue of Bavarian stamps, which were masterpieces of art.

On behalf of the Congress he tendered the thanks of the Delegates to Captain Norton for his courtesy in attending, an expression of opinion which was received with acclamation by the meeting.

Election of a Recording Committee.

Messrs. F. A. Bellamy and J. J. Darlow offered themselves for re-election and were unanimously re-elected, with the cordial appreciation of all the Delegates for their able services.

The following Resolution was moved in the name of the Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain by the Hon. Secretary (Mr. Franz Reichenheim), and seconded by Mr. J. J. Darlow, and carried:—

"Members of Sub-committees (now in existence and hereafterwards to be elected), who are not especially elected Delegates, shall be entitled to speak and to vote during the Congress at which their Reports are presented."

The following resolution was moved by Mr. J. J. Darlow and seconded by Mr. F. A. Bellamy:—

"No other but the officially appointed Shorthand Reporter be allowed to take down Verbatim Reports of the proceedings of the Congresses, and this motion be added to the standing Rules governing the Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain. Nevertheless nothing in this Rule shall prevent any person giving in language of his own a description of the various meetings and the happenings thereat."

A long discussion ensued upon the resolution, disclosing an apprehension on the part of many delegates that its passing would hamper their individual freedom of publication, and Mr. T. H. Hinton having moved an amendment, this was ultimately incorporated in a new motion from the Chair, proposed by Mr. Castle and seconded by Mr. Oldfield, to the effect that the Report prepared by the Recording Committee should be recognized as official, but that otherwise there should be absolute freedom to all to report the proceedings of the Congress, this being carried.

The Report of the Permanent Congress Committee for the Season 1913–14, presented by the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer (Mr. Franz Reichenheim), was unanimously adopted, and the appointment made of Auditors to audit the Accounts of the Permanent Congress Committee, and of the "Forgery" Sub-Committee.

The last item of the Session was the election of the Permanent Congress Committee for 1914–15, consisting of nine members (of whom at least five must live within easy reach of London).

Mr. R. B. Yardley having expressed a wish to retire, Mr. F. J. Melville was elected with the eight other retiring members: Major Evans, Messrs. E. D. Bacon, M. P. Castle, Wilmot Corfield, J. J. Darlow, R. Hollick, C. J. Phillips, and Franz Reichenheim.

The second Session of the Congress was held at 3 p.m. in the Council Chamber at 4 Southampton Row, the chair being taken by Mr. Castle.

The very able and interesting report of the "Forgery" Sub-Committee, presented by Major E. B. Evans (late R.A.), was approved and adopted, and the Committee reappointed. In the course of the discussion that ensued, Mr. F. H. Oliver, on behalf of the Stamp Trade Protection Society, detailed the great expense incurred by his Society in the detection of forgeries, and invited the co-operation of the Forgery Sub-Commitee, to which suggestion Mr. F. Reichenheim promised favourable consideration. Subscriptions to the expenses of this Committee were announced amounting to £15 15s., by Delegates of Societies present, the Committee being reappointed.

The following resolution, proposed by Mr. R. Hollick and seconded by Mr. F. A. Bellamy:—

"That in the opinion of the Congress it is desirable that every Philatelic Society shall have a Junior Section,"

raised a discussion that was not exceeded in interest by any discussion at the Congress. Many speakers took part in the debate, detailing their own personal acquaintance with the requirements of the "Junior" collector, and their suggestions for satisfying them. It was apparent that the conditions varied enormously in the different parts of the country, especially in the

great cities, and various practical suggestions were made as to the enlistment of the Junior Collectors. The delegates without exception approved of the spirit of the resolution, which was unanimously passed.

The Report of the "National Collection" Sub-Committee was then presented by Mr. Percy C. Bishop as follows:—

The National Collection Sub-Committee, consisting of Messrs. E. D. Bacon, Percy C. Bishop, Wilmot Corfield, Fred J. Melville, and R. B. Yardley, was appointed by the Fifth Philatelic Congress, Edinburgh, 1913, on a motion arising out of Mr. Wilmot Corfield's Paper on a suggested extension of the Tapling Collection in the British Museum. No meeting of the Sub-Committee was held until March 17th of the present year, because in September last Mr. Bishop, the convener, was informed by Mr. Corfield that some action in this matter was contemplated by the Royal Philatelic Society. In view of that intimation it was decided to defer any action by this Committee until the Royal Society had come to some decision on the subject. On March 17th, 1914, the members of the National Collection Sub-Committee were invited to attend a meeting at Mr. Bishop's office, when there were present Mr. Wilmot Corfield, in the chair; Mr. Franz Reichenheim, representing the Permanent Congress Committee; and Messrs. E. D. Bacon, Fred J. Melville, R. B. Yardley, and Percy C. Bishop. It was moved, seconded, and carried, that the meeting be adjourned pending a communication from Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society, concerning a scheme under consideration by that Society's Collection's Committee as announced in the *London Philatelist* of February, 1914, p. 35. The adjourned meeting was summoned for Tuesday, May 12th, 1914, at Mr. Bishop's office as before, when there were present Mr. Wilmot Corfield, in the chair; Mr. Franz Reichenheim and Mr. Percy C. Bishop. A letter was read from Mr. Fred J. Melville, who, owing to his recent accident, was not well enough to attend. Mr. E. D. Bacon and Mr. R. B. Yardley also sent messages of apology for their unavoidable absence.

The following letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Royal Philatelic Society to Mr. Franz Reichenheim, Hon. Secretary of the Permanent Congress Committee, was read to the meeting:—

"4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
"HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.,
"*May 4th*, 1914.

"DEAR SIR,

"PROPOSED NATIONAL COLLECTION.

"In answer to yours of the 3rd inst., I am authorized to inform you that the question as to whether a scheme can be devised under which the Special Collection, now in course of formation by this Society, can be enlarged and made available for the use of the Philatelic public generally, has been under discussion by the Council for some considerable time, and the principle of the scheme has now been approved, provided the requisite details can be arranged. The details are still under consideration, and in due

course a formal report on the subject will be submitted for the approval of the Fellows and Members of the Society.

"Yours faithfully,
(Signed) "LESLIE L. R. HAUSBURG (*Hon. Secretary*).

"FRANZ REICHENHEIM, ESQ.
"(*Hon. Secretary, Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain*)."

"This intimation of the action proposed to be taken by the premier Society was received with expressions of gratification, and it was resolved to take no further action pending the presentation of this report to the Sixth Phitatelic Congress.

(Signed) "WILLIAM CORFIELD, *Chairman,*
"*National Collection Sub-Committee.*

"LONDON, 12*th May*, 1914."

This Report, after some discussion, was adopted on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. G. Johnson, the Committee being reappointed. Mr. Castle mentioned the very important matters that had to be considered with regard to this question, and stated that it was engaging the earnest and favourable consideration of the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society.

The third Session of the Congress was held in the same location at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 22nd May, the chair being taken by the Vice-President of the Royal Philatelic Society, Mr. E. D. Bacon, in the unavoidable absence of the President.

Before entering upon the business of the day, Mr. Hollick proposed that the Resolution passed on Thursday morning, as regards the verbatim report, should be rescinded. Although several delegates, including Messrs. Bellamy and Darlow, spoke in favour of it, the motion was not carried. In consequence Mr. Bellamy withdrew the Resolution proposed by himself and seconded by Mr. Tarrant and standing in the name of the Oxford Philatelic Society:—

"That in view of the absence of numbers to the titles (in heavy type) in the Crawford Catalogue of Philatelic Literature, and of the labour and increasing inconvenience in quoting the journals, it is desirable that a hand-list of these titles, with consecutive numbers prefixed, be prepared and printed in octavo size."

Messrs. Bellamy and Darlow have consented to publish this year's verbatim report, but will not do so in future unless the next Congress is in agreement with them.

The Report of the Auditors on the Accounts of the Permanent Congress Committee and of the "Forgery" Sub-Committee was presented.

An extremely hearty vote of thanks to Mr. F. Reichenheim was proposed by Mr. Adutt and seconded by Mr. Hausburg.

As Major Evans was absent through illness and unable to give his closing address, Mr. Bacon closed the Congress with a few words.

The meeting closed at 12.30 with a decision to send a telegram of regret and best wishes to Major Evans.

It will be seen that the business brought before the Congress was not of a voluminous nature, but the discussions that took place were of decided interest and service, as showing the aim of Congresses, to place the Delegates in touch with each other's views, and to increase their mutual appreciation and efforts for the general welfare of Philately. The unanimous appreciation of the Delegates of the endeavour to enlarge the area of collection by the enlistment of new and junior recruits displayed a thorough knowledge both as regards the present and future requirements of Philately which cannot fail to be productive of good results hereafter. The question of the formation of, or continuation of, a National Philatelic Collection was undoubtedly the most important topic suggested by the Programme. The great obstacles that stand in the way of the realization of this project—so earnestly desired by everyone—have not yet been finally removed, and it was considered that under these circumstances the adoption by the Congress of any definite proposal would be more wisely postponed to a future period.

It only remains to heartily congratulate the Delegates of the thirty-eight Philatelic Societies upon their numerous and representative attendances, their zeal and energy on behalf of the cause, and to express the hope that the next Congress may reunite an even larger concourse of Philatelists and their friends.

SOCIAL FEATURES OF THE CONGRESS.

A soirée was given by the Council and Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society on Wednesday, the 20th May, which was held in the large Library at 4 Southampton Row from 8 to 10.30 p.m., the principal feature being a series of exhibits of stamps and other objects of philatelic interest. There was a numerous attendance, the guests being received by the President, and refreshments being served in the Society's Meeting Room and the Visitors' Room. Nearly forty frames of stamps were suspended from the walls, and placed at a convenient height, with a brilliant electric illumination, enabled spectators to examine the philatelic treasures with every advantage. The arrangements for this function were entirely under the capable management of Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg, the Hon. Secretary of the Society, who, aided by a very energetic sub-committee of workers, carried out all the arrangements in an eminently satisfactory manner. It will be seen from the brief account following of the exhibits, that they were of a various and interesting character, having been selected by the Fellows with a view of emphasizing some attractive point in their respective collections. There were, needless to say, many very rare stamps on view, the total value probably approximating £40,000.

The Royal Philatelic Society was especially honoured by the exhibit graciously lent by H.M. the King, which, hung in the central place of

honour, attracted very general attention and admiration, the exhibit being beautifully mounted and written by His Majesty's philatelic curator, Mr. E. D. Bacon. The King's exhibit contained a marvellous array of the well-known Mafeking stamps, nearly 150 in number, and is without doubt the most comprehensive collection known of this provisional issue.

The exhibit of the Royal Philatelic Society's original dies and plates, including those of the 1d. and 2d. "Post Paid" Mauritius, with other very interesting objects, also constituted a highly interesting feature.

J. R. M. ALBRECHT.—Guatemala.

E. D. BACON (*Vice-President*).—Reconstructed Settings of British Central Africa, locally printed issue of 1898. Various old Catalogues of early Philatelic publications. "Letter-weight made in 1839 for Rowland Hill's plan of 1d. postage."

Mr. E. D. Bacon's remarkable study of these provisional stamps was recently displayed before the Society and has materially increased our knowledge of these stamps.

CHARLES L. BAGNALL.—Queensland used in British New Guinea and Papua.

G. B. BAINBRIDGE, J.P.—Block of seventy-five 4d. Cape Triangulars. Reconstructed plate of Registered New South Wales. Envelope with twenty-nine inverted 1d. on 6d. Transvaal.

Capt. A. S. BATES.—Great Britain, Early Essays and Proposals.

Some very little known and very interesting essays were included here.

W. DORNING BECKTON.—Griqualand. Greece, 1 lepton value, first type.

To be seen in Mr. Beckton's Griqualand were some very rare blocks of unused stamps, as the 4d. and 5s. with large letters.

M. P. CASTLE.—British Guiana, 1853. New Zealand, the Pelure Paper Series, and pair of the 1d., watermark Star, Colonial printing, dated Jan. 19th, 1857.

W. J. COCHRANE.—Saxony, Sicily, and bisected provisionals.

WILMOT CORFIELD.—Indian Essays and various curiosities.

J. J. DARLOW.—Antigua, Montserrat, St. Lucia, St. Vincent.

H. J. DUVEEN.—Moldavia, first issue. Cape, "woodblocks." Hawaii, first issue.

Mr. Duveen's Moldavias included all values unused and used, the 27 paras being a matchless copy, this value being also shown in a horizontal pair. The Cape woodblocks included some brilliant unused copies and both the errors *se tenant* with the normal varieties: the Hawaii embraced the types of all these values, those of the 2 c. being, as is well known, as rare as any known stamps. This exhibit naturally evoked much admiration.

Major E. B. EVANS, R.A.—Mulready Entires and Essays.

A. D. FERGUSON.—British Guiana.

There were some fine blocks here of the 1851 and 1853 issues.

BENJ. GOODFELLOW.—New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, including bisected stamps on entires.

W. M. GRAY.—Great Britain, first issue. A splendid display.

H. GREY.—South Australia, Barbados, Trinidad.

A beautiful exhibit, with many rarities from Mr. H. Grey's well-known fine collections.

L. HALL.—Great Britain. Georgian and Edwardian issues.

T. W. HALL.—Colombia, 1861 and 1863 issues. Mexico, 1868 types and retouches.

The Colombian issue of 1861 and 1863 included Mr. Hall's celebrated and unique blocks, and his Mexican included most of the known retouches.

Col. F. H. HANCOCK.—Cashmere.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG.—Victoria, reconstructed settings. Peru, reconstructed settings. Venezuela, transfer varieties. Colombia.

Mr. Hausburg exhibited several reconstructed settings of the earliest issues of Peru, in beautiful condition, also the 5 "types" of the medio peso, both in rose and yellow. The Victoria reconstruction were very fine pieces of philatelic work, while in another frame Mr. Hausburg displayed a complete sheet of the 20 c. of 1860 of Colombia, with the error of value 5 c. for 20 c., and inverted transfer.

LORD ARTHUR HAY.—Sudan.

J. S. HIGGINS, Junr.—Great Britain.

There were some very rare and choice specimens in Mr. Higgins' exhibit.

M. H. HORSLEY.—Victoria, first type, including retouches. 1d. "Emblems," perforated, watermark Star. 2d. "Emblems," serrated, no watermark (pair). 2d. Queen on Throne, transfer varieties. West Australia, including 4d. "Inverted Swan."

Mr. Horsley's early Victorians were very fine, as also his unused octagonal West Australian.

W. LANE JOYNT.—Great Britain, proofs and varieties of lettering of 1d., black, and 1d., red.

J. R. LAING.—A fine lot of Fiji and various interesting stamps.

A. S. MACKENZIE LOW.—Egypt, second issue. Sudan, errors of first issue, and Official stamps.

C. E. McNAUGHTAN.—South Australia.

C. F. DENDY MARSHALL.—Great Britain, Proofs and Essays. Corner pair of 1d. "V.R." showing plate letter A. Earliest dates of various stamps. Franks and interesting entires.

HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.—Bosnia, including the very rare perforations and the principal plate varieties of the early issues of Bolivia.

F. REICHENHEIM.—France (including retouches).

Mr. Reichenheim's selection contained several specimens, both unused and used, of the 1 franc, orange, and two marked shades of the like value in carmine, printed *tête-bêche.*

I. J. SIMONS.—Great Britain, colour trials.

ALFRED STERN.—Reconstructed plate of 1d., black.

B. B. TILLEY.—British Guiana from 1860.

BARON DE WORMS.—Ceylon, pence issues.

Baron de Worms showed some of his finest stamps out of his famous Ceylon collection.

R. B. YARDLEY.—Proofs and Essays.

Mr. R. B. Yardley's display was of great interest, many of the specimens being of great scarcity (including Perkins Bacon and other proofs, original sketches and essays)—notably those of New South Wales and of British Guiana, with proofs of the movable labels of values of the 1860–75 issues.

In no case was the exhibit other than highly interesting and valuable, and the exhibitors one and all are to be highly commended for their kindness in displaying their treasures to the visitors at the Congress.

THE VISIT TO WINDSOR CASTLE.

Superb weather—with an Italian sky—marked the excursion to Windsor on Thursday, the 21st, and the 120 visitors who made this enjoyable journey saw the country and the Royal Castle at its best. Owing to the gracious kindness of His Majesty, every facility was given for the inspection of the State Apartments and the other historic features of interest in the Royal Palace, and a very enjoyable morning was passed within the precincts of the famous Castle.

The White Hart Hotel at Windsor provided an excellent lunch in their large Banqueting Hall, at the conclusion of which the following telegram was despatched to H.M. the King:—

"*His Majesty the King, Buckingham Palace, London.*

"The Delegates of the Sixth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain assembled at Windsor dutifully assure your Majesty of their unswerving

loyalty and devotion, and humbly thank your Majesty for the honour conferred upon the Congress by your Majesty's Patronage and gracious invitation to view Windsor Castle, a privilege that has been most highly appreciated by all present.

(Signed) "FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
"*Hon. Secretary.*

THE OFFICIAL BANQUET.

The Trocadero Restaurant, with its fine suite of Banqueting and Reception Rooms, formed an admirable venue for the Banquet, at which 165 ladies and gentlemen, including the Postmaster-General, the Rt. Hon. C. E. H. Hobhouse, M.P., attended, being received by the President of the Royal Philatelic Society (Mrs. Castle being prevented by illness from attending) and Mr. F. Reichenheim, the Hon. Sec. of the Congress Committee. The *menu* was in every way worthy of the reputation of the Restaurant, and under the able direction of Mr. Lorne Wallet, an excellent and varied musical entertainment was provided. The speeches were commendably brief and it was voted a very pleasant evening by every participant.

After proposing the Royal toasts, the Chairman (Mr. M. P. Castle) wished success to the Philatelic Congresses, and read the following telegram received from His Majesty the King, the reading of the gracious message evoking loud approval :—

"*Franz Reichenheim, Esq., 29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, W.*

"I am desired to convey His Majesty's best thanks for the loyal sentiments to which your telegram gives expression on behalf of the delegates of the Sixth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. The King is very glad to hear that they have enjoyed their visit to Windsor in this beautiful weather.

(Signed) "PRIVATE SECRETARY."

The Chairman expressed on behalf of the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society the great pleasure it had given them to receive the Congress this year, their trust that the visit had been an enjoyable one, and their hopes for the future success of these meetings, coupling with the toast the name of Mr. W. T. Cochrane, the President of the North of England Philatelic Society, who are the conveners of the next Congress at Newcastle. Mr. Cochrane made a felicitous reply, and expressed the wish to see all present at Newcastle, promising that every effort should be made for the success of the meeting.

Mr. H. R. Oldfield made an excellent and humorous speech in proposing the health of the guests, and the Postmaster-General in reply expressed himself in the most kindly terms at the pleasure he, with the other guests, had derived from the evening's entertainment. Mr. Hobhouse, although proclaiming that his interest as a distributor of stamps was diametrically opposed to his

hosts who were collectors thereof, expressed his appreciation of the advantages in having the postal issues handsomely produced, and intimated his entire sympathy with the wish to beautify as far as possible the British postal issues, promising to the extent of his powers his future co-operation to that end. The toasts of "the Chairman," proposed by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, and of "the Hon. Secretary of the Congress Committee," Mr. Franz Reichenheim, proposed by Mr. Richard Hollick, terminated the proceedings shortly after eleven o'clock.

THE GARDEN PARTY AT SEVENOAKS.

This final item in the programme for Friday afternoon, the 22nd May, was favoured by the continuance of the brilliant weather that has been such a feature of the 1914 Congress, the heat experienced being that of almost the hottest summer day. The visitors, who to the number of over one hundred journeyed to Sevenoaks, were thus enabled to see the beautiful scenery of Kent at its very best. The visitors were received by Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Castle, and were enabled — it is hoped — to satisfactorily pass a hot summer's afternoon in the comparatively slight exertion involved in the enjoyment, under the shade of the trees, of the strains of music and appropriate accessories.

The Entertaining Society most sincerely trusts that the 1914 Philatelic Congress has proved as enjoyable a function to the visitors as it has to the hosts. In such case this happy result is largely due to H.M. the King for his gracious patronage, to the energetic, indefatigable, and courteous Hon. Sec. of the Congress Committee, Mr. Franz Reichenheim, and to the beautiful weather that continued throughout the entire week.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Committee Room at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, June 4th, at 5.45 p.m.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, request us to remind members and others that the last meeting of the season 1913–14 will be held on *June 18th.* Any stamps reaching Mr. A. C. Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C., later than the first post on the morning of Tuesday, June 16th, will be necessarily returned to the senders without being expertized.

The meetings will probably be resumed on October 15th, 1914.

CORRECTION TO MR. E. D. BACON'S ARTICLE IN THE LAST NUMBER.

MR. BACON writes to us as follows:—

It was only after my article was in print, and just previous to the striking off of the April number of the *London Philatelist*, that I found Mr. Henry Grey had a proof impression of the die used for Trinidad. This necessitated a few alterations in my article, but owing to my not having a proof copy of the article by me, and to the hurry in which the alterations had to be made, a vexatious mistake occurs in the last paragraph. This paragraph should be expunged, and the following substituted in its place:—

The deduction to be drawn from this evidence is that the proof impressions without any name could not have been taken from either of the three dies used respectively for Mauritius, Trinidad, and Barbados. It is evident, therefore, that in the first instance the die was engraved with the label blank and that secondary dies were made from it for the three colonies in question. The proof impressions without any name are consequently equally admissible in a collection of Mauritius, Trinidad, or Barbados stamps.

A PARISIAN PHILATELIC WELCOME TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

THE recent brilliantly successful visit to Paris of King George and Queen Mary evoked, as is well known, the liveliest enthusiasm from our good friends and neighbours across the Channel with a welcome in which the representatives of Philately in the French capital cordially associated themselves. We have from M. A. B. de l'Argentière, one of our esteemed French colleagues of the Royal Philatelic Society, the following picturesque description of M. Th. Lemaire's participation in the honours showed to His Majesty. M. Lemaire has many friends in this country who will cordially

appreciate his original and successful method of extending a philatelic welcome to our monarch.

M. de l'Argentière writes: "I was indebted to M. Th. Lemaire for a kind invitation to see the Royal and Presidential procession from one of the windows of M. Lemaire's spacious premises in the Avenue de l'Opera. On nearing my destination I perceived a large crowd in front of the premises, and was speedily made aware that it was the sumptuous decorations of the façade of M. Lemaire's premises which was inciting so much astonishment and curiosity. These decorations consisted of six immense panels, each representing one of the stamps issued during King George's reign; viz. the 25 rupees of India with the portrait of the Emperor of India; the 5s. of Rhodesia with the double effigies of King George and his gracious Queen, Mary; the 1d. of Great Britain, the 2 cents of Canada, the 4s. of Nyassaland, and the 2½d. of the Union of South Africa. These panels were surrounded by garlands of foliage, multicoloured electric lamps, with inscriptions of welcome, and numerous English and French flags.

"These original decorations, which differed so happily from the official displays, could hardly fail to catch the attention of the 'Roi-Philateliste' when, preceded by the mounted Garde Republicaine and environed in a brilliant squadron of Cuirassiers, His Majesty passed before our windows. In effect His Majesty leant forward with marked interest and thrice saluted in evident recognition of these immense stamps which could not fail to evoke in the Royal mind a souvenir of his well-loved collection.

"As regards the public, there was a never-failing gathering of excited and interested spectators, and there must have been several hundred thousands of admirers of M. Lemaire's unique decorations during the course of the festivities."

M. de l'Argentière modestly asks us to excuse the length of his description—but obviously no excuse is needed—and we have presented in the writer's own picturesque and eloquent phraseology, a charming little episode that we are convinced will be appreciated alike by French and English philatelists.

THE NEW HOME OF THE SOCIÉTÉ FRANÇAISE DE TIMBROLOGIE.

THIS well-known and esteemed French Society is to be cordially congratulated, not only on having attained its twenty-fifth anniversary, but on the highly satisfactory establishment of a permanent *locale* or home of its own. The Jubilee number of the *Revue Philatélique Française*, published on the 14th of this month, contains, in addition to a large number of interesting articles, an account, with illustrations, of the premises the French Society has acquired at No. 5 de la Molière. Situate a few steps from the Avenue de l'Opera, and close to the Place du Théâtre Français, the convenience of this situation is palpable, and should enable, as it is hoped, members to make frequent use of the rooms, for sociable and philatelic purposes. The premises consist of a spacious Hall, a large Reception or Meeting Room, and a Room for the Archives and Library, all of which have been appropriately furnished and fitted up. We cordially congratulate our

French confrères upon this important acquisition, which cannot fail to give a great impetus to the membership of the Society, and we extend the heartiest wishes from all British philatelists for the future prosperity of the Société Française de Timbrologie.

THE SECOND AUSTRALASIAN PHILATELIC CONGRESS AND EXHIBITION.

March, 1914.

We publish with pleasure the information following :—

We have much pleasure in handing you herewith a copy of the Rules and Regulations, and also Syllabus of the Competitive Exhibits, for the Second Australasian Philatelic Congress and Exhibition, and trust that we shall have the pleasure of receiving your entries therefore in due course. It is proposed that the event be held in Melbourne early in November next.

We desire to tender our thanks to those who have already contributed towards the expenses, and have to advise that we would be pleased to receive further donations towards the fund which has been opened up for the purpose of defraying the cost of the venture. There will be no charge for admission to either Congress or Exhibition, and, as the expenses are very heavy we trust that our philatelic friends will all carry their share of the outlay. A Guarantee Fund has also been inaugurated for the same purpose.

Philatelic societies are invited to place before their members the desire of the Committee to be supplied with any suggestions which they think may be of assistance, which the Committee will be glad to consider. We also would be pleased to receive suggested lists of subjects for discussion by the Conference, and hope that the Australasian Philatelic Societies will take an early opportunity of forwarding to us such lists of subjects.

For and on behalf of the Second Australasian Philatelic Congress and Exhibition Committee,

W. R. RUNDELL, *President.*
G. W. V. MINTY, *Hon. Secretary.*

"PICTURA," 58 BLESSINGTON STREET,
ST. KILDA, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA.

EXCERPT FROM RULES AND REGULATIONS.

Any Collector may exhibit. Dealers may exhibit for competition in Division 11 only. The number of Exhibits is unlimited; but no one Collection or Exhibit may be entered in more than one Division with the following exceptions: Exhibits in Divisions 3 to 10 inclusive may be also entered in Divisions 1 and 2. *Persons exhibiting are understood to have read and accepted these Rules in their entirety.* Exhibits may be mounted on Loose Sheets or Cards or in Albums; but Competitors are requested, as far as possible, to use sheets from 10 in. to 12 in. high by 8 in. to 10 in. wide. The stamps will be exhibited behind stout glass, and will not be handled by any persons excepting members of the Committee, and will be under the constant surveillance of some properly appointed person. No Charge will be made for Space. Applications for Space must be in the hands of the Honorary

Secretary by October 1, 1914. Every care will be taken of the Exhibits, but no personal liability is incurred by the Committee. All Exhibits must be *bona fide* the Property of the Exhibitor, and Junior Exhibitors are those under the age of 21 years. Exhibits must be delivered, carriage paid, not later than October 24, 1914, to the Honorary Secretary, "Pictura," 58 Blessington Street, St. Kilda (Victoria). Those who so desire may have their Exhibits returned by post or otherwise at the close of the Exhibition; Cost to be paid in advance by the Owner; but transmission in all cases to be at sole Risk of Owner (and any insurance to be paid by him). Any Non-Competitive Exhibit may be entered, and will be marked "*Not for Competition.*" In making the Awards, the following will be taken into consideration: The Rarity and Completeness of the Collection, the Neatness and Accuracy of Arrangement, Method of Mounting, Condition of Specimens, and the Philatelic Knowledge Displayed by the Exhibitor. No Competitor may receive more than one medal in any one Class, nor more than three in any one Division, except in the case of special awards.

EXHIBITS.

OPEN DIVISIONS.

DIVISION 1.

	Awards. Medals.
Great Britain and/or any British Possessions . . .	Gold, Silver, and Bronze

DIVISION 2.

Any one Foreign Country and/or Possessions . . .	Gold, Silver, and Bronze

AUSTRALASIAN COLLECTORS' DIVISIONS.

DIVISION 3.

Class A—Australasia .	Silver and Bronze
„ B—Stamps on Entires . .	Silver

DIVISION 4.

Class A—Australian Commonwealth	Bronze
„ B—Victoria .	Silver and Bronze
„ C—New South Wales . .	Silver and Bronze
„ D—Queensland .	Silver and Bronze
„ E—South Australia . . .	Silver and Bronze
„ F—Western Australia . .	Silver and Bronze
„ G—Tasmania .	Silver and Bronze
„ H—New Zealand	Silver and Bronze
„ I—Papua . .	Silver and Bronze
„ J—Any British Possessions in the South Pacific, other than those mentioned above . .	Silver and Bronze

And Gold Medal for the Best Collection in Divisions 3 and 4.

DIVISION 5.

General Collections.

DIVISION 6.

Class A—Great Britain.

DIVISION 7.

Class A—Any one British Colony.

DIVISION 8.

Class A—United States of America and/or Possessions.
Class B—Any one Foreign Country and/or Possessions.

DIVISION 9.

Novelty Collections.

With suitable Medals and also a Gold Medal for the Best Collection in Divisions 6, 7, 8, and 9.

DIVISION 10.

Junior Collections.

OPEN DIVISION.

DIVISION 11.

Philatelic Publications, Albums, Requisites, etc. . . . .

G. W. V. Minty, *Hon. Secretary.*

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Great Britain.—We now formally chronicle the issue of the new Postage Due stamps.

Postage Dues.

½d., green, wmk. cypher repeated; perf. 14 × 15.
1d., carmine ,, ,, ,, ,,
2d., agate ,, ,, ,, ,,
5d., brown ,, ,, ,, ,,

The Somerset House prints have the cypher sideways to right and the Harrison prints sideways to left.

Bechuanaland Protectorate.—As we go to press we have seen specimen copies of the current 1d., 1s., and 5s. Georgian stamps with the usual overprint for use here.

Adhesives.

1d., scarlet; Georgian type.
1s., umber ,,
5s., carmine ,,

British Guiana.—We have seen specimen copies of the 60 c. and 96 c., Georgian issue.

The 96 c. is on surface-coloured paper, white back.

Adhesives.

60 c., green and carmine; multiple; perf. 14.
96 c., black and red on yellow ,, ,,

Cook Islands.—The *Australian Philatelist* reports the issue of the 1d. on chalky paper; the colour varies from the former printing.

Adhesive.

1d., rose-carmine; chalky.

Dominica.—A specimen copy of the 5s. stamp of the Georgian issue is before us.

It is Type 10 of Gibbons but with the altered head, and is printed on yellow paper throughout.

Adhesive.

5s., green and red on yellow; multiple; perf. 14.

East Africa and Uganda.—We have seen specimen copies of the 25 c. and 75 c. stamps of the Georgian set, printed on surface-coloured paper; white backs.

Adhesives.

25 c., carmine and black on yellow; surface-coloured paper.
75 c., black on green; surface-coloured paper.

Fiji.—Specimen copies of five Georgian stamps are before us. All are Type 25 of Gibbons, and the 3d. and 4d. values are on paper coloured through. Values 2d., 4d., and 6d., in colour on white labels.

Adhesives.

2d., grey, multiple; perf. 14.
3d., purple on yellow; multiple; perf. 14.
4d., black and red on yellow; multiple; perf. 14.
5d., dull purple and green ,, ,,
6d., dull and bright purple ,, ,,

Malta.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1d., 6d., and 2s. Georgian stamps, and inform us that the 5d., Ship type, is coming in a much deeper shade of green.

Adhesives.

5d., deep olive-green; Ship type.
1d., rose-carmine; Georgian type; multiple; perf. 14.
6d., dull and bright purple; Georgian type; multiple; perf. 14.
2s., blue and lilac on blue; coloured through; Georgian type; multiple; perf. 14.

Morocco Agencies.—As we go to press we have seen a specimen copy of the 5s. Georgian stamp, overprinted at top in two lines, in black, "Morocco Agencies," and at foot 6 pesetas, also in black.

Adhesive.

6 pesetas on 5s.; Georgian issue.

Nigeria.—We have seen specimen copies of a new set of Georgian stamps,

Types 5 and 6 of Gibbons, but with the name at top altered to Nigeria.

The ½d., 1d., 2d., 2½d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 10s. have the value on lined tablets, Type 5, and the remainder on plain tablets, Type 6.

The 3d., 4d., 1s., 5s., and 10s., are printed on the surface-coloured paper; white backs.

Adhesives.

½d., deep green; multiple; perf. 14.
1d., scarlet; multiple; perf. 14.
2d., grey; multiple; perf. 14.
2½d., bright blue; multiple; perf. 14.
3d., purple on yellow; multiple; perf. 14.
4d., black and carmine on yellow; multiple; perf. 14.
6d., dull and bright purple; multiple; perf. 14.
1s., black on green; multiple; perf. 14.
2s. 6d., black and carmine on blue; multiple; perf. 14.
5s., green and red on yellow; multiple; perf. 14.
10s., green and red on green ,, ,,
£1, purple and black on red ,, ,,

ST. VINCENT.—The Georgian 1s. stamp has been changed in colour. It is now yellow-brown, and a specimen copy is before us.

Adhesive.

1s., yellow-brown; multiple; perf. 14.

EUROPE.

ALBANIA.—We read in the *Monthly Journal* that the Skanderbeg issue has been surcharged in paras and grosh.

Adhesives.

5 para on 2 c., orange-brown and yellow.
10 ,, 5 c., green and yellow.
20 ,, 10 c., rose and yellow.
1 gr. on 25 c., blue.
2 ,, 50 c., violet and red.
5 ,, 1 fc., grey-brown.

BAVARIA.—We have again examined the set of Bavarian stamps chronicled on page 103, and find that the watermark on the 5, 10, and 20 marks values is horizontal, and not vertical wavy lines.

EPIRUS.—The *Stamp Lover* reports the issue of a set of provisionals. Double-headed Eagle and Skull and Crossbones. White wove paper, imperforate.

Provisionals.

1 lepton, black and blue.
5 lepta, dark blue and red.
10 ,, red-brown and black.
25 ,, blue and red.

HUNGARY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1 filler Postage Due printed on the new watermarked paper.

Postage Due.

1 filler, green and black; wmk. Double Cross, etc.

LUXEMBURG.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a handsome new 10 c. stamp.

The *Stamp Lover* informs us that the portrait is that of the Grand Duchess Marie Louise Adelheid.

Adhesive.

10 c., deep rose-carmine; no wmk.; perf. 11½ × 11.

NORWAY.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received three stamps of the new Commemorative issue.

Oblong in shape. Design shows a Committee Meeting as described below. Figures of value in oval at top with "Post" each side; at foot "1814—NORGE—1914."

Extract from letter received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s correspondent at Christiania, May 15th, 1914:—

The statement given by various stamp journals is in nearly all respects erroneous. The date of issue was the 10th of May; the stamps will be in use for the year 1914, and will *not* be declared obsolete. The stamps are *not* issued to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, but to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Constitutional Law. The stamps are *not* printed by the State Printing Works, as there do not at all exist any State Printing Works in Norway, the stamps are printed by the Printing Works of Norges Bank (Bank of Norway). The Deputies are *not* listening to the reading of the Declaration on Independence by Stadtholder Prince Christian August; there was at that time no Stadtholder in Norway. The Deputies are listening to the Deputy Chr. Magnus Falsen reading the committee's proposal for Constitutional Law. You will see the statement of the various stamp journals does not witness of a very great knowledge of the history of Norway, and we should be very much obliged to you for correcting the statement.

Adhesives.

5 öre, green; wmk. Post Horn; perf. 13½.
10 ,, rose-carmine ,, ,,
20 ,, steel-blue ,, ,,

ROUMANIA.—A new 10 bani stamp with the larger head of the King has appeared, and a sample copy is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

10 bani, rose-carmine; perf. 13½.

We find we have omitted to chronicle a set of Commemorative stamps.

The following list is taken from the *Philatelic Record*:—

Adhesives.

1 b., black (allegorical figure of Roumania).
3 b., brown (the Roumanian Crown surmounting the forts of Silistria).
5 b., black and green (passage of troops over the Danube).
10 b., black and orange (Town of Silistria).
15 b., violet and bistre (the two conquerors of Silistria, Murieaul Batrin (1387) and King Charles (1913)).
25 b., brown and blue (School and Church in Dobrogea).
40 b., claret and bistre (passage of troops over the Danube).
50 b., blue and yellow (the Roumanian Crown surmounting the forts of Silistria).
1 l., grey and blue (the Roumanian Crown surmounting the forts of Silistria).
2 l., rose and vermilion (the Roumanian Crown surmounting the forts of Silistria).

TURKEY.—We have seen the set of Adrianople stamps referred to on page 44 to be surcharged for use as Postage Dues, but the particulars then given were not quite correct. See below.

We have also before us another set of Postage Dues—small oblong in shape, Type 30 of Gibbons—all printed in black on rose.

Postage Dues.

2 paras, in black on 10 p., green; Adrianople set.
5 ,, in blue on 20 p., red ,, ,,
10 ,, in red on 40 p., blue ,, ,,
20 ,, in black on 40 p. ,, ,, ,,
2 ,, black and rose; type Gibbons No. 30.
5 ,, ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, ,, ,, ,,
20 ,, ,, ,, ,,

All perf. 12.

AMERICA.

NICARAGUA.—To the pair of provisionals chronicled on page 103, *Mekeel's Weekly* adds another value.

Provisional.

co.01 on 1 p., light blue; Official stamp of 1911–12.

SHANGHAI (*U.S.A. Post Offices*).—The stamps listed on page 76 appear, after all, to be only "pre-cancels," according to the *S.C.F.*

OTHER COUNTRIES.

INHAMBANE.—We have seen the new stamps of the Ceres type, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent a sample copy. Values and colours same as the other Portuguese Colonials.

LIBERIA.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on the authority of the *Berliner Briefmarken Zeitung*, chronicles the following provisional stamps:—

(*a*) *Postage Stamps.*

1914—2 c., black on 25 c., dull blue and black-grey.
1914—2 c., black on 25 c., black-brown and black.
5 black on 30 c., violet.
5 black on 30 c., dark brown.
1914—10 c., black on 50 c., dark green and black.

(*b*) *Service Stamps.*

1914—2 c., black on 25 c., reddish violet and grey with blue surcharge.
5 black on 30 c., bluish black with red surcharge.
20 c. (on the left from bottom to top), Official (on the right from top to bottom), red on 75 c., violet and black with red surcharge.

LOURENZO MARQUES.—We have seen the new stamps of the Ceres type, and a sample copy is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. Values and colours same as the other Portuguese Colonials.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA.—We have seen the new set of the Ceres type, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have submitted a sample. Values and colours same as the other Portuguese Colonials.

QUELIMANE.—We have seen the new stamps of the Ceres type, and a sample copy has reached us from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. Values and colours same as the other Portuguese Colonials.

SIAM.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. a copy of a new provisional, 10 satangs on 12 satangs.

Provisional.

10 satangs in red on 12 satangs, grey and sepia, of 1912.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.
Council for the Year 1913-14.
President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. Bacon.
Hon. Secretary—L. L. R. Hausburg.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

W. W. Corfield. Capt. G. F. Napier.
D. C. Gray. F. J. Peplow.
T. W. Hall. Franz Reichenheim.
J. R. Laing. Baron P. de Worms.
R. B. Yardley.

The fourteenth meeting of the season 1913–14 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, April 23rd, 1914, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, T. W. Hall, Wilmot Corfield, Baron P. de Worms, Franz Reichenheim, B. D. Knox, R. B. Yardley, D. C. Gray, Leicester A. B. Paine, Lance E. Hall, J. L. Green, C. R. Wickins, B. B. Tilley, J. R. Laing, J. H. Barron, C. McNaughtan, A. Chilver, I. J. Simons, Herbert R. Oldfield, F. Ransom, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. Neville Biggs, Col. J. Bonhote, and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 2nd of April, 1914, were read and signed as correct.

The Honorary Secretary reported that Capt. Bayer would be unable to attend the forthcoming Philatelic Congress, and that Mr. McNaughtan would consequently act in his place.

The President reported that Mr. J. Dunbar Heath had been unanimously elected by the Council an Honorary Fellow and Member of the Society.

A ballot was then taken for the election of the following candidates, who were declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society:—

Mr. William Ernest Smith, proposed by Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, seconded by the President.

Mr. Henri de Monplanet, proposed by the President, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Henri Louis Templier, proposed by the President, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Alexandre Lavenir, proposed by the President, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Capt. Charles Tournay, proposed by Capt. Reginald Larking, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Reginald Stuart Le May, proposed by the President, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Victor E. Brukewich, proposed by Mr. Walter Scott, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Reichenheim then presented to the Society's collection the following, which were sent round for the inspection of the members, and his gift was accepted with thanks:—

Official stamps of Cochin Angwal—six values, used.

The 2d. Unpaid Letter stamp of Great Britain.

In the unavoidable absence of Mr. Henry Grey, Mr. Bacon, on his behalf, gave a display of used and unused stamps of Trinidad and read his Notes thereon.

The collection was exceedingly fine and complete, containing a very large number of unused stamps of all values, and comprising amongst other rareties the lithographed bright blue from what is now known as the fourth printing, but on cartridge paper, and a pair of 6d., value expressed.

At the conclusion of the display, Mr. Ransom proposed, and the President seconded, a very hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Grey, coupling with the vote Mr. E. D. Bacon for his kindness in reading the Notes and showing the stamps.

The resolution was unanimously carried, the members present having very much appreciated the opportunity afforded them of seeing this fine display.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

Hon. Sec. and Treasurer:
Councillor G. Johnson, B.A.,
308, Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

Feb. 5.—Councillor E. M. Rudland gave a display of his collection of Ceylon, pence issues, all varieties being included, many of them in a fine range of shade.

Feb. 19.—Captain R. W. S. Stanton was elected a member. Mr. J. J. Darlow gave an extremely interesting paper on the stamps of Antigua and St. Vincent, full of fresh points of interest and showing a considerable amount of philatelic research.

March 5.—Messrs. C. D. Jones and T. D. F. Evans were elected members. Messrs. H. L.

Bryce and E. Morcom were thanked for donations to the Society's collection. Mr. T. D. F. Evans gave a display, with copious notes, of his beautiful and practically complete collection of unused stamps of the British Isles. The collection was most artistically arranged, and was complete even to minor varieties, with the exception only of a few "unattainables." Mr. Evans also showed a complete collection of Control Letters in blocks of six excepting one minor variety.

MARCH 19.—Mr. W. H. M. Marsden gave the Society the benefit of his research in the French postmarks used on French stamps in foreign towns mainly in the Levant, but including Shanghai, Yokohama, various expeditionary forces and French Packet boats.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

Hon. Secretary—H. A. SLADE, "Killaha," St. Albans.

THE fifth general meeting of the season 1913–14 was held at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, February 17th, 1914, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. Archibald Boyes, R. Frentzel, Baron de Worms, Messrs. J. R Laing, Charles Nissen, J. J. Hoddinott, J. A. Robinson, J. J. Darlow, A. G. Wane, Sydney R. Turner, F. Dury, T. G. Wayman, M. Weinberg, W. Busch, A. J. Séfi, T. F. Stafford, T. E. Sansom, B. Pinner, Rev. G. E. Barber, Messrs. Leslie H. Boothby, Wilmot Corfield, D. Thomson, E. H. Collins, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and one visitor. The President took the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on January 20th were read and signed as correct. Messrs. Julian Park and Thomas Allen were duly elected ordinary members of the Society. The President passed round for the inspection of the members a photo of a block of ten stamps of Jamaica, 1890, ½d., showing double surcharge (one slanting) of the word "OFFICIAL" in "thin" letters. This was sent by Dr. R. Stanley Taylor, who furnished a short notice referring to these stamps. The President also read a letter from Mr. E. D. E. van Weenen, of Sydney, giving some interesting information regarding the newly-issued 1d. Commonwealth stamps accompanied by specimens.

For the Society's collections, stamps and entires were presented by the President, who also handed over to the Curators the copies of the new 1d. Commonwealth stamp sent to him by Mr. E. D. E. van Weenen. Other stamps were presented by the Vice-President; Durbar Coronation Envelopes by Mrs. Young; and Forgeries by Mr. A. J. Séfi.

The Hon. Librarian reported the several donations to the Library received during the past month.

At the conclusion of formal business, it was decided to start with the stamp auction. This was conducted by the Hon. Auctioneer, Mr. J. J. Darlow, who was assisted by Mr. W. G. Cool. One hundred and three lots were offered for sale, among them a nice collection of French Colonial stamps from the Vice-President, who generously promised to hand over half the proceeds of the lots to the Society's funds. £33 17s. 9d. was realized. The commission on this amount, plus half the proceeds of the lots sent by the Vice-President, totalled £4 5s. 10d., which will be devoted to increasing the Society's collections, and will be handed over to the Hon. Treasurer in due course. The auction proved a great success, and was attended by a satisfactory number of members. As the auction was not over until 8.30 p.m, it was proposed by the President and seconded by the Vice-President, and unanimously decided, to ask Mr. J. J. Darlow to postpone his display of his collections of the stamps of Antigua and St Vincent to a meeting of next season. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Darlow and Cool for their kindness in conducting the auction for the Society. In replying to the vote, Mr. Darlow modestly returned thanks and promised to give his display at some meeting next season; also he most kindly volunteered to come up to town for another meeting for the purpose of conducting an auction for the Society should he be requested to do so. A most successful meeting concluded at 8.45 p.m.

THE sixth general meeting of the session 1913–14 was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, March 17th, 1914. Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), Baron de Worms, Messrs. T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, W. T. Standen, J. R. Laing, Percy Ashley, T. E. Sansom, E. W. Arnold, T. Allen, J. J. Hoddinott, Wilmot Corfield, M. Weinberg, R. Wedmore, A. J. Séfi, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), and H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary). The President took the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on February 17th, 1914, were read and signed as correct. Messrs. W. G. Cool, D. Field, W. A. V. Neill, and H. A. Slade were unanimously elected delegates of the Society to the Sixth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain. For the Society's collections, advertising postmarks were presented by the President, Messrs. W. A. V. Neill, L. Loewenthal, and B. P. Tucker; stamps by the President, and entires by Mr. W. G. Cool. The President passed round for the inspection of the members an engraved calendar for 1914, presented to the Society by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., Ltd. The same

was much admired, and the Hon. Librarian was requested to convey the thanks of the Society to Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., Ltd., for their handsome gift to the library. The profits, amounting to £6 14s. 4d., derived from the auction sale held at the February meeting, and including proceeds of sale of duplicates of the Society's collections, were, in accordance with the direction of the Committee, divided into three equal portions and handed over to the Curators for the purchase of stamps for the Society's collections. The Hon. Librarian reported a large number of gifts to the library received during the past month. The condolences of the Society were passed to Mr. J. H. Chapman, of Sheffield, on the death of his wife. At the conclusion of formal business, Mr. R. Wedmore gave a display of his collection of the stamps of Prussia, accompanied by explanatory notes. The collection is remarkable for its completeness, for the splendid condition of the specimens displayed, and by the evident philatelic knowledge of its possessor. As a "non-bloating" effort it was one of the best of its class. These points were emphasized in the votes of thanks proposed by the President, seconded by the Vice-President, and carried with enthusiasm. Mr. Percy Ashley then gave one of his delightful and interesting lectures on "The Place of Prussia in German History." The votes of thanks proposed by Mr. J. C. Sidebotham, seconded by Mr. W. G. Cool, and passed with acclamation, was modestly responded to, and an enjoyable and instructive evening terminated at 8 p.m.

THE seventh meeting of the season 1913–14 was held at 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C., on Tuesday, April 21st, at 6.30 p.m. Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim (President), H. L. Hayman (Vice-President), T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, J. R. Laing, W. T. Standen, J. W. Jones, S. R. Turner, K. Wiehen, Rev. G. E. Barber, Messrs. L. H. Boothby, J. J. Hoddinott, J. J. Darlow, C. Nissen, A. Thomson, F. F. Lamb, P. L. Pemberton, J. C. Sidebotham (Hon. Librarian), H. A. Slade (Hon. Secretary), and three visitors. The President took the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on Tuesday, March 17th, 1914, were read and confirmed. It was proposed and carried that an advertisement, at a cost not exceeding £1 11s. 6d., should be inserted on behalf of the Society in the Official Catalogue of the Sixth Philatelic Congress, London, 1914. The President read letters from Mr. W. A. Neill and Mr. D. Field, in which these gentlemen thanked the Society for the honour conferred upon them by having elected them delegates of the Society to the forthcoming Congress, and declared their willingness to accept office. The President handed round for inspection of the members a bound volume of prospectuses, programme, and other printed matter issued in connection with the International Philatelic Exhibition, New York, 1913, which he presented to the Society's library. The gift was accepted with thanks. The President also passed round a type-written copy of "Plating Guides for the 1d. Red and 1d. Rose of the 'Campbell Prints' of Victoria, 1854," by Charles Lathrop Pack. The text was accompanied by photos of pages of this gentleman's marvellous collection of Victoria. Every single variety is fully written up and described in the owner's handwriting. These Plating Guides contain a great deal of valuable information and new discoveries. At the request of the President, Mr. Pack kindly sent this copy for the Society's library. The gift was acknowledged with thanks, and the Hon. Librarian was instructed to convey to Mr. Pack the heartiest thanks of the Society. Advertising postmarks were presented by Messrs. W. Van Oppen, B. P. Tucker, and W. J. Cochrane; stamps and entires by the President, and a copy of the new English Unpaid Letter stamp by the Vice-President. The Hon. Librarian reported several donations to the library during the past month. Baron de Worms, Messrs. R. Frentzel, W. A. Boyes, and P. Ashley wrote regretting their absence from the meeting. In the case of Mr. Boyes, who was suffering from serious illness, the condolences of the members were expressed, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to inform him of their hopes for his speedy recovery. At the conclusion of formal business, Mr. J. J. Darlow gave a display of his collections of the stamps of Antigua and St. Vincent, accompanied by full explanatory notes, delivered as the sheets were handed round. The exhibition was remarkable for its completeness and the philatelic knowledge and skill employed in its composition. All the rarer varieties were present, and the display fully deserved the warm encomiums showered upon it by the Vice-President and Mr. J. R. Laing, who proposed and seconded a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Darlow for his courtesy in coming such a distance to lay his treasures before the Members. The vote, which was received with enthusiasm, was modestly responded to, and a most enjoyable evening terminated at 8.15 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

"Killaha," St. Albans.

The International Philatelic Union.

FOUNDED 1881.

THE Annual General Meeting and election of Officers and Committee for 1914–15 was held at Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, on May 14th, the President, Mr. J. C. Sidebotham, in the chair. The Annual Report and Balance-sheet was received and adopted

subject to audit, Messrs. J. Wagenhauser and D. Roseway being appointed auditors. The Officers and Committee were then elected as follows: Hon. President, H. R. Oldfield; Hon. Vice-Presidents, W. Dorning Beckton, H. L. Hayman, Major Laffan, and E. F. Marx; President, J. C. Sidebotham; Vice-Presidents, W. Schwabacher, L. W. Fulcher, W. Schwarte; Committee, A. B. Kay, F. F. Lamb, W. E. Lincoln, P. L. Pemberton, E. W. Wetherell, Wilmot Corfield, J. B. Seymour, D. Roseway; Hon. Exchange Superintendent, J. E. Joselin; Hon. Counterfeit Detector, W. Hadlow; Hon. Librarian, W. S. King; Hon. Solicitors, Messrs. Oldfields; Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, T. H. Hinton. Display of stamps of Moresnet by Mr. Boothby, and Natal by Miss Killick, concluded the meeting. The Committee will meet on Thursday, September 10th, to make arrangements for next season. Offers of Displays or Papers gladly received by the Hon. Secretary, 26 Cromford Road, London, S.W.

The Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the above Society was held under the presidency of Mr. J. W. Kayton Schofield, on Tuesday, the 14th April, 1914, at 8.15 p.m., in the Board-room, Trust Buildings, Fox Street. There was a large muster of members and visitors. The competitive exhibit was undoubtedly the feature of the evening, and was a great success, altogether nine members competing. The competition was limited to twelve rare stamps, for a gold medal given by the Society, and suitably engraved as a memento of the occasion. The rules of the competition were: each competitor to exhibit not more than twelve stamps, and two each of one country only—to be judged on their condition and rarity. The competitors to enter under a *nom de plume*, with his proper name enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the *nom de plume*. The President remarked that as there was only one prize—a gold medal—it would be nevertheless interesting to know who was second and third, and requested the judge to place them accordingly. Mr. Geo. Blockey officiated as judge, and judged the stamps during the meeting in a part of the room set aside for this purpose. His judging gave satisfaction to all concerned, for his knowledge and experience in Philately is well known and most reliable.

After the meeting the judge's awards were as follows: 1st, "*Philo*," Mr. L. Laizuis; 2nd, "*Cyanide*," Mr. C. S. Parry, of Randfontein; 3rd, "*Keep on pegging at it*," Mr. J. W. Kayton Schofield; and "*Omnium*," Mr. Hans Meyer. The other competitors were (list attached). The judge in his comments remarked on the very fine exhibit of the winner, who exhibited very rare stamps, and in exceptionally fine condition. Prominent were the 60 crazie of Tuscany, Gibbons No. 23; ½ T., blue, of Naples, Gibbons 17a; 3 pf., pale red, of Saxony, Gibbons No. 1; 1 fr., of France, 1849, Gibbons 13; 1 real, pale blue, of Spain, Gibbons 63a mint; Block of four, ¼ schg., red, of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Gibbons 5; and the 5d., English Board of Education, Gibbons 086. The next best by "*Cyanide*." Prominent were the error "RITTISH," of Bechuanaland, Gibbons 90; error "TVO" for "two" of Victoria (in pair), Gibbons 28; and 4d., rouletted, No. 89. Also the 5s., V.R.I. and R. Colony, mixed stops, Gibbons 162; and the 5s. with inverted stop after "R," No. 137. The third place was given jointly to "*Keep on pegging at it*" and "*Omnium*." The judge in his comments explained that his reasons for doing so, there being very little to choose between either, both exhibiting a very fine lot. Prominent in the former's exhibit were the error "THE-EE" pence on 4d., blue, of Cape of Good Hope, Gibbons 49; and the double surcharge of "One Penny" on 2d., Gibbons 75; also a strip of three, 5s., V.R.I.-O.R. Colony, showing short top to "5" on the centre stamp, Gibbons No. 175; and prominent amongst the latter's was a 24 c., purple, with grille, U.S. America, Gibbons 111; and 1d. on 4d., O.F. State, Gibbons 59; also two fine copies of Victoria, Gibbons 57 and 59. Nine other members competed, and the winner was heartily congratulated on his success, and really fine exhibit.

During the evening, Mr. C. S. Parry, of Randfontein, showed a photograph of a most rare and valuable block of six O.R. Colony V.R.I., 2½d., raised dots, Gibbons 146, showing the two centre ones with thick "VS," and with antique "2" and Roman "I" in one of thick "VS." Mr. Parry remarked that this valuable block was at one time his property, but now in the collection of the late Earl of Crawford. A block of six Transvaal V.R.I. pennies, showing no dots after the "I" on three of them, was exhibited by Mr. C. Greenberg. Some old English Newspaper Stamps in mint condition were also exhibited by Mr. W. P. Cohen. Mr. E. Beuthin read a résumé of philatelic news from the journals, giving very interesting news and information, but owing to pressure of time found it necessary to curtail some. Lieut. E. J. Rolls, of Roberts Heights, Pretoria, was proposed for membership; acceptance was referred to Committee.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 19 and 20 February, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
France, 1877, 1 c., Prussian blue, hor. pair	3	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 4,* lower pair creased	4	0	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, block of 6, with red postmark	5	5	0
Ditto, another block of 6, with black postmark	3	10	0
Ditto, 1850, 1d., red, Archer perforation, pair, on entire	5	5	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 10s., blue,* slight trace of crease	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1902-4, 1s., green and carmine, mint	4	15	0
Ceylon, 1863, perf. 13, 9d., brown	4	7	6
British East Africa, May, 1890, set of 3 provisionals, all mint	3	0	0
Ditto, 1891, MS. surcharge, 1A on 4AS	3	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blued, 1d., brick red, block of 4	3	17	6
Ditto, 1855, 1s., yellow-green, pair	4	2	6
Cape Woodblock, 4d., dull blue	3	0	0
Lagos, single CA, 10s., green and brown, mint	7	10	0
Argentine, 1864, imperf., 10 c., green	4	5	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion £4 7s. 6d. &	4	5	0
Ditto, 1862, 4 c., blue, S.G., type 14, some roulettes	4	0	0
Newfoundland, 1s., deep scarlet-vermilion, defect at top	8	0	0
Ditto, 6d., orange-vermilion	4	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red on yellowish, Plate 2, £4 5s., £3 10s., &	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on yellowish, *laid*, no clouds, slight defect	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 2	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., slate-blue, Plate 2, very early state, on piece £3 10s. &	3	15	0
New Zealand, 1862, Star, 1s., green, roulettes on all sides	3	15	0
Victoria, 1850, 1d., brown-red, clear background, close setting, hor. pair	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., blue, stamps 1½ mm. apart, hor. pair	3	3	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., gold-bronze	4	10	0

Sale of 5 and 6 March, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, £5, orange on white	3	3	0
Ceylon, 1861, rough perfs., 8d., yellow-brown*	5	15	0
India, 1854, 4AS, blue and red, head inverted, reprint	3	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine	3	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red on yellowish, pair	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, very late state	3	3	0
United States, 1851, imperf., 10 c., green, vert. pair, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, 1855, perf, 1 c., blue, Type 11, block of 4*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10 c., green, block of 4, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1869, 90 c., carmine and black, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, reissue, 90 c., mint	3	3	0

Sale of 19 and 20 March, 1914.

Bremen, 10 grote, black	3	17	6
Denmark, 1864-8, imperf., 4s., red, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
France, 1849, 10 c., bistre, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, hor. strip of 10, red postmark	7	10	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 6, red postmark	5	5	0
Ditto, 1854, Small Crown, perf. 14, 2d., blue,* part gum	4	8	0
British Levant, 1885, on blued, 12 pia on 2s. 6d., mint	3	0	0
Hanover, 1856, $\frac{1}{10}$ thaler, black and orange, mint	5	0	0
Oldenburg, 1861, ¼ g., yellow, blue postmark	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ⅓ g., moss green,* with gum	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ g., brown	3	5	0
Parma, 1859, 80 c., bistre-yellow*	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 80 c., olive-yellow*	3	10	0
Portugal, 1866, Percé en Croix, 120 r., blue	3	7	6
Tuscany, 1853, 9 crazie, purple-brown	3	12	6
Labuan, 1885, 2 c. on 16 c., blue, S.G. 25, mint	5	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1855, 1d., brick-red, block of 4	3	0	0
Cape, Mafeking, 1s. on 6d., S.G. 15, on piece	3	10	0
Gambia, April, 1906, Half Penny on 2s. 6d., purple and brown, a mint block of 12, containing			

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
the "PFNNY" error; also One Penny on 3s., a mint block of 12	16	0	0
Gambia, April, 1906, Half Penny on 2s. 6d. and One Penny on 3s., in mint blocks of 18 of each	23	0	0
Natal, 1870, curved surcharge in carmine, 1s., green, fair	3	5	0
Transvaal, 1879, imperf., 3d., mauve on green, hor. pair, on piece, one stamp shows the small "T" variety, Gibbons 264	3	15	0
St. Vincent, 1861, clean cut, 1d., rose-red*	8	5	0
Ditto, 1880, 1d. on right half of 6d., green*	5	0	0
Uruguay, October, 1856, 1 real, bright red*	3	12	6
Hawaii, July, 1859, 1 c., blue on thin bluish white*	19	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c., blue on thin bluish white, defective	4	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., lake on greyish, Plate 2	3	17	6

Sale of 2 and 3 April, 1914.

Bremen, *perce*, 2 g., orange-red	5	5	0
Germany, Kiautschou, 1905, no wmk., $2½, mint	3	3	0
Great Britain, 1d., intense black, block of 6	4	0	0
Ditto, 1855, thick white paper, medium Garter, 4d., rose, mint	7	10	0
Ditto, 1867, Anchor, on blued, £1, brown-lilac	3	10	0
Ditto, 2s., brown . . £3 &	3	7	6
Ditto, 1913, 9d., imperf., block of 4, doubly printed	6	5	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., carmine	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1887, £1, green	3	12	0
Ditto, College stamps, die proofs of Oxford College, 6 varieties	3	15	0
Hamburg, imperf., 4s., green	4	4	0
Naples, 50 gra., lake	3	10	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓rd gro.*	6	15	0
Spain, 1852, 6 r., blue-green, vertical strip of 5	3	7	6
Ditto, 1853, 3 c., bronze, bottom cut into	5	15	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., vertical lines, cut on left	4	10	0
Wurtemberg, 70 k., purple	5	10	0
Ceylon, 1861, clean-cut, 2s., blue	3	3	0
Ditto, CC, 5d., reddish brown, strip of 3, mint	5	0	0
India, 1854, ½ a., blue, block of 32,* dated Aug., 1854	9	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ a., blue, sheet of 96,* dated July, 1854	25	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, block of 32,* dated Sep., 1854	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 as., Head inverted, without specimen on back	3	0	0
Ditto, 1865, wmk. Elephant's Head, 8 pies, mint, pane of 80	4	0	0
India, 1865, wmk. Elephant's Head, 1 a., brown, mint, pane of 80	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 as., brown-orange, pane of 80	6	5	0
Ditto, 1868, 8 as., rose, mint, pane of 80	12	0	0
Ditto, 1874, 9 pies, mauve, mint, pane of 80	4	5	0
Ditto, Service, 1866, wmk. Head, 4 a, green, S.G. 512, block of 12*	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8 pies, purple, mint, block of 9	3	17	6
Straits Settlements, Negri Sembilan, 1899, Four Cents on 3 Cents, block of 4, double surcharge	5	15	0
British Central Africa, 1898, 1d., centre omitted, pair*	17	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., imperf., strip of 9*	22	10	0
Mauritius, 1d., orange-red on yellowish, medium early	7	0	0
Ditto, 1d., orange-red on yellowish, medium early, horizontal pair	16	0	0
Ditto, 1d., red on bluish, vertical pairs . . £5 10 &	10	0	0
Ditto, 1d., red on white, vertical pairs . . £10 10 &	10	0	0
Ditto, 1d., red on white	5	15	0
Ditto, 1d., red on bluish, later date	3	5	0
Ditto, 1848, 2d., blue, medium early	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, not quite so early	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, medium state	4	10	0
Southern Nigeria, single CA, £1, green and violet, mint	3	15	0
Zululand, £5, black on red	6	15	0
Barbados, 1873, Star, imperf., 6d., orange-vermilion, block of 4, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, 1870, large Star, 1s., black, mint, block of 4	5	0	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., magenta*	4	4	0
Cundinamarca, 1884, 1 peso on 10 c., scarlet, S.G. 16	3	10	0
Falkland Islands, 1898, 5s., brown-red, mint, block of 4	3	0	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow	3	5	0
Ditto, 1s., bright purple, defective	5	17	6
Newfoundland, 6d., orange	3	12	6
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, thinned	8	0	0
Trinidad, 1859, imperf., 4d., grey, mint, block of 4	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., indigo, similar block	4	5	0
U.S. America, Periodicals, 1875-80, 1 c. to $60, the $12 defective, rest fine	10	0	0
Ditto, 1895, set of 12, mint	8	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., rose, Plate 1	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, pair	7	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., bright red on yellowish, Plate 2, creased	3	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., blue, Plate 1	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 2, on entire	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, another with no whip	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep blue, Plate 2, horizontal pair, on piece	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., pale blue, Plate 2, early, no whip	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., Plate 2, early, crevit omitted	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 2, retouched, butterfly postmark	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., lilac-blue, Plate 5, no clouds, on entire	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., lilac-blue, 6 segments, on entire	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green	4	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., yellowish-green, butterfly postmark	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, on entire	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, horizontal pair	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., bright green, vertical pair.	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on laid, one creased	4	15	0
Ditto, 1852, Dec. on blue, 3d., dull green, block of 6	7	10	0
Collection of unused Colonials, face value over £48	39	0	0

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MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 10 and 11 March, 1914.

Gibraltar, Jan., 1886, 6d., lilac, block of 4, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., bistre, pair,* with gum thinned and creased	3	17	6
Great Britain, 1847, 6d., lilac,* slight crease	5	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 10d., brown, Die 4, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., pale green, Die 2,* slightly creased.	8	15	0
Malta, 1902, One Penny on 2½d., blue, a pair with double surcharge, used with another, showing slight traces of the same on piece	3	10	0
Switzerland, Vaud, 1850, 5 c., on entire	3	10	0
British Somaliland, 1903, 3 rs., green and brown, with inverted overprint, block of 4, mint	14	12	6
Cape Triangular, 1853, 1d., brick-red, block of 4, two creased	3	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, creased	3	0	0
Cape, 1893, One Penny on 2d., bistre, double surcharge	4	15	0
Gambia, 1906, Half Penny on 2s.6d., purple and brown on yellow, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange on bluish, medium early, apparently,* but touched up on face	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another, late medium, close at top corner	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early medium "PENOE," torn at top right corner	5	0	0
Rhodesia, 1896, One Penny on 4s., grey, block of 4, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, a pair	3	7	6
Buenos Ayres, 1858, 3 pesos, green, cut into	3	15	0
New South Wales, 1850–1, Sydney Views, 1d., red, Plate 2,* fair copy but extreme lower right corner is defective	3	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 2, a strip of 3, one being the variety without whip (Nos. 4, 5 and 6 on plate), minute tear in left margin	26	0	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, on entire	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., orange, Plate 1, on ribbed paper, no margin at bottom	4	4	0
Ditto, 1855, wmk. Star, 1d., carmine,* thinned	3	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red, printed both sides, faint impression	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., black-bronze, on entire	6	0	0
Collections, about 4000 in Schaubek's	56	0	0
Ditto, 1442 in Lallier's	27	0	0
Ditto, 3156 in Imperial	15	0	0

* * *

MR. E. M. GILBERT-LODGE.

Sale of 26 March, 1914.

Cape Triangular, 1863, 1d., carmine-red, block of 4, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., deep blue, block of 4, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald-green, block of 4, mint	10	10	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 3d., green, block of 12, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1861, 1s., lake, sheet of 20, mint	2	10	0
Queensland, Registered, orange-yellow, block of 6, mint	6	0	0
Ditto, 1861, 1d., carmine-rose, S.G. 14, block of 4, mint	4	10	0
Wurtemberg, 1851, thin paper, 18 kr., deep blue, mint	2	10	0

Sale of 7 April, 1914.

Ceylon, 2s., blue, imperf.	3	17	6
Gibraltar, King, multiple wmk., 6d., value in carmine, pair, mint	4	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1880–81, 1½d., venetian red, half sheet of 84, mint	4	17	6
St. Vincent, 1877, 6d., pale yellow-green, pair, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1886, 4d., lake-brown, sheet of 30, mint	5	0	0
Transvaal, King, £5	7	0	0
Italy, 1911, 15 c., black, printed both sides*	2	12	6
United States, 1845, Postmaster Stamps, 5 c., black, 34s., 38s., 40s., and	2	5	0
Ditto, 1847, 5 c., orange, pair	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., black*	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 c., black, pair, on entire	8	0	0
Ditto, 1879, complete set of Newspaper Stamps, from 1 c. to $60, all values in mint strips of 3, 72 stamps	42	0	0

Sale of 23 April, 1914.

Canada, 1852, 6d., dull purple	2	2	0
Great Britain, 1862, a piece of the paper for 4d. stamps showing Garter wmk. 12 times	4	10	0
Ditto, 1881, the imprimatur of the 1d., lilac, with control "E"	2	15	0
Ditto, 1883, £1, brown-lilac, Crowns, "Specimen"	3	3	0
Ditto, 1840, 1d., black, strip of 3, trial obliterations	3	0	0
Ditto, 2s., brown, pair, "Specimens"	2	15	0
Natal, 1857, 6d., green, 22 mm. by 29 mm.	2	10	0
Oldenburg, 1861, 3 gr., pale yellow, mint	3	10	0
Spain, 1850, 10 r., green, 44s. and	3	5	0
Ditto, 1854, 2 c., green	1	10	0
Ditto, 1865, 19 c., brown and pink* off centre	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, mint	1	10	0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 2 and 3 April, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1841, 2d., blue, block of 4, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, 1857–8, large Crown, perf. 16, 1d., rose-red*	3	0	0
Gibraltar, King, multiple wmk., 1904–7, 6d., dull purple, value in same colour, mint	3	5	0
Sicily, 50 gra., brown-lake	4	0	0
British South Africa, 1896–7, 8d., olive-green and mauve on buff, imperf., horizontal pair, mint	14	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1s., yellow-green, vertical pair	5	5	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., deep blue	10	10	0
Mauritius, 1903, Express Delivery, 15 c. on 15 c., ultramarine, "A" of "INLAND," inverted	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another with the word "INLAND" inverted, used on piece with another value	6	0	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion	3	0	0
Argentine, 1899–1900, 16 c., orange, entire sheet of 100, mint	18	0	0
Ditto, 1908–9, 12 c., dull orange, entire sheet of 100, mint	3	10	0
Columbia, 1861, 2½ c., black,* with gum	2	12	0

* * *

Messrs. Harmer, Rooke, and Co. inform us that they are continuing their sales this year to the end of July.

A special sale of Europeans, strong in the old German States, is being held June 15th. Those interested should write for catalogue of this sale.

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIII. JUNE, 1914. No. 270.

The Fellowship of the Royal Philatelic Society.

"LE Roi est mort—vive le Roi!" This old-time cry applies to the many spheres of life below that of Royalty, and, as in Philately, however much the survivors may mourn their comrades stricken down, their obvious duty is as speedily as possible to fill up their ranks. In the Report of the Royal Philatelic Society, elsewhere presented, we are painfully reminded of the great loss incurred by Mr. J. A. Tilleard's death last year in the absence of the splendidly-written Reports that for so many years graced the pages of this Journal, which must cause a deep pang of regret to every reader.

The Royal Philatelic Society has, however, been most fortunate in its election of the successors to the late Hon. Secretary. In Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg's and Mr. H. R. Oldfield's capable and experienced hands the Society, as will be seen from Mr. Hausburg's able and voluminous Report, has progressed exceedingly, having now attained a number of Fellows beyond all past precedent. Not only have the elections been more numerous than heretofore, but the names of the new Fellows will be found to include many of the best known philatelists of the world. It is confidently to be anticipated—with the new and excellent scheme of representation of the Society in other countries and colonies—that the Royal Philatelic Society will before long have its full list of 350 Fellows and a waiting list of numbers beyond.

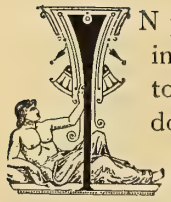
Such a condition of affairs would mean a great benefit to every Fellow and member, as by the automatic increase of income the Society would be able to give greater value in the shape of its publications. The expense attending the production of these works according to the modern standard is very heavy, and it is only by having a large membership that their free distribution could be accomplished. The new Hon. Secretary, Mr. Hausburg, has done great service by his energetic prosecution of his duties, and we make

the most earnest appeal to all Fellows to assist him in his arduous task of building up the Royal Philatelic Society to its proper elevation. We therefore strenuously invite every Fellow to introduce at least another candidate, and trust that by a united effort we may see the Royal Philatelic Society on the numerical and influential basis that has long been justly due to its illustrious patronage and acknowledged position.

Report read at the Annual General Meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, London,

FOR THE SEASON 1913-14,

By L. L. R. HAUSBURG, Honorary Secretary.



IN presenting this Report I must ask your kind consideration and indulgence in my difficult task. No words of mine are needed to remind the members of this Society of the splendid work done by our late Honorary Secretary, whose Annual Reports are a lasting memorial, not only of the progress of the Society, but also of the principal events in the philatelic world during the last twenty years. I trust that all these reports will be reproduced when the history of the Society is written, perhaps on the occasion of the jubilee of its foundation, some five years hence.

Mr. Tilleard's early death has been one of the greatest blows that our Society has ever sustained, and I rejoice to think that the Council has determined to perpetuate his name as well as those of our late President, the Earl of Crawford, and of the greatest philatelic benefactor of the age—I refer, of course, to the late Mr. T. K. Tapling—by means of medals bearing their names, which will be awarded annually for work done for the advancement of Philately.

It must be always a source of great satisfaction to the members of this Society that the finest philatelic library in existence was bequeathed to the nation by one of our number, our late President, and that the finest general collection of stamps in this country was handed over to the nation by one of our Vice-Presidents. The latter even went so far to show his devotion to the Society, as to make it a condition in his bequest, that the collection should be accessible at all times to the President and Secretary.

This is, perhaps, the most suitable place in the report to put on record the appointment of our Vice-President, Mr. E. D. Bacon, who as every one knows was responsible for the arrangement of these two collections, as philatelic adviser to His Majesty the King. No more fitting appointment could possibly have been made.

In addition to our late Honorary Secretary, two other Fellows have passed away during the last twelve months; namely, Mr. J. H. Abbott, who was elected in 1892, and Mr. A. J. Cohen, who was elected in 1907.

Mr. Abbott, although unable to be present at many of our meetings, was a well-known figure at most Exhibitions and Congresses held in this country, and his cheery personality will be greatly missed. I understand that a large portion of his valuable collection has been presented by Miss Abbott to one of the public institutions in Manchester. Mr. Cohen was one of the leaders of Philately in South Africa, and was universally esteemed by those who had the privilege of knowing him.

A death has lately taken place which has been mourned by the whole nation. I refer, of course, to that of the Duke of Argyll. His nephew and heir, the Hon. Niall Campbell, who we trust may long be spared to occupy his high position, has been a member of the Society for some time.

Three Fellows and two Associates have retired for different reasons, and their resignations have been accepted with regret, namely :—Capt. M. W. K. Connolly, and Messrs. W. Nordheimer, J. Walker, G. Papier, and C. A. Pocock. The names of two members were removed from the list in accordance with the Articles of Association.

Owing to the success which has attended the appointment of Mr. L. H. Kjellstedt, as Special Representative of the Society in the United States of America, the Council has determined to extend the principle, and as a commencement some eighteen Fellows have been invited, and have accepted similar positions, namely, Mr. E. Beveridge, LL.D., for Scotland ; Mr. W Lane Joynt, for Ireland ; and Mr. W. Scott, for Wales ; Messrs. A. F. Basset Hull, Australia ; A. D. Ferguson, British Guiana ; W. Patterson, Canada ; A. T. Bate, New Zealand ; A. Passer, Austria ; Captain Larking, Belgium ; Captain Bayer, Bohemia ; Mr. H. L. Churchill, France ; Dr. Kalckhoff, Germany ; Mr. H. P. Manus, Holland ; Dr. Diena, Italy ; Messrs. J. N. Marsden, Portugal ; G. Kirchner, Russia ; Hilmer Djurling, Sweden ; and Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, Switzerland.

It is largely owing to their efforts, and to some of the Fellows of the Society resident in England, that some forty-eight new members and one new Associate have joined the Society during the past twelve months.

Invitations have been sent to other Fellows in different parts of the world, and it is hoped that in time most of the British Colonies and other Countries will be represented.

Under the Articles of Association five Honorary Fellows have been elected by the Council in recognition of signal service rendered to Philately and to the Society : Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, who has been a Fellow of the Society for twenty-seven years, in recognition of the many works and articles he has written on the stamps of Oceania ; Mr. L. Hanciau as the author of many of the earliest and first important philatelic works published by the firm of J. B. Moens ; Mr. J. Dunbar Heath, the head of the well-known firm Messrs. Perkins Bacon & Co ; Mr. J. G. Langton, for many years one of the Honorary Auditors of the Society ; and Judge Victor Suppantschitsch, one of the oldest and greatest authorities in Philatelic literature as well as stamps, and a holder of the Lindenberg Medal.

In the new list of members Honorary Fellows are distinguished by an asterisk.

The new names added to the register are : Engineer-Lieut. E. J

Allen, R.N., Messrs. A. B. de L'Argentière, K. M. Beaumont, Captain H. H. Berners, Messrs. N. Bjorklund, J. R. Borck, S. G. T. Bourke, Sir Thomas B. Bowring, Messrs. V. E. Brukewich, G. H. Dannatt, M. L. Desmonts, J. Elster, F. C. Graham, W. G. Hamersley, L. Hanciau, A. A. Haserick, Captain Lord A. V. Hay, Messrs. J. Dunbar Heath, Oscar Hill, E. E. Jex, C. W. Kissinger, O. Kraepelein, J. G. Langton, A. Lavenir, Sydney Loder, R. S. Le May, H. de Monplanet, W. A. V. Neill, A. P. Noel, Dr. Paul Pirl, Mr. F. S. Porter, Captain P. L. Reid, Baron Dr. Alphonse Rothschild, Messrs. A. Schwabe, Joseph Schwartz, G. C. Shiers, W. E. Smith, Judge F. Spiegelberg, Miss W. R. Stannard, Judge V. Suppantschitsch, Captain W. Swinhoe-Phelan, Messrs. H. L. Templier, B. B. Tilley, Captain C. Tournay, Messrs. F. Walenta, N. E. Waterhouse, Baron von Welczeck, Mr. C. F. Williams, and one associate—Mr. J. Marshall, jun.

The total number of members and associates is now 308, and it may be mentioned that this is the first occasion on which the number has exceeded 300, the number having varied between 219 in 1906 and 296 in 1896.

In the past, as can be seen by an examination of the yearly accounts, the Society has been hampered by the fact that its expenditure has only just been covered by its income. It is fully recognized by the Council that the old principle of presenting *gratis* copies of the Society's publications to the members is a very sound one and should be revived again. Of late years, however, the standard of philatelic publications, and more especially of the methods of reproduction of plates and illustrations generally, has been immensely improved, but the cost has also gone up considerably. It is therefore impossible to supply publications to members without any charge, unless the membership is greatly increased. As an example, it might be mentioned that the Society's work on the stamps of "Oceania," published in 1887, had only 148 pages of reading matter, while the latest one published, on the stamps of New South Wales alone, contained no less than 585 pages, and the total cost of the latter amounted to nearly £1000.

Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., who published both this work and also "Africa," Part III, for the Society, and gave the Publication Committee a free hand, in order that these works might be produced in the best possible style, are, up to the present date, considerably out of pocket, and the Committee are considering a scheme whereby these publications may be produced not only at more frequent intervals, but may be presented free to members as well.

As already stated, one thing is essential, and that is a greatly increased membership, and it is hoped that all Fellows who may be acquainted with collectors eligible to join the Society will bring their names forward. It is especially desirable to increase the number of Associates, as every Society needs young blood, so that when gaps occur in the ranks of the older members there may be others ready and able to fill them. At present the advantages offered to young philatelists do not appear to be well known—among others a reduced subscription of half a guinea and no entrance fee—and it is hoped that Fellows will endeavour to persuade any young collectors of their acquaintance to join our ranks. It should be noted that the number

of Fellows is limited to 350, and that members subsequently elected are ordinary members until vacancies occur among the Fellows.

Some of the papers read before us are perhaps rather technical, but there are many Displays, especially those to which all members contribute, which would be highly interesting to the youngest collector, who at the same time would have opportunities of getting valuable advice, encouragement, and assistance from some of the foremost philatelists of the day.

The average attendance of members at meetings during the past season has been between twenty-two and twenty-three. This is a slight improvement on former years, but it is to be hoped that many more members will take an active interest in the programme arranged during the coming season. This will include Displays from some important collections which have never been shown before.

It is very discouraging for those who come from a long distance, at great expense both of time and money, to find that only a comparatively few members consider it worth their while to attend. In addition to this it is extremely disappointing to those who are responsible for the arrangement of the programme, which in itself requires no little time and trouble.

The Council during the past season decided to supply afternoon tea in the Visitors' Room, in order to enable members to have a talk before the meetings take place. A good many have availed themselves of the invitation, and it is to be hoped that it will be continued during the next season. During the season 1913–14, papers, illustrated by very fine displays, were read at six meetings. These were: "Notes on the Imperforate Issues of New Zealand," by the President; "The Stamps of Prince Edward Island," by Mr. B. Goodfellow; "Early Philatelic Literature," by the Vice-President; "The 1911 Issue of Greece," by Captain A. S. Bates; "Plating Guides for the 1d. Victoria, Campbell and Fergusson Printing," by Mr. C. L. Pack; "The Stamps of Chili," by Mr. T. W. Hall. Besides these there were six meetings at which important collections were shown unaccompanied by a paper. These were: Display of "New Zealand, Tasmania, and Western Australia," by the Rev. H. A. James, D.D.; "The Line-engraved and Embossed Stamps of Great Britain," by Mr. W. M. Gray; "The Stamps of Afghanistan," by Colonel F. H. Hancock; "Western Australia," by Mr. M. H. Horsley; "Trinidad," by Mr. H. Grey; "German States," by Mr. H. J. Duveen.

In addition to these, two evenings were devoted to general displays by Fellows: "Errors—inclusive of all deviations from normal varieties," and "The Stamps of any one Issue." Both these meetings were well attended, and those present were rewarded by seeing on each occasion a wonderful and varied display.

The former subject "Errors" was, I believe, a novel idea, and it included a very fine selection graciously contributed by His Majesty the King.

The last meeting in May was devoted to the Reception and Soirée given by the Council and Fellows to the delegates of the Sixth Philatelic Congress. A small exhibition was on view during the evening. His Majesty graciously consented to show his unique collection of Mafeking stamps. The dies, plates, and other objects of philatelic interest in the possession of the Society were

exhibited, and some thirty-five Fellows sent selections, all of which were of great merit, and seemed to be much appreciated by our guests.

Although the actual work accomplished during the sessions of the Congress did not include any especially important features, I think it is fully agreed that the benefits conferred on philatelists through the medium of these Congresses are of real importance.

The mere fact of meeting collectors from all parts of the United Kingdom and comparing notes and experiences means a renewed interest in our hobby, an interest which without occasional opportunities for social intercourse is apt to flag. That there are so few subjects put forward for discussion is the fault of the Societies sending delegates, and I should like to suggest that every now and then the President of all participating Societies might ask the members for suggestions. It is hardly fair to expect the inviting Society to provide the subjects for discussion as well as the entertainment.

I should like here to place on record the appreciation of the Society of the good work done by the Permanent Congress Committee, by the Executive Congress Committee of this Society, and last, but by no means least, by our fellow-member, Mr. Franz Reichenheim, who acts as Honorary Secretary and Treasurer, not only of the Permanent Congress Committee, but also of all the Sub-Committees.

Our thanks are also due to those members who were good enough to send Exhibits and to those who helped with the arrangement of them.

The Society was represented at the Congress by Dr. F. Kalckhoff and Messrs. C. Léon Adutt, L. W. Fulcher, and C. E. McNaughtan.

The principal social function was the visit of the Delegates to Windsor Castle, by invitation of His Majesty the King. This was greatly appreciated, and the enjoyment of the visit was still further enhanced by the splendid weather. The Delegates and their friends were also entertained at a most enjoyable garden party at Sevenoaks given by our President, Mr. M. P. Castle, and Mrs. Castle; and some hundred and sixty were present at the Official Banquet, which was likewise a most successful function. Perhaps the most important item on the agenda was the question of the continuance and bringing up to date of the Tapling collection, and the Council of this Society has held several meetings on this subject, and has appointed a Sub-Committee to discuss the matter in all its bearings with a view to enlarging the Society's collection on the broadest lines, and to make it in course of time available for inspection by the general public. The energetic Secretary of the Collection Committee, Mr. Wilmot Corfield, read a long report containing many valuable suggestions, to the Council, and a final report has been prepared and has been considered and passed in general meeting. It is earnestly hoped that *all* philatelists will do their best to help on the scheme, and contribute any stamps they can spare. All such gifts will be acknowledged from time to time in the *London Philatelist.*

The question of the Forgery evil, which threatens the very existence of our hobby, and the best means of fighting against it, has been very fully discussed by the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose. One thing is certain—when a serious case is brought to the notice of any Philatelist he should be prepared to give every assistance in his power, especially as a

witness, if called upon, with a view to suppressing the evil. I say this advisedly, as I understand that on one or more occasions a successful action might have been brought, if the principal witness had not refused to come forward.

I trust that further progress both in this and the National Collection scheme will be reported at the seventh Philatelic Congress which will take place next year in Newcastle under the auspices of the North of England Philatelic Society.

A prosecution for selling forged stamps ended in October last year in the conviction of the accused and a sentence of three years' penal servitude.

The vacancy on the Council caused by the death of Mr. J. A. Tilleard has been filled by the election of Captain G. F. Napier.

No notice of any fresh nominations as officers or members of the Council having been received, the present officers and members of the Council will continue to act for another year.

The question of the arrangement and cataloguing of the Society's Library so as to render it of more use to Fellows, has been discussed at length, and the members of the Society must consider themselves more than fortunate that the Honorary Librarian, Mr. L. W. Fulcher, and Mr. F. J. Peplow have again promised to devote a very considerable portion of their spare time to this end.

The Society's Collection, including the Entires and Forgeries, has, thanks to the care and time bestowed on it by Messrs. M. P. Castle, Wilmot Corfield, L. W. Fulcher, and Baron Percy de Worms, been arranged in a proper and scientific manner, so that any further gifts can be added to it without in any way disturbing the plan of arrangement. Several important donations have been made during the year, and, as usual, His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to present some valuable contributions. The Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs for India has also sent a valuable donation.

The financial position of the Society continues to be on a sound basis, as will be seen from the accounts and report presented by the Honorary Treasurer and the Honorary Auditors respectively.

One event in connection with the work of the Society, already briefly alluded to in this report, deserves special mention, and that is the completion of the monumental work on the stamps of New South Wales, by our fellow-member, Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, and revised by a committee of this Society. The amount of time and care expended by Mr. Basset Hull has been enormous, not only in extracting important paragraphs from official records, but also in compiling the tables of the numbers issued of certain stamps, and last, but by no means least, in estimating the numbers of "Sydney Views" and "Laureates." The work of the Publication Committee has also been very heavy, not only in writing supplementary articles on special subjects, but also in collecting material, such as dated specimens for fixing the sequence of shades, and the finest possible specimens for making up the plates. In this connection it might be added, that although invitations were published asking for the loan of specimens or photographs, no assistance was forthcoming from Australia, nor was there any attempt to render the

lists as complete as possible. It is rather discouraging to the compilers of expensive works to see lists of omissions published afterwards which might have been included had philatelists been more willing to help. One of the chief charms of Philately is the universal brotherhood which extends all over the world, and which usually includes the interchange of knowledge; and it is to be hoped that, in future, when an invitation is given by the Society, with a view to obtaining the completest possible lists, philatelists all over the world will assist in every way they can.

With regard to other matters of philatelic interest not immediately connected with this Society, I might mention the issue of the remaining values of the Georgian stamps of Great Britain. The lower values up to the 1s. have been surface-printed at Somerset House, while the higher values—2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., and £1—have been printed by Messrs. Waterloo and Layton. The latter have produced most artistic designs, and have used the "line-engraved" process with very successful results.

The greatest innovation of later years has been the adoption by this country, at last, of "Postage Due" labels. Four values have been issued, namely, ½d., 1d., 2d., 5d. A rather significant change is the substitution of English wording for French on the new Egyptian stamps.

Among other events of importance may be mentioned the award of the Lindenberg medal to Mr. José Marco del Pont—a fitting recognition of much good and original work.

An International Exhibition was held in Paris at the end of June last year, at which there was a large gathering of the most notable philatelists. It was, thanks to the untiring energy of M. Coyette, a great success, and many of the finest collections in the world were represented.

Towards the end of October another great International Exhibition was held in New York. This was also a great success, and as far as the number of collections of the highest rank and of the greatest magnitude is concerned, I think it must easily rank the most important ever held. Neither of these two exhibitions was anything like complete, many of the most important countries not being represented at all. Perhaps the most difficult problem that faces the promoters of the next large philatelic exhibition, is the cutting down of exhibits in order to enable the most important countries, from a philatelic point of view, to be shown. A certain amount has been done already in placing remainders of collections, not shown in frames, in albums for the judges to see, but that of course does not benefit the general public.

Among other exhibitions may be mentioned the one held in Durban, which should have gone far to stimulate Philately in South Africa, and another small one in Folkestone. In December last year an important exhibition was held in Rosario, and a smaller one in British Guiana. During the remainder of the year the following exhibitions, among others, will be held: a National Exhibition in Berne, towards the end of July; an International Exhibition in Cassel, during the second week in August; and another at Lyon, during the third week in August.

One of the most important events in Philately has been the absorption of the firm of W. H. Peckitt by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. For the past

few years it has been generally acknowledged that the former held the larger stock of British Colonies, and the amalgamation of the two has put Messrs. Stanley Gibbons in a very strong position. One certain result will be the upward tendency of British Colonial stamps, which during the past few years have been severely neglected; at any rate as far as the Catalogue quotations were concerned.

The business of Herr P. Kosack, in Berlin, has also changed hands, and is continued under the name of P. Kosack and Co.

There continues to be a steadily increasing demand, especially on the Continent, for fine old stamps—Europeans naturally being pre-eminent—and some of the prices paid for anything out of the ordinary or for pairs and blocks seem hardly warranted.

Among those who have passed away may be mentioned a former member of this Society and a very keen philatelist, Mr. W. T. Willett; the well-known engraver of many of the French and other stamps, Mr. Mouchon; Mr. C. H. Coote, a well-known member of the Manchester Society; and Professor A. Hamilton, one of the foremost philatelists in New Zealand.

The most important collection which has changed hands this year was one of the two remaining ones of our late President, the Earl of Crawford, namely, that of Great Britain, which is understood to have been sold at a record price for a collection of a single country.

The Philatelic Society of New Zealand has published a work on the stamps of that country, containing some very valuable information, which will prove of great interest to collectors of those deservedly popular stamps. It is hoped, however, that in the future a more exhaustive treatise will be produced.

The question of Universal Penny Postage still seems a long way from settlement, and it is almost incredible that our own Government appears to be the chief obstacle in the way, and the report that the alternative of a rate of 1½d. instead of 1d. has been suggested does not seem to have anything to recommend it.

In conclusion I should like to express my sincere thanks to all the officers, members of the Council, and other members of the Society who have so willingly given up their time and energy in order to further the objects and well-being of the Society, and more especially to Mr. Herbert R. Oldfield, whose help and advice on legal and other matters have been of the utmost value.

Royal Philatelic Society, London.

SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS FOR YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1913.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance 31st December, 1912. Parr's Bank.						
Current Account	132	8	7			
Deposit Account	122	9	4			
				254	17	11
1913.						
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees	347	0	6			
Sale of Works	45	15	3			
Dividends and Interest on Deposit Account	26	18	9			
				419	14	6
				£674	12	5

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Rent and Office Expenses	195	4	2			
Contributions to *London Philatelist*	70	0	0			
Printing and Postage	59	13	1			
Library	10	0	0			
Sundry Payments	21	5	0			
				356	2	3
Philatelic Congress, 1914				10	0	0
INVESTMENTS—						
£75 Consols	55	11	2			
£11/5/2 Cape 3½%	10	0	0			
				65	11	2
Balance, Parr's Bank, 31st December, 1913—						
Current Account	125	19	5			
Deposit Account	116	19	7			
				242	19	0
				£674	12	5

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.
Exhibition Trust Account	303	14	8
Subscriptions and Entrance Fees paid in advance for 1914–15	18	18	0
Balance, being Surplus of Assets over Liabilities	1602	15	5
	£1925	8	1

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.
Cash at Parr's Bank	125	19	5
Deposit Account do.	116	19	7
Consols, £605 3s. at cost	494	14	5
Cape of Good Hope 3½% £314 14s. 2d. at cost	303	14	8
Library, Furniture, Pictures, Stock of Society's Works, etc.	884	0	0
	£1925	8	1

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN, *Hon. Treasurer.*

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Council for the Year 1914–15.

President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.

Vice-President—E. D. BACON.

Hon. Secretary—L. L. R. HAUSBURG | *Hon. Assistant Secretary*—H. R. OLDFIELD

Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN | *Hon. Librarian*—L. W. FULCHER

WILMOT CORFIELD | J. R. LAING | FRANZ REICHENHEIM

D. C. GRAY | CAPT. G. F. NAPIER | BARON P. DE WORMS

T. W. HALL | F. J. PEPLOW | R. B. YARDLEY

FELLOWS.

	Elected.
E. R. Ackerman	1894
Lieut.-Col. J. G. Adamson	1893
A. L. Adutt	1907
J. R. M. Albrecht	1908
Eng.-Lieut. E. J. Allen, R.N.	1914
J. Anderson	1911
*P. J. Anderson	1885
O. Andreen	1907
A. B. de L'Argentière	1914
The Duke of Argyll	1913
E. D. Bacon	1880
C. L. Bagnall	1903
G. B. Bainbridge	1907
Dr. E. Barclay-Smith	1907
W. Barnard	1893
H. W. Baron	1907
J. H. Barron	1911
A. R. Barrett	1883
G. B Barrington	1894
A. T. Bate	1892
Capt. A. S. Bates	1910
Capt. Eugene Bayer	1912
A. J. de Beaufort	1913
K. M. Beaumont	1914
W. D. Beckton	1892
W. Beckwith	1892
O. Beeby	1910
F. A. Bellamy	1908
E. B. S. Benest	1912
Humphry Bennett	1903
F. G. Bepler	1888
A. H. Berly	1912
Capt. H. H. Berners	1913
E. Beveridge, LL.D.	1892
C. N. Biggs	1880
A. Bishop	1909
N. Bjorklund	1914
Col. John Bonhote	1904
J. R. Borck	1914
S. G. T. Bourke	1914
Sir Thomas B. Bowring, J.P.	1914
Louis E. Bradbury	1901
H. S. Bridgwater	1907
Mrs. A. H. Bridson	1907
V. E. Brukewich	1914
P. F. Bruner	1900
Dr. T. J. W. Burgess	1896
*M. Burnett, J.P.	1877
Lieut.-Col. St. L. Burrowes	1892
J. R. Burton	1907
H. R. Calvert	1907
Wm. Canning	1910
Miss A. Cassels	1907
M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.	1879
*Col. A. W. Chambers, V.D.	1883
S. Chapman	1909
Dr. A. Chiesa	1912
A. Chilver	1907
C. D. Choremi	1905
Major G. Churcher	1893
H. L. Churchill	1912
Sir James R. Andrew Clark, Bart.	1896
H. R. G. Clarke	1893
Capt. J. R. P. Clarke	1907
W. J. Cochrane	1912
Chas. Cohen	1905
W. P. Cohen	1907
G. Coles	1907
F. O. Conant	1893
F. S. Cook	1907
Fleet-Surg. E. Cooper, R.N.	1893
F. de Coppet	1901
Wilmot Corfield	1899
F. R. Cornwall	1908
W. Cowland	1890
R. P. Croom-Johnson	1912
G. E. V. Crutchley	1912
R. Dalton	1905
G. H. Dannatt	1914
J. J. Darlow	1913
J. S. Davis	1908
H. F. Deane	1889
H. E. Deats	1893
M. L. Desmonts	1914
H. Dickson	1907
Dr. E. Diena	1895
J. Dimsdale	1907
Hilmer Djurling	1907
T. P. Dorman	1894
C. Stuart Dudley	1906
H. J. Duveen	1895
Willy Ehrmann	1907
E. A. Elliott	1887
J. Elster	1914
A. C. Emerson	1884
L. C. Ernst	1907
Major Evans	1875
T. D. F. Evans	1892
P. Fabri	1892
C. E. Fagan	1908
A. D. Ferguson	1905
W. S. Fiske	1904
W. C. Fox	1908
*R. Frentzel	1897
L. W. Fulcher	1901
L. Gibb, J.P.	1884
J. W. Gillespie	1892
O. Gillett	1899
B. Goodfellow	1911
F. C. Graham	1914
D. C. Gray	1907
W. M. Gray	1903
J. L. Green	1912
H. Grey	1891
L. E. Hall	1911
T. W. Hall	1895
J. W. Hall	1913
W. G. Hamersley	1914
W. A. Hamilton	1907
Lieut. H. K. Hamilton-Wedderburn	1912
*L. Hanciau	1914
Col. F. H. Hancock	1910
Hans M. Hansen	1905
J. S. Hardy	1910
W. A. Harner	1910
Capt. C. G. S Harvey	1910
A. A. Haserick	1914
L. L. R. Hausburg	1892
E. Hawkins	1887
Capt. Lord A. V. Hay	1913
*J. Dunbar Heath	1914
J. E. Heginbottom	1899
H. M. Hepworth	1910
J. S. Higgins, jun.	1907
D. H. Hill	1890
F. C. Hill	1893
Oscar Hill	1914
H. S. Hodson	1910
Rev. W. H. Holman	1893
J. M. Holt	1910
J. H. Hope-Chamberlain	1913
M. H. Horsley	1901
F. E. Horton	1893
C. A. Howes, S.B.	1904
*A. F. Basset Hull	1887
Rev. D. J. S. Hunt	1907
Major L. T. R. Hutchinson, I.M.S.	1900
Gordon Ireland	1905
Rev. H. A. James, D.D.	1906
E. E. Jex	1913
Mrs. Hella Jones	1909
Mrs. Walter Jones	1910
T. Wickham Jones	1889
J. E. Joselin	1896
W. R. Lane Joynt	1889
Dr. F. Kalckhoff	1890
Hon. L. J. Kershaw	1910
H. M. L. M. Key-Aberg	1910
Dr. J. N. Keynes	1892
G. Kirchner	1904
C. W. Kissinger	1914
L. H. Kjellstedt	1911
B. D. Knox	1895
J. K. N. Koning	1910
O. Kraepelein	1913
J. R. Laing	1905
*J. G. Langton	1914
Capt. R. N. W. Larking	1913
A. Lavenir	1914
I. L. Lee	1912
R. S. Le May	1914
Baron R. Lehmann	1902
Baron E. G. E. Leijonhufvud	1909
E. Lentz	1892
E. Lewis	1897
Judge C. Lindenberg	1892
S. Loder	1914
B. Loewy	1896
A. S. Mackenzie Low	1908
H. H. Lyman	1896
D. J. Macfie	1893
R. R. Mabson	1907
E. W. Mann	1910
H. P. Manus	1910
J. N. Marsden	1891
C. F. D. Marshall, M.A.	1895
Sir D. P. Masson	1899
E. M. Marx	1908
C. W. Matthes	1910
W. Matthews	1907
T. Maycock	1887
C. E. McNaughtan	1896
F. H. Melland	1905
L. L. Mercer	1907
R. F. Mertens	1903
E. J. Mertzanoff	1910
R. Meyer	1887
Dr G. Michelsen	1881
V. Miles	1908
H. de Monplanet	1914
W. V. Morten	1903
Rev. J. Mursell	1909
Albert Naish	1905
Capt. Geo. S. F. Napier	1902
W. A. V. Neill	1913
J. A. Nix	1892
A. P. Noel	1914
H. R. Oldfield	1892
Major J. S. O'Meara	1897
C. Lathrop Pack	1905
L. A. B. Paine	1910
Prince Doria Pamphilj	1897
Julian Park	1907
A. D. Park	1896
A. Passer	1891
W. Patterson	1892
T. W. Peck	1912
W. E. Peebles	1896
Col. S. P. Peile, C.B.	1904
F. J. Peplow	1907
Col. G. E. Petty	1902
H. B. Phillips	1908
D. Pick	1911
W. Pimm	1893
B. Pinner	1908
Dr. Paul Pirl	1913
F. S. Porter	1914
H. Quare	1895
F. Ransom	1887
A. W. Rawcliffe	1892
H. J. Reckitt	1911
Franz Reichenheim	1899
Capt. P. L. Reid	1914
E. Renier	1911
Philipp La Renotiére	1891
Baron A. de Reuterskiöld	1892
W. R. Ricketts	1905
F. M. Rideout	1908
J. C. Rix	1907
Vernon Roberts	1887
W. Denison Roebuck, F.L.S.	1907
A. Rosenberg	1896
G. F. Rotherham	1907
Baron Dr. A. Rothschild	1914
G. B. Routledge	1893
Hon. F. G. Hamilton Russell	1903
H. Schacke	1911
Karl Schmidt	1904
J. W. Kayton Schofield	1912
Lieut. R. C. F. Schomberg	1907
A. Schwabe	1914
J. Schwarz	1914
W. Scott	1887
C. E. Severn	1909
G. C. Shiers	1914
J. C. Sidebotham	1903
I. J. Simons	1912
H. A. Slade	1906
W. E. Smith	1914
Judge F. Spiegelberg	1914
A. H. Stamford	1897
Miss W. R. Stannard	1914
A. Stern	1913
W. M. Steuart	1881
Hon. Sir C. Stewart-Wilson	1895
W. C. Stone	1895
Capt. J. S. Summers	1907
*Judge V. Suppantschitsch	1914
Capt. W. Swinhoe-Phelan	1913
W. H. Tarrant	1907
Dr. R. S. Taylor	1892
H. L. Templier	1914
J. J. Terry	1911
B. B. Tilley	1913
G. L. Toppan	1894
Capt. C. Tournay	1914
O. K. Trechmann	1909
C. J. Tyas	1894
G. R. T. Upton	1907
F. Walenta	1914
J. Walker, jun.	1907
Capt W. St. A. Warde-Aldam	1910
A. J. Warren	1904
Oscar Wassermann	1902
N. E. Waterhouse	1914
A. H. Weber	1907
Baron von Welczeck	1914
L. S. Wells	1893
A. Weinberger	1912
Rear-Admiral (E) A. E. L. Westaway	1891
E. W. Wetherell	1907
H. J. White	1897
H. L. White	1908
C. R. Wickins	1912
Rev. F. J. Williams	1903
C. F. Williams	1914
*A. H. Wilson	1878
W. T. Wilson	1882
H. Winckmann	1892
T. A. Wise	1906
H. Woodlands	1909
Baron de Worms	1887
Baron P. de Worms	1892
G. H. Worthington	1894
R. B. Yardley	1901
Major F. Young	1909

ASSOCIATE.

J. Marshall, jun. 1914

* Honorary Fellows.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London: Report of Collection Sub-Committee.

INTRODUCTORY.

FOR the purposes of this Report it is material to note that the Memorandum of Association of the Society (Clause 4) limits the application of its income and property to the promotion of its objects, and (Clause 8) provides in the event of its dissolution for the transfer of any surplus after satisfaction of all liabilities to some other Society or Societies having objects similar to the objects of the Society. The following (with others) are some of its objects:—

(a) To promote, encourage, and contribute to the advancement of the Science and Practice of Philately in all its branches.

(c) To diffuse information on all matters affecting any of its objects by meetings, discussions, displays, lectures, correspondence or otherwise.

(e) To establish, form and maintain a collection of stamps, designs, drawings, proofs, essays and other articles of interest.

(f) To confer on persons interested in Philately, though not members of the Society, such rights and privileges as may seem expedient, and may be granted without making such persons members of the Society.

(g) To act as trustees, and accept any trust in connection with any of the objects of the Society.

It will thus be seen that under its constitution the Society is eminently fitted to form and maintain a National Collection of Postage Stamps available for the inspection and information of the philatelic public in general, and to hold such Collection as trustees for the objects set out in its Memorandum of Association, and we invite the Fellows to authorize the Council to proceed with some such scheme as is outlined below, and affirm the principle that the Society is *the* body of Associated Philatelists to move in the matter, to invite contributions to a Special Collection, and to sanction the same being made available for the use of philatelists generally subject to all proper and necessary precautions and safeguards.

TITLE OF THE COLLECTION.

The National Collection of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, or such other title as the Council may approve.

OWNERSHIP.

The Collection shall remain the property of the Society, subject to the provisions of its Memorandum of Association.

PERMANENT LOCATION.

Such place as the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society shall from time to time determine, with power to loan whole or part to some public institution in London.

SCOPE.

To include such stamps as the Management Committee may from time to time determine.

AUTHORITY DESIRED.

To obtain stamps by gift or otherwise from Governments, Philatelic Societies, individual collectors, dealers and others.

To exchange or otherwise dispose of duplicates, or other stamps not required for the purposes of the Collection.

To publish (if deemed advisable) a periodical Collection "Bulletin."

To invite the support of the Press (philatelic and general) in the interests of the Collection.

To invite legacies and cash donations.

To take any other action on behalf of the collection not inconsistent with the terms of this reference.

MANAGEMENT.

The care and management of the Collection shall be entrusted to a Committee to be appointed by the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society. In the first place such Committee shall not be less than four in number, and subsequently the Council shall have power to make further appointments and to fill up vacancies.

The Committee shall have power to make regulations and draft bye-laws subject to any such being approved by the Council.

FINANCE.

Any expenditure on the Collection out of the Society's own funds shall be sanctioned by the Council and entered by the Treasurer under a separate head in his annual statement of accounts. In the event hereafter of circumstances arising favourable to the refunding to the Society of such outlay, in whatever year made, the Council shall be empowered to invite such refund.

REGULATIONS AS TO INSPECTION.

(These should be framed by the Permanent Collection Committee when appointed.)

M. P. CASTLE.
WILMOT CORFIELD.
L. W. FULCHER.
PERCY DE WORMS.
HERBERT R. OLDFIELD.

LONDON, *23rd April*, 1914.

[NOTE.—As will be seen by referring to p. 145, this Report was presented to a General Meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, held on the 4th June, and unanimously accepted. Mr. Oldfield's engagements not permitting him to serve, Mr. Franz Reichenheim was elected the fourth member of the Collection Committee of Management at a Council Meeting held on the 18th June. The Committee (with power to add to their number) therefore at present consists of Baron Percy de Worms, and Messrs. Fulcher and Reichenheim, with Mr. Wilmot Corfield, of 27 Longton Grove, Sydenham, S.E., as Hon. Curator.—ED. *L. P.*

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS who are willing to give displays or read papers during the coming season are invited to communicate with the Hon. Secretary, 4 Southampton Row, as soon as possible.

THE EXPERT COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, request us to remind members and others that the last meeting of the season 1913–14 was held on *June 18th*. All stamps that have reached Mr. A. C. Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C., later than the first post on the morning of Tuesday, June 16th, have necessarily been returned to the senders without being expertized.

The meetings will probably be resumed on October 15th, 1914.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S MEDALS.
A CORRECTION.

WE are desired to call attention to an erroneous date in the Report on the above subject on page 111 of the May number of this Journal. It is therein stated that "the first awards to be made at the Annual General Meeting in June, 1914." This should read "June, 1915," and is an obvious oversight in the drafting of the Report, as it was only presented for the acceptance of the Fellows at the recently held Annual Meeting.

DONATIONS TO THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY'S COLLECTION MADE FROM JUNE 5th, 1913, TO JUNE 23rd, 1914.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with sincere thanks the following gifts:—

E. D. BACON.—Two large and valuable parcels of entires.

CAPT. A. S. BATES.—A number of sheets of stamps of the 1911 issue of Greece, together with die and plate proofs.

W. P. COHEN.—A number of used ½d. Union of South Africa stamps, imperf. vertically.

WILMOT CORFIELD.—British Georgian issues and about fifty others of various countries, mostly unused. A set of three Edwardian Embossed Indian Telegraph forms (4 a., 1 r., and 2 r.) as issued (noted in the *L. P.* of July, 1908.) Also 3 Provisional Telegraphs (1 a., 2 a., and 4 a.) and 4 "C E F." issues.

H. GRIEBERT.—A fine unused forgery of the 1d. Sydney View stamp, plate 2.

L. L. R. HAUSBURG.—Reprints of early Mauritius stamps. Several parcels of entires, forgeries, and stamps with forged perforations or post-marks.

J. N. LUFF.—A quantity of Guatemala stamps with forged overprints and surcharges.

THE HON. MR. W. MAXWELL, C.I.E., M.V.O., I.C.S., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, Calcutta (per Mr. Wilmot Corfield).

Indian Telegraphs.

An extremely representative collection of fifty-four stamps of all issues and denominations from 1867 to 1908 (inclusive) of both the Victorian and and Edwardian periods, including some provisionals and the rare Service set (2, 5, 10, 25, and 50 r.) noted in the *L. P.* of April, 1913, several of the earlier issues being marked "Specimen".

British Indian (Georgian).
16 Ordinary (¼ a. to 25 r.).
13 Service („).

Chamba (Georgian).
9 Ordinary (¼ to 12 a.).
4 Service (¼ to 8 a.).

Gwalior (Georgian).
8 Ordinary (¼ to 8 a.).
3 Service (¼ to 1 a.).

Jhind (Georgian).
6 Ordinary (¼ to 6 a.).

Nabha (Georgian).
10 Ordinary (¼ a. to 1 r.).
7 Service („).

Patiala (Georgian).
6 Ordinary (¼ to 6 a.).
3 Service (¼ to 1 a.).

C. E. F. (Georgian).
¼ a., ½ a., and 1 a.

Cochin.
8 Service (4 pies to 1½ r.).

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.—A large parcel of Continental Post and Letter Cards, used and unused.

MOIR WOOD & CO.—A fine interesting lot of old English stamps, on entires.

REV. JAMES MURSELL.—Strip of 4 new 1d. Australian Commonwealth stamps, and 3 pulls of curious perforations of Queensland stamps.

COL. S. P. PEILE.—21 Dominican Republic, 22 Montenegrin stamps, and 4 forgeries of Finland, etc.

FRANZ REICHENHEIM.—A parcel of Spanish and English Colonial stamps; British East Africa, 25 c. and 75 c. on surface-printed paper (both unused); British "Postage Due" 2d. stamp (very early postmark); and stamps of Cochin (Service), New South Wales, Queensland, and Tonga (with others).

J. H. SMYTH, LTD.—A part sheet of 116 stamps of Mauritius (no value indicated), blue, of 1858, changed in colour to *green*.

C. E. TANANT.—4 newly issued unused Chinese Fiscals.

J. J. TERRY.—10 forgeries, various.

For the Collection Committee,
M. P. CASTLE, *Chairman.*

PUBLICATIONS OF THE PERMANENT PHILATELIC CONGRESS COMMITTEE (LONDON).

WE have pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the following valuable works of reference issued in connection with the Philatelic Congresses :—

1. *Report of the Fifth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain*, held at Edinburgh, 1913. Verbatim and Full Record.

Edited by the Recorders (J. J. Darlow and F. A. Bellamy). 68 pp. May, 1913. Price 2s. 6d. ; by post 2s. 7½d.

2. *A History of the First Four Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain*, held at Manchester, London, Birmingham, and Margate, in 1909–12.

Edited on behalf of the Permanent Philatelic Congress Committee by the Recorders (J. J. Darlow and F. A. Bellamy). 128 pp. May, 1914. Price, 1s. ; by post 1s. 3d.

3. *Glossary of Philatelic Terms.*

Edited by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Second and Third Congresses.

Published on behalf of the Congress by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., Ltd. 3d. ; by post 4d.

To be published shortly :—

Report of the Sixth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, held at London, 1914. Verbatim and Full Record. Edited by the Recorders (J. J. Darlow and F. A. Bellamy). Price 2s. 6d. ; by post 2s. 7½d. Copies may be ordered from any of the gentlemen mentioned below. Orders must be accompanied by remittance.

Copies of Nos. 1 and 2 may be obtained (money should accompany the application) from Mr. F. Reichenheim, 29 Holland Villas Road, Kensington, London, W. ; Mr. J. J. Darlow, Bankfield, Winsford, Cheshire ; Mr. F. A. Bellamy, 4 St. John's Road, Oxford ; and from Stamp Dealers in London. No. 3 should be obtained from Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co.

SPURIOUS POSTMARKS ON NEW SOUTH WALES STAMPS.

WE are desirous of drawing the attention of collectors of New South Wales issues to a dangerous and insidious proceeding with regard to enhancing the value of certain of the old issues. The issue of 1854–55 being the first imperforate stamps printed by Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co., contains two stamps of considerable value, the 5d. priced about £7 used and £10–12 unused, and the 8d. priced about £10 used and of great rarity unused. It is the latter value which has been "doctored" by the addition of fictitious dated postmarks with a date before February 1st, 1860, when the stamps perforated 12 were issued. We have seen several specimens of this 8d., some having an extra false date obliteration besides the ordinary postmark, and others having the "6" of 1860 and onwards cleverly altered into a "5." This has been so cleverly done that the vast majority of collectors would fail to notice the alteration, and having apparently the proof, by the date, that the stamp must be imperforate, would fail to give that careful examination of the margins and shades so necessary to ensure having this stamp in real

and undoubted imperforate state. In this condition the 8d. stamp is rarer than is generally credited, while some of the perforated stamps, both 12 and 13, occur with fairly wide margins susceptible of being trimmed.

In the recently issued work *New South Wales* the shades are described as "golden yellow" and "dull orange." Of the former there are two varieties, one of which, presumably the first issued, has the pigment very thick and blotchy, the second being, though of practically the same shade, more clearly printed. These two varieties of colour do not, in the writer's judgment, exist in the perforated issues, and this should be a safe guide to purchasers. With regard to the second mentioned shade, "dull orange," the most extreme caution should be taken in purchasing, as this shade (of which no pair is known as far as we are aware) very nearly approaches that of some of the perforated printings.

We have not seen the 5d. as yet with faked dates, but as the shades of the stamps perforated 12 are similar to those of the imperforate stamps, there is obviously the possibility of similar attempts to defraud being made.

THE NEW EDITION OF MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE. PART I.

IN view of the eagerly anticipated issue of the new Catalogue of the British Empire Stamps the following announcement contained in the May number of *The Monthly Journal* will be read with interest: "The printing of this Catalogue is proceeding very quickly, and we hope to deliver all booked orders before the end of June. On December 10th, 1913, having purchased the business and stock of Mr. W. H. Peckitt, we have now combined the whole of his very fine stock of British and British Colonial stamps with our own. As we now have by far the largest and most valuable stock of these stamps that has ever been in the hands of one firm, we are able, better than ever before, to fix prices based on relative rarity. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that during the last year or so a very marked appreciation has occurred in the value of the earlier issues of most of the British Colonials, and especially so in the case of imperforate stamps, in fine condition." The Catalogue has been issued since the above was written.

THE PELHAM COLLECTION.

WE have pleasure in calling the attention of collectors to the following announcement by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and can fully endorse their description of this fine collection: "The collection, which is contained in 56 volumes, is a general collection with every stamp in the finest possible condition, in our opinion, the finest, for condition, that we have ever had the pleasure of offering to stamp collectors, and has a Catalogue value of about £65,000. The collection is arranged in our new Imperial Sectional Album, with a large number of extra blank leaves after each country. In general the collection is formed of unused stamps, in mint condition, but more attention has been paid to selecting well-centred copies than to obtaining stamps with full gum. No stamps with side margins, or with straight edges, or thinned found admission here. Where unused stamps were not obtainable, fine used

copies were taken, and only in the case of a few rarities, such as the British Guiana, 1850, 4 c., on pelure paper, and the 4 c., primrose, have stamps been included that are without full margins. In forming this collection the printed squares were first filled up as far as possible, with perfect copies, then the blank pages were used, for various purposes. First, and in most of the countries, there are grand collections of stamps in blocks of four; we have not counted these blocks, but there must be well over ten thousand of them. Other special features of this grand collection are the Proofs, Essays, and Colour Trials, which are shown here in singles, blocks, and even in sheets; original designs, die proofs, plate proofs, colour trials, etc., in many thousands. In some countries there are extra pages of used stamps, of the older issues only, in singles, pairs, and blocks, and there are also many errors and curiosities of all kinds."

ANOTHER STAMP FIRM IN THE STRAND.

WE are pleased to learn that a well-known philatelist, Mr. Frank Godden, has started business on his own account at 359, Strand, after a long experience with Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. It is Mr. Godden's intention when desired by clients, to undertake to inspect and report upon, or to bid for, any lots that may be put up, and in this view and the possession of a well-selected stock many collectors will doubtless find valuable assistance in availing themselves of Mr. Godden's services, to whom we wish all success in his undertaking.

BEQUEST OF THE LATE MR. J. H. ABBOTT'S COLLECTION TO MANCHESTER.

WE are indebted to Mr. W. Dorning Beckton for the information following with regard to the munificent bequest of the late Mr. J. H. Abbott's collection of stamps to the City of Manchester. This collection, which covers the work of many years, contains many fine stamps and interesting shades, and cannot fail to be alike a source of advantage to Manchester and a pleasant memory of a highly esteemed and respected philatelist.

The facts in connection with Mr. Abbott's stamps are as follows: He left all his property, including, of course, his stamps, to his only relative, a half sister, with whom he lived. It was this lady who determined that the collection should go to some public institution in Manchester if any would accept the gift, and the offer was made to the Whitworth Institute and accepted by them. The Institute is in Oxford Road, directly opposite the new infirmary. It is in a park known as the Whitworth Park, and the galleries are new and beautifully arranged, somewhat after the style of South Kensington. The place was the residence of the late Sir Joseph Whitworth, who left the place to trustees to turn into a public park and museum, and the gift was coupled with the bequest of a large sum of money. No place of the same class could be found in Manchester; in fact it is an ideal home for a collection.

Mr. Abbott's collection was what might fairly be described as a huge accumulation. After passing through the old-fashioned album he mounted his stamps on cards. These he kept in portfolios, and he collected all the world! From time to time he collected and studied separate countries, e.g. Egypt,

Servia, Cape, O. F. State, St. Helena, etc. etc., and such countries he mounted into albums with movable leaves. In these countries he then discarded the loose cards and kept the later cards, going only for such countries as he had not mounted in albums. It is the albums only which are going (some twenty in number) to the Whitworth Institute, the principal countries being Canada, Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island; Orange River Colony, Zululand, British Bechuanaland, and Cape of Good Hope; St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad, and Tobago; some of the Australians, Egypt, France, Greece, Roumania, Sweden, and Servia, etc.

His other stamps, representing other countries in various stages of completeness, are not in any case sufficiently important, individually, to mount for a museum, and are the ones which are being sold at auction. It should be, therefore, understood that it is not the duplicates which are being sold, but his collection of the whole world other than such part as is being donated to the Whitworth Institute. The latter body will take all his best specialized countries, being those mounted in albums.

The first auction sale held on June 9th, 10th, and 11th, by Mr. J. J. Darlow, realized between £1800 and £1900 (far more than the preliminary valuation) a very ample justification for holding the sale in Manchester, in spite of some opinions to the contrary! The prices realized were generally very high, notably for the European issues.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AITUTAKI.—The *Australian Philatelist* has been shown the current 2½d. stamp with stop omitted after "AVA". It is reported to be the fourth stamp on the third row.

Adhesive.

2½d., blue; no stop after "AVA".

BRITISH LEVANT.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the current British 1s. stamp surcharged 5 piastres.

Adhesive.

5 piastres on 1s., umber; Georgian issue.

TRANSVAAL.—Mr. J. Chamberlain writes under date May 22nd, 1914:—

"I have just discovered a variety in Transvaal 1s. Postage Due stamps, and which I have not yet seen chronicled in any Journal. In the earlier issue the denominational stroke was 10½ mm., with bar 2½ mm., whereas in the later printing the stroke is 11½ mm., and bar 3 mm., or ½ m. difference in the length of each [?] in the issue now on sale."

EUROPE.

DENMARK.—Mr. W. T. Wilson informs us that he has received the current 1 öre

stamp printed on the new watermarked paper.

Adhesive.

1 öre, orange ; wmk. multiple Crosses.

EPIRUS.—We have taken the following excerpt from *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News :—*

"We learn from *Kohl's Mitteilungen* that the first series of Epirus stamps have been followed by two values of a second series which looks already quite European. It shows an Epirot holding a gun ready for firing. On the top of the stamp the name of the country is inscribed, but it only reads Epirus, whereas according to the liberty-loving Epirots it should read 'ANTONOMOS EPIRUS,' therefore further values may follow soon.

10 lepta, rose-carmine.
25 ,, deep blue.

"Mr. D. Field has already shown *Stamp Collecting* three new values with the latter inscription in Greek characters.

"1914, April. Design, etc., as before. Inscribed 'ANTONOMOS EPIRUS' in Greek characters at the top of the stamp. Lithographed by Messrs. Aspiotis Freres of Corfu. Medium white wove paper. No wmk. Zig-zag roulette.

1 lepton, orange.
5 lepta, green.
50 ,, brown.

"Mr. Field has also shown the above Journal both the 1 and 10 lepta of the first handstamped issue in *tête-bêche* pairs, and the 5 l. with a double impression of the value."

GREECE.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds, on continental authority, the 20 l. of the 1911 design, lithographed.

Adhesive.

20 lepta, deep violet ; design of 1911 ; lithographed.

HOLLAND AND COLONIES.—From a communication received from Prof. Naret Koning, we gather that he has lately made the following discoveries :—

Holland—

7½ c., chocolate, of 1888 ; perf. 11½ × 12.

Dutch Indies—

12½ c., drab, of 1887 ; perf. 12½ × 12.

HUNGARY.—The *S. C. F.* makes the following addition to the set of Postage Dues printed on the new watermarked paper.

Postage Dues.

2 f., green and black ; wmk. double Cross, etc. ; perf. 15 × 14½.
5 f. ,, ,, ,,
10 f. ,, ,, ,,
20 f. ,, ,, ,,
50 f. ,, ,, ,,

SAMOS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* announces, on continental authority, that, on account of shortage of stamps, a number of—it is stated 3,000, 4,000—sets of the second issue have been issued with local surcharge "ΕΛΛΑΣ."

Provisionals.

1 lepton, brown.
5 lepta, yellow-green.
10 ,, deep carmine.
25 ,, pale blue.
50 ,, brown-violet.

AMERICA.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—The *S. C. F.* adds three more values to the set of stamps printed on the paper with honeycomb watermark.

This set, we believe, with this watermark, is now complete.

Adhesives.

20 c., ultramarine ; honeycomb watermark.
24 c., red-brown ,, ,,
50 c., black ,, ,,

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.—The new set of stamps referred to on page 219, Vol. 22, have been issued, and are thus described in *Mekeel's Weekly :—*

"The set was issued to commemorate the Centenary of the Republic's Independence, and will be in use only from April 5th to July 15th.

"The stamps are of a crude design, showing the flag of the Republic, with a portrait of Liberator Juan Pablo Duarte. In order to give room for the portrait, the flag is placed on ends, the stamp being an upright oblong, with the design 21 × 27 mm.

"The value and 'CORREOS' appears at the top, and 'REPUBLICA DOMINICA' at the bottom. The figures of value appear in colourless spaces in the upper corners, and the dates '1813' and '1913' in the lower corners. The portrait is framed in a heavy 'ornamental' frame with 'Centenario de Juan Pablo Duarte' in small type below. The flag is in the proper colour, and the portrait in black on all values, the only change being in the colour of the frame. This makes three impressions necessary to production. Paper watermarked Crosses and and Circles. The stamps are perforated 12½ × 13½ ; available only for inland postage.

Adhesives.

½ c., blue, red, black, and orange.
1 c. ,, ,, green.
2 c. ,, ,, salmon.
5 c. ,, ,, grey.
10 c. ,, ,, purple.
20 c. ,, ,, ochre.
50 c. ,, ,, yellow-brown.
1 p. ,, ,, violet.

MEXICO.—We find the following under "New Issues" in the *Philatelic Gazette* of New York :—

"Mr. H. B. Newman has shown us a new provisional issued by the Constitutional

Government in Mexico in commemoration of the victory at Torreon on April 2nd, 1914.

"The current stamps were overprinted 'Victoria de Torreon, April 2, 1914' in three lines, and sold only at Juarez, Mexico, on April 4th; this was the day on which Gen. Carranza arrived, and the day was given over to a big celebration.

"All the values from 1 c. to 50 c. were overprinted in this manner and put on sale at the Post Office, but they were all sold out within an hour, except the 5 c., which remained on sale all day. The number issued of the various denominations is as follows:—

1 c. . . 40	5 c. . . 200–300
2 c. . . 40	10 c. . . 40
4 c. . . 40	20 c. . . 40
50 c. . . . 10	

"No other values were surcharged."

NICARAGUA. — More provisionals are chronicled in *Mekeel's Weekly*. Again Official stamps have been turned into ordinary postals, and errors, it is stated, exist.

Provisionals.

c0.01 on 25 c., blue and black; Official of 1912.
c0.01 on 35 c. ,, ,,
c0.02 on 20 c. ,, ,,
c0.02 on 50 c. ,, ,,

SALVADOR.—A curious set of Officials are chronicled in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

The stamps are of large size, the outer frame-line being 24×29 mm. The paper used is ordinary white wove, but in order to give tinted background to prevent counterfeiting (?), the words "Correos del Salvador," none of the words being capitalized, is printed vertically, reading upwards, seven times on each stamp. The body of the stamp is type-set, with plain single-rule border, the stamp being an upright oblong.

The inscriptions read thus: "Correos—El Salvador—Franqueo—Oficial—Dos—2 Centavos 2". The "Franqueo Oficial" is in an oval, the familiar form used on most of the Official sets from 1896 onwards. Ordinary type marks, stars, daggers, double daggers, and section marks are printed at either end of "Correos", and the value in words except that on 3 c. value; type ornaments take the place of the printer's marks. The figures of value are printed at right and left of the "Franqueo Oficial" character, except on the 100 c. value, where they are replaced by stars, the figures being repeated twice in the next line and omitted from the last line. To cap all, the rayed anchor and shield design is printed in the left upper corner, with the eye of the anchor turned to the left. The word "Provisional" is printed at the right, reading up. The anchor and shield and "Provisional" are in black on all values. The stamps are perforated 12.

Officials.

2 c., brown, black and green.
3 c., yellow ,,
5 c., purple ,,
10 c., red ,,
12 c., green ,,
17 c, blue ,,
50 c., dark brown ,,
100 c., lilac, black and brown.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

SIAM.—Two more provisional stamps are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Provisionals.

5 satangs, in blue, on 6 satangs, rose.
15 ,, ,, 28 ,, brown.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.

THE fifth annual meeting of the above Society was held on Tuesday evening, the 12th May, 1914, under the Presidency of Mr. J. W. Kayton-Schofield. There was a large muster of members, amongst those present were the following: Messrs. Geo. Blockey, E. Benthin, W. Thomson, Chas. L. Greenburg, Max Frenkel, I. Glavier, T. Berryman, H. E. Wilkinson, H. Meyer, M. P. Vallentine, G. Brumme, Leo Mayer, C. R. Schuler, W. P. Cohen (Librarian and Supt. of Exchange), Edw. Goffe and G. J. Houbert, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. In the course of his remarks the President laid stress on the strenuous periods of the July and January strikes, which undoubtedly had been a set-back in the falling-off of the attendance and the loss of some members during that period. However, during the year the Society had made steady progress. Eighteen meetings had been held, a hundred and seventy-five members had attended—an average of 9.7—eighteen visitors were present at the meetings held during the year, and eleven new members enrolled. The balance-sheet shows a very satisfactory result of the Society's sound position. The commission derived by the Society on exchange packets and auctions does not show as well as the previous year, but this is due to the strike periods. The expenditure

through the year shows a satisfactory decrease, carrying forward a substantial cash balance of £36 5s. 11d. to the new year. The Society has been unfortunate in the loss, by death, of the late Mr. A. J. Cohen, an esteemed and valuable member of the Society, who was ever ready and willing to assist members by his experience and knowledge in philatelic matters. Through his benevolence the Society has benefited by the donation of books and works by prominent philatelists; and also the donation of stamps for the Society's collection by the benevolence of members. At the philatelic exhibition held in Durban last July, the Society took a prominent part, supplied judges for the exhibition, and some of the members were successful in their exhibits, being awarded a gold medal. A new feature introduced in the Society during the past year was a competitive exhibition for a gold medal, which was quite a success. On conclusion of his report the President conveyed his thanks to the retiring officers and members for their valuable assistance in making the past year a success.

The election of officers for the new year resulted as follows: President, Mr. Edw. Goffe; Vice-President, Mr. J. W. Kayton-Schofield; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. G. J. Houbert; Hon. Librarian and Exchange Superintendent, Mr. W. P. Cohen; Acting Hon. Secretary (*pro tem.*), Mr. G. J. Houbert; Committee, Messrs. Max Frenkel, T. Berryman, C. R. Schuler, Hans Meyer, H. E. Wilkinson and Chas. L. Greenberg.

A vote of thanks terminated the meeting, after which an interesting exhibition of stamps took place.

SYLLABUS TO 31ST AUGUST, 1914.

June	9.	Portuguese Colonies in Africa.
,,	23.	Rhodesia.
July	14.	Competition of six most interesting stamps. Competitor to explain the interest. The condition of the stamps will be considered in the judging. The prize will be a surcharge measurer.
,,	28.	Seychelles and Leeward Islands.
Aug.	11.	Transvaal, with paper by Mr. E. Benthin.
,,	25.	Papua and New Hebrides.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of March 24 and 25, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
French Colonies, 4 c., grey,* no gum	3	3	0
Ditto, 4 c., grey, pair, creased at top	4	7	6
Gibraltar, Jan., 1886, ½d. to 1s., set of 7, mint	4	4	0
Ditto, Dec., 1886, ½d. to 1s., set of 7	2	2	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown	3	7	0
Ditto, 1882–3, £1, brown-lilac on *bleuté*	3	17	6
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," King, £1, green, "Specimen"	25	10	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1897, 1d., lilac, inverted overprint, vert. pair, mint, with certificate	22	0	0
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch., yellow, on piece	11	5	0
Sweden, 3 sk. b., green, one perf. missing	3	0	0
Bangkok, 1883, Two Cents on 32 c., red, the two varieties, *se tenant*	5	15	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	3	2	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	4	17	6
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., 1s., lilac,* part gum	10	5	0
Straits Settlements, Seven Cents on 32 c., red, without stop	3	2	6
Cape Triangular, 1853–8, 1d., rose-red, block of 4, close one side, on piece	3	3	0
Sierra Leone, 2½d. on 2s., lilac, Type A, strip of 3, mint	7	5	0
Transvaal, 1877, "V.R. TRANSVAAL," in red, 3d., lilac, pelure paper	3	12	6
Nevis, 1861, perf. 13, 4d., rose on deep *bleuté*,* nearly full gum	4	0	0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	11	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., red, Plate 2	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep grey-blue, Plate 2, early	4	2	6
Queensland, imperf., 6d., green	3	7	6
South Australia, 1872, 11½ × 12½ and roulette, 9d., grey-lilac	3	17	6
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on Indian red	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., gold-bronze	7	0	0
Collection in Oppen's, 545	16	0	0

Sale of April 21 and 22, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar, 1906, 6d., purple, mint	3	0	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, strip of 10, two creased	5	10	0
Ditto, 1855–57, 6d., lilac, block of 4,* slightly creased	3	12	6
Wurtemberg, 1875–9, 2 marks, yellow*	3	0	0
Hong Kong, 1891, 7 c. on 10 c., double surcharge	4	12	6
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 1d., brick-red, block of 4, close on one side	3	0	0
Gold Coast, 1913, 5s., green and red on yellow, block of 4, mint	4	17	6
Mauritius, 1876, Half Penny on 9d., purple, inverted surcharge, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, Express Delivery, 1904, 15 c., green, inverted overprint, variety "Inl and," mint	4	5	0
Orange River Colony, V.R.I., 2nd printing, 2½d., blue, variety with Roman "I" and antique "2" in fraction, mint	20	0	0
Transvaal, 1879, 1 Penny in black on 6d., black, Type 11,* no gum	3	12	6
Buenos Ayres, 1858, 3 pesos, green, defective	3	10	0
Collections: 3907, Permanent Album	42	0	0
Ditto, 2320, Colonials	31	0	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of April 23 and 24, 1914.

Great Britain, 1868, 2s., blue, Plate No. 3, imperf.*	14	0	0
French Colonies, 1876, 4 c., grey, hor. pair, one stamp thinned	3	10	0
Saxony, 3 pf., pale red*	11	0	0
Modena, 1 lira on white, on piece	4	0	0
Ditto, 1859, 80 c., buff	8	10	0
Naples, ½ t., Cross,* with gum, creased	6	0	0
Sicily, 50 gra., brown-lake, on entire	10	0	0
Basle, 2½ r.,* part gum, thinned	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, another on piece	10	0	0
Geneva, 5 × 5 c., on yellow-green	36	0	0
Neuchatel, 5 c., black and red	3	12	6
Vaud, 4 c., black and red, thinned	21	0	0
Winterthur, 2½ r., black and red	3	0	0
Zurich, 4 r., black	8	0	0
Ditto, 6 r., black*	3	0	0
Switzerland, 1850, 5 r., black and red on deep blue, block of 4, mint	3	0	0
Ceylon, 4d., dull rose, imperf.	23	0	0
Ditto, 8d., deep yellow-brown, imperf.	15	0	0
Ditto, 9d., purple-brown, imperf., on entire	16	5	0
Ditto, another specimen	5	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, 1s. 9d., yellow-green, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, another copy, used	7	0	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, imperf.	13	5	0
Ditto, 1857–8, ½d., lilac on bluish, on entire, pair, one stamp creased	5	0	0
Ditto, 1861, clean-cut perfs., 4d., dull rose,* part gum	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, mint	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another used copy	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, rough perfs., 6d., deep brown, mint	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., brown*	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow-brown*	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, another copy, used	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, mint	4	7	6
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., 1s., dull violet, mint	10	0	0
Ditto, 1863–77, CC, 2d., yellow-green	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 5d., bronze-green, strip of 3, mint	3	5	0
Ditto, 1872–80, 2 rs. 50 c., dull mauve	3	5	0
British Central Africa, 1st issue, £2, rose-red, mint	3	15	0
British East Africa, MS. surcharge, ½ a. (A.D.) on 2 a., vermilion	4	7	6
British South Africa, April, 1896, 1d. on 3d., mint	3	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 1d., rose-red, block of 4	3	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine, minute tear	7	7	0
Ditto, 1d., brick-red, defect in corner	5	5	0
Ditto, 4d., blue	3	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d, vermilion, early	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, but cut into at bottom	5	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, early	21	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, intermediate and slight defect	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, another, not quite so early	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, large fillet, 2d., blue	27	0	0
Ditto, Greek border, 1d., red	9	0	0
Barbados, 5s., dull rose, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, 1d. on half 5s., on entire	8	10	0
Nevis, 1861, 1s., green	3	0	0
Ditto, 1867, 1s., blue-green, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green*	3	10	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red, mint	11	0	0
Turks Island, 2½ on 1s., lilac, mint	4	17	6
Ditto, 4 on 1s., lilac, mint	4	0	0
New South Wales, Laureated, 8d., yellow	3	15	0
Queensland, 1st issue, 2d., blue, imperf.	4	10	0
Victoria, 5s., blue on yellow	3	8	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., grey-black	3	10	0
Ditto, 1860, 6d., sage-green, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 4d., vermilion*	3	10	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of April 16 and 17, 1914.

France, 1853, imperf., 80 c., rose, hor. strip of 4 one stamp *tête-bêche*	18	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., rose	6	10	0
Ditto, 1862, no wmk., perf., ½d., lilac, hor. strip of 5	4	5	0
Straits Settlements, 1885, 3 c. on 5 c., purple-brown, block of 4, mint	6	10	0
Ditto, 1885–7, 2 c. on 5 c., blue, double surcharge	3	0	0
Ditto, 1903, $1 on $2, variety "E," inverted, mint	3	7	6
Lagos, 1884–6, 2s. 6d., olive-black	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 5s., blue, heavy postmark	3	15	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red on bluish *	4	4	0
Transvaal, 1905–9, wmk. *Anchor*, 1d., carmine	15	0	0
Barbados, 1873, imperf., 6d., deep orange, vert. block of 4, mint	4	0	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 3d., dull green, block of 4	10	0	0
New Zealand, Official, £1, rose, mint	3	10	0

Sale April 30 to May 1, 1914.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, hor. strip of 6, red postmark	4	0	0
Ditto, 1867, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	3	12	6
Ditto, 1884, Crowns, £1, brown, mint	5	5	0
Tuscany, 1853, 1 soldo, buff, hor. pair	3	5	0
India, 1854, ½d., red *	5	15	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., pale blue, on entire	5	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., orange-red on bluish, early, short at bottom corner	4	5	0
Mauritius, 1848, 2d, blue, medium early, fold in paper before printing	5	5	0
Jamaica, 2½d. on 4d., block of 9, with errors "PFNNY" (2) and "PF" (4), mint	3	15	0
New Zealand, 1864, N.Z., rouletted, 1s., green	3	0	0
Tasmania, 1892–9, £1, green and yellow, mint	6	0	0
Tonga, June, 1897, T–L on 1d., red and black, error 1889, mint	3	15	0

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MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of April 29, 1914.

Newfoundland, 5d., sheets of 40, mint . . £6 6s. and	6	10	0
Sierra Leone, CC, 3d., buff, block of 24, mint	2	4	0
Zululand on Great Britain, 9d., purple and blue, pane of 20, mint	5	15	0
Ditto, on Natal, 6d., mauve, block of 9, mint	1	11	0

Sale of May 2, 1914.

Belgian Congo, "Colis Postaux" in frame in blue on first issue, 5 fc., lilac, on piece	2	16	0
British East Africa, 1895, 5 a., double overprint, mint	1	8	0
British Honduras, 1891, "6" in red on 10 c., inverted surcharge, on entire	2	6	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	2	14	0
Ditto, CC, 12½, 2d., yellow-green, defective	1	10	0
French Colonies, 1871, 80 c., rose-carmine, Gibbons' No. 18, block of 15	12	0	0
Great Britain, 2s., brown, defective	2	10	0
India, O.H.M.S., Edwardian, 25 r., mint	2	10	0
Natal, 1869–70, 1d., small "postage," vert. strip of 6	2	2	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey, mint	2	6	0
Philippines, 1st issue, pale orange-red	2	10	0
Naples, ½ tor., Arms,* apparently cracked	7	0	0

THE

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An Important Discovery in the Baden Issues.

POSTHUMOUS discoveries as regards the extinct issues of Europe have been relatively few as compared with other quarters of the globe, a state of things that may be attributed to the superior mechanical skill and equipment possessed by the producers of stamps of the leading European nations. It is therefore curious that in the relatively small and unimportant Duchy of Baden two of the most important discoveries, and of the greatest rarity, should have been made. A few years since, as will be in the memory of our readers, the first issue of the stamps of Baden, issued May 1st, 1851, was found to have included an error of colour, viz. the 9 kreuzer in green in lieu of its normal shade of dull rose. Received at first with some scepticism, on account of the apparent facility with which the former colour could be made by chemical manipulation to succeed the latter, the subsequent finding of several copies, including one or more specimens on the original, fully convinced the doubters, and this stamp to-day is fully recognised and justly esteemed as one of the great rarities of the issues of the German States.

It is in the second issue of Baden—that of March, 1853—in which only the colours of the first issue were changed as regards the 1, 3 and 6 kreuzers, that the discovery has been made—viz. the 1 kreuzer, black on white, printed *tête-bêche*. The specimen in question was described and illustrated in Herr H. Köhler's auction sale, held at Berlin, on June 17–19, it being stated to be unique and to have come from the collection of the late Ludwig Schwarz of Vienna. The "piece" in question consists of three specimens of the 1 kr., black on white, on a piece of the original paper post-marked "155" within concentric circles. Two of these stamps are a normal horizontal pair and a single specimen to right separated by a blank space of about 11½ mm., the latter being inverted in relation to the former, and clearly denoting a second impression or pane on the same original sheet. In this respect the discovery is similar to that of the 2d. Sydney View (*vide* "New South Wales," Vol. I) or the 27 p. of Moldavia, and is not as in the case of the 1849 French, the 4d. West Australian, and other cases, an inverted *cliché*

or die. This specimen realised at Herr Köhler's sale about £175, and compared with the value attached to the West Australian "inverted centre" cannot be said to have been overvalued, although it is perhaps of not quite the same philatelic importance.

A very interesting and exhaustive history of the first issue of Baden will be found in Judge Lindenberg's *Die Briefmarken von Baden* (Hugo Krötzsch and Co., Leipsic), from which we learn that the first printings of this value of 1851 were in sheets of 50 specimens, but, owing doubtless to the increased demand, the sheets were subsequently (1853) increased to 100 specimens, and that pending the ultimate duplication of the original lithograph, the printer had recourse to printing twice on the same sheet from the original 50 formation, and in this operation one of the impressions was inverted in relation to the other. In the *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* of July 2nd our readers will also find an exhaustive and valuable article on this most interesting relic of past Philately. The ardour of our Teutonic friends has no need of any spur with regard to their own old issues, but this new find should stimulate German collectors in their quests, and it may be that other collectors will find they have entertained a philatelic angel unawares. It is curious to a degree that the most interesting task in old German issues that still awaits future solution, the building up of the types of Oldenburg issues 1 and 3, has never been attempted—and one can but hope that a Teutonic Hausburg will yet arise to work out this important problem.

New Zealand Stamps, Type I, printed from parts of the Plates.

MR. E. D. BACON forwards us this and the following note:—

"With reference to my article on New Zealand stamps in the *London Philatelist* of March last, Mr. B. Goodfellow sends me a specimen of the Two Pence on blue paper, which has a line above the stamp and then a blank space, similar in every way to the pair of One Penny stamps, of which I gave an illustration. In this instance it is impossible to identify the exact position the stamp occupied on the sheet, but, as in the case of the pair of One Penny, it is evident that only a portion of the plate could have been used when it was printed. The specimen is further interesting, as it is watermarked with an inverted and reversed letter "M", and above this there is the lower part of an inverted and reversed watermarked letter "A". The letter "A" doubtless formed part of the name "Saunders," a well-known English firm of paper-makers, while the letter "M" is possibly a portion of the word "Mill," or "Mills". The One Penny and Two Pence on blue paper, and the One Penny on white unwatermarked paper being now known printed from portions of the plates, it will not be long, I suspect, before similar specimens of some of the other stamps of Type I are also found."

NEW ZEALAND SIX PENCE, TYPE I, SHOWING TWO IMPRESSIONS OVERLAPPING OF THE DIE.

"This variety, which has been known for some years to certain specialists of New Zealand stamps is, I find, No. 202 on the sheet, i.e. it is No. 10 in the seventeenth row. On the sheet in black, printed from the plate in H.M. the King's possession, the two impressions of the die show very clearly. The first impression was placed over 2 mm. too low on the plate, and this was corrected by a second transfer of the die being rolled in over the greater part of it. Traces of the first impression appear on the issued stamps as follows: A horizontal line, being the top line of the stamp, crosses the letters " W ZEALA " of "NEW ZEALAND". There are double vertical frame-lines on both sides of the stamp running down from this horizontal line. There is a line above the right end of the label containing the word "POSTAGE", which cuts the two outer lines of the circle containing the Queen's head. Traces of the letters "N Z ND" of "NEW ZEALAND" are distinctly visible, as are traces of the groundwork on the letters of the value "SIX PENCE". On the margin between the stamp and the one in the row below, traces of the letters "SIX PENCE" and the bottom corner ornaments can plainly be seen.

"Mr. Goodfellow sends me a number of specimens of this variety of the Six Pence, from the first issue in brown on white unwatermarked paper down to the last issue of the blue perforated stamp, showing that the variety can be found in all printings of this value. The traces of the first impression of the die are naturally more distinct on some specimens than they are on others, and they can be more clearly observed on stamps of the later printings than on those of the earlier issues."

The King Edward Sixpenny Stamp Printed at Somerset House.

BY KENNETH M. BEAUMONT.



IN order to understand properly the plates and printings of the above most interesting issue, it is necessary to first realize the general methods of printing-plate production. The original Die consists of a single impression of the stamp in relief on a block of hard steel; from this impressions are made on 240 separate lead blocks, which are then arranged in two panes, and more lead blocks and lines are added between and round the panes to represent the pillars and "Jubilee" lines, and all these separate items are then clamped together. In the leaden state the impression is in recess, so that the marginal lines are represented by gutters, and any breaks in the lines by little dykes or bridges coming flush with the sides of the gutters. From this leaden impression of the whole plate an electrotype is taken, and such electrotype may either be used as the actual printing-plate

or as a "master-plate." If a master-plate is used, any number of printing-plates can be produced from it by taking impressions in ozokerite (in recess), from which electrotypes are made in exactly the same way as from the lead blocks.

It would seem natural that, if a very large and extended printing were anticipated, the master-plate method would be adopted, but if a printing were of a more or less provisional nature (as was the case for all the printings made at Somerset House of the Edwardian stamps), and no suitable master-plate were available, it would be simpler and quicker to make the printing-plates direct from the lead impression—in which case each printing-plate would be its own master-plate, so to speak.

Hereafter, unless otherwise mentioned, the word "plate" denotes a printing-plate; and it must be remembered that the stamps in question were printed from two plates side by side at a single operation, so that each impression produced 480 stamps.

At the termination of the De La Rue contract at the end of 1910, the Die and all the plates, presumably including the master-plate or plates (if any), were handed over to the Stamping Department at Somerset House, and, although copies of the new prints were not noticed until the end of October, 1911, it is probable that printings had been made by the new printers a considerable time prior to that date, to prevent the possible occurrence of any sudden shortage.

Before considering the various printings in detail, it is necessary to add that the dates given are those when the stamps were first noticed, as exact dates of the actual printings are not available; also that, although it is morally certain that the plates were not continually at press, as is the case for the Penny and Halfpenny values, yet, so great is the demand for the Sixpenny stamp, owing to its constant use for telegraphic and revenue purposes, it is evident that only very short periods of time elapsed between some of the nine printings which constitute the issue in question.

Now as to the respective printings:—

The First (October, 1911) is characterized by double or "II" cuts in the line under the eleventh stamp in the bottom row of the sheet, coloured dots to right or left of the lined blocks between the panes, and shades of bright violet, deep rich plum, bright plum, dull plum, and deep purple.

Plates 1 and 2 were in use for this printing, and both of these were probably old De La Rue plates, derived, very possibly, from a common master-plate.

Plate 1 has the "II" cuts under the "EN" of "PENCE", and the right-hand cut slopes considerably to the right; there is a single cut under the first stamp in the bottom row under the "X" of "SIX", and a coloured dot appears in the margin to the *left* of the lined blocks; there are scoops, containing coloured dots, out of the last pillar only of the lined blocks, and a coloured dot under the last stamp in the bottom row and above the last stamp in the top row. This plate was only used for this printing—at any rate at Somerset House.

Plate 2 shows the "II" cuts under the "CE" of "PENCE" nearly parellel; there are single cuts under the second and fourth stamps in the bottom row,

and a coloured dot appears in the margin to the *right* of the lined blocks; there are scoops, containing coloured dots, out of the last two pillars of the lined blocks, and a coloured dot under the last stamp in the bottom row and above the last stamp in the top row; the usual breaks under the sixth and seventh stamps exist, that under the seventh being considerably narrower than that under the sixth.

A very rare printing in magenta on chalk-surfaced paper from this plate is known, and so prints showing this variety must presumably have existed from plate 1 also, though none have been chronicled. The printing on this chalky paper was evidently of an experimental nature, and possibly the stamps were never meant to have been issued.

The Second Printing (March, 1912) is characterized by the disappearance of the coloured dots to right or left of the lined blocks, by double or "12" cuts under the last stamp in the bottom row, and slight shades of greyish lilac.

Plate 2 was in use again for this printing, but, as mentioned above, the coloured dot to the right of the lined blocks was removed; also the "11" cuts were filled up, and very fine "12" cuts under the "E" of "PENCE" substituted. These latter became so faint as to be hardly noticeable at the later stages of the printing; the cut under the fourth stamp in the bottom row was also filled up, but in other respects the state of the plate remained as before.

The other plate in use for this printing was No. 3, which would seem to have been an entirely new electro, in spite of the fact that a curious flaw and incipient cuts or breaks soon became apparent in the line to the right of the lined blocks; possibly these were caused by defects in the lead impression, from which it would seem that this plate was electrotyped direct, because, if it had been produced from a master-plate, one would naturally expect it to have characteristics similar to those of at least one other plate; but it has not. It was originally thought that it was a somewhat modified edition of plate 1, or at least from the same master-plate, but many quite conclusive, though minor, variations show that this cannot be the case.

Plate 3 has fine "12" cuts under the first "E" of "PENCE", the bottom left-hand corner-piece of the Jubilee line joined on to the vertical line, a single cut under the first "E" of "PENCE", in the line under the first stamp in the bottom row, scoops containing dots, out of the last pillar only of the lined blocks (but differing from those of plate 1), breaks under the sixth and seventh stamps in the bottom row approximately equal in size, and coloured dots above the last stamp in the top row and below the last stamp in the bottom row. There is also a very small cut or flaw in the line under the last "E" of "PENCE" of the last stamp in the tenth row. This disappeared during the third printing (*vide infra*), confirming the view that this plate was resurfaced with steel or nickel between April and July, 1912. It is worth remembering in connection with the breaks in the bottom row under the sixth and seventh stamps, that wherever these occur, they are reproduced (reversed) in a corresponding position above the top row.

(*To be continued.*)

Notes on the 1911 Engraved Issue of Greece.

Engraver: Mr. Thomas Macdonald. *Printers:* Messrs. G. Aspiotis Frères, Corfu.

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society on February 5th, 1914,

By Capt. A. S. Bates.

HAVING been privileged to see many displays of old and valuable stamps in this room accompanied by detailed papers, the compilation of which must have taken, in some cases, years of preparation and research, I was very diffident when, remembering the closing paragraph of the Paper read by our Gracious Patron in 1904, I asked our late Honorary Secretary last year whether the 1911 Engraved Issue of Greece would interest our Society. The kindness and encouragement of his reply, however, completely overcame my scruples. I would, nevertheless, claim your indulgence for any shortcomings you may notice. Especially will this be necessary in connection with the display of issued stamps, which is only intended to be supplementary to the proofs, etc. As a collection of this issue it does not pretend to be in any way final. The used specimens have almost all come on correspondence to my office, and are therefore to a great extent not the picked copies which are usually seen in this room.

While the stamps described are "infants" compared with the "veterans" mentioned above and of small value, and the notes which I have to read have cost me practically no time or study to collect, I would suggest that, as a history of the preparation of a single issue, the display is as nearly complete as possible, and therefore, from a philatelic point of view, not uninteresting.

I have ventured to call photography to my aid in illustrating the actual reading of the Paper, and trust that this will be of assistance in enabling you to recognize the different designs and points as I refer to them.

I have to express my thanks to M. Aspiotis for his permission to utilize the information I acquired when helping him, and also to Mr. Thomas Macdonald and his sons for their assistance.

Designs and Dies.

There are only four designs which are described below. The artists were Messrs. Zakovidis and Svoronos. I have seen the originals, which are now in Greece, but have been unable to get them to show to-night. From these designs five original dies were prepared by Mr. Macdonald as follows:—

The descriptions, unless otherwise stated, are those sent me by Mr. Aspiotis.

A. Taken from a coin of Sybrita, Crete, fourth century B.C., representing Hermes, the Messenger, putting on his sandals. He is shown standing before a Temple of Ionic style. I have a cast of this coin here. The die was for the 50 lepta value.

B. Taken from an old coin bearing the figure of the Goddess Iris, the Messenger of the Gods, who is represented as standing before a Temple of Doric style. I have at last been able to get a cast of this coin from the Wiesbaden Museum (there is no specimen in the British or Athens Museums). The actual coin from which the design was taken is a silver one of Terina, in Italy, about 425 B.C. Mr. F. Imhoof Blumer describes it as a standing figure of Terina Nike. This die was for the 25 lepta value.

C. Taken from a 2 drachmai silver coin of Sybrita, Crete, fifth century B.C., representing Hermes, the God of Commerce, as the Messenger of the Gods. I show a cast. This die was for the 3 lepta value.

CC. Same design as "C," enlarged. For the 25 drachmai value.

D. Taken from a coin of Pheneus, in Arcadia, fourth century B.C. It represents Hermes, in a hurry, carrying the baby God Arcas at the bidding of some God. I show a cast of this. The die was for the 3 drachmai value. The above-mentioned Mr. Blumer in his description of this coin omits the reason for Hermes carrying Arcas, and merely refers to the latter as a child.

I have to thank the authorities in the Coin room of the British Museum, especially Mr. Ready and Mr. Hill, the present Keeper of the Coins, and also the authorities of the Landes Museum, Wiesbaden, for supplying me with these casts.

Illustrations of coins A, C, and D were sent by me to the *London Philatelist*, and were published on p. 169, Vol. XIX.

All the designs then for this issue were taken from coins.

It may be of interest here to note that three of the six designs for the 1900 issue of Crete, printed by Bradbury, Wilkinson and Co., contain actual reproductions of coins, and of these one is the Sybrita coin above mentioned. Design A.

Crete seemed to favour this description of design, as the next issue contained six out of nine designs in which actual coins were represented. I show a specimen card of this last issue with proofs from the dies.

Values—Colours.

The following table gives (1) the design, (2) value, (3) colour, which was stated to be required by the Greek Government, and (4) the colours used according to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

Design.	*Value.*	*Required Colour.*	*Catalogue Colour.*
C.	1 lepton ...	Oriental blue ...	Green.
B.	2 lepta ...	Carmine-madder ...	Carmine.
C.	3 „ ...	Vermilion ...	Scarlet.
A.	5 „ .	Light-green ...	Green.
C.	10 „ ...	Carmine-madder ...	Carmine.
B.	20 „ ...	Oriental blue ...	Lilac.
B.	25 „ ...	„ „ ...	Ultramarine.
A.	30 „ ...	Carmine-madder ...	Carmine.
B.	40 „ ...	Pure blue ...	Deep blue.
A.	50 „ ...	Light green ...	Indigo-purple.

Design.	*Value.*	*Required Colour.*	*Catalogue Colour.*
D.	1 drachme	... Oriental blue	... Ultramarine.
D.	2 drachmai	... Vermilion ...	... Vermilion.
D.	3 „	... Carmine-madder	... Rose-carmine.
D.	5 „	... Oriental blue	... Dull blue.
D.	10* „	... Pure blue ...	... Deep blue.
CC.	25* „	... „ ...	... „

Die Proofs.

Die proofs in various colours were printed on January 26th, 1910, on white wove unwatermarked paper, and sent the following day to M. Aspiotis, at Corfu, for submission to the Government. A duplicate set was kept in London for reference, and is included in the display to-night.

Sixty-six further die proofs, viz. 2 of each of the above (excepting the 3 slate ones, of which there were 4 each), mounted on cards, were sent out to Corfu on January 31st, 1910. They were not numbered, as the colours did not correspond exactly with those sent out five days earlier.

(*To be continued.*)

Occasional Notes.

NOTICE TO THE MEMBERS OF THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE Society's rooms at 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C., will be closed from August 1st to August 29th inclusive.

DEATH OF HERR SIGMUND FRIEDL.

WE learn with sincere regret of the death of Herr Sigmund Friedl, which took place on April 7th last, after a severe operation, and we tender to his son, Herr Otto Friedl, and his brother, Herr Rudolf Friedl—both so well known to many in this country who have visited Vienna—our sympathies with them in the loss they have sustained.

Sigmund Friedl was essentially one of the "old guard" in Philately, as, born in 1851, he was in the early 'seventies already engrossed in stamp dealing, and was thus the contemporary of many of the leading German philatelists of that time—who have, alas! preceded him—as A. Larisch, F. Mallmann, Dr. Moschkau and Ludwig Schwarz. Herr Friedl was a man of an engaging personality, and gifted with an "extensive and peculiar knowledge of Philately," which it is to be regretted was not always turned to the happiest account. The history of the Reprints of the Roumanian Errors and of the "Austrian Mercuries" is interwoven with the memories of Sigmund Friedl, and it will be for time to show how far his reputation can be vindicated from this baneful association.

* These 2 values had not previously been in use at all.

The writer can, however, call to mind many pleasant associations with Herr Friedl, and notably visits in the olden days to the justly celebrated Postal Museum at Döbling, near Vienna, which contained so many curious and archaic specimens, inclusive of stamps that would be of great value to-day, and which will undoubtedly always remain as the most enduring feature of Herr Friedl's philatelic career. Engaged for many years in important philatelic transactions, Herr Friedl became intimately acquainted with many of the leading European collectors, and he successfully carried on the business until 1904, when he passed over the reins of government to the two before-named gentlemen—his son Otto and his brother Rudolf. Every visitor to Vienna is fully aware how the house of Friedl has grown into first-class importance under the able guidance, philatelic knowledge, and engaging personalities of Herren Rudolf and Otto Friedl, and in congratulating them upon the success they have achieved we tender them our sincere sympathies in the bereavement they have suffered in the loss of their amiable and gifted relative.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST FORGERIES.

WE have received the following communication, and sincerely trust that by united effort and perseverance some good result may be obtained with regard to this very serious question :—

"It may be of interest to Philatelists to hear that the 'Forgery' Sub-Committee of the Permanent Congress Committee and the Stamp Trade Protection Association have appointed a Joint Committee to deal with the burning question of the manufacture and sale of forged stamps.

"For the STAMP TRADE PROTECTION
"ASSOCIATION, LTD.
(Signed) "LANCE E. HALL, *Secretary.*"

"For the 'FORGERY' SUB-COMMITTEE
(Signed) "FRANZ REICHENHEIM,
"*Hon. Secretary.*"

THE CASSEL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION.

WE are desired to remind our readers that this important Philatelic Exhibition will be held next month, from the 9th to the 18th, the Congress taking place on the 15th and 16th. Many interesting functions and excursions will be held, so that intending visitors cannot fail to have "a good time," and we wish our Teutonic brothers every possible success in their philatelic undertaking. The Exhibition will include many grand "shows," notably in the German and European sections, while "foreign" co-operation is well assured, among the competitors being Mr. C. Lathrop Pack, who is sending superb displays of Uruguay, Spain, and Victoria, the latter including all that energetic collector's latest researches in the first issue.

Full information will be sent to intending visitors by the Secretary, Herr F. Genth, 19 Karthauer Street, Cassel, who will on demand secure rooms at eligible hotels and forward (on receipt of 18s. for a gentleman and 12s. for a lady) tickets that include admission to all the festivities of the occasion. Cassel is a delightful German town, and the visit should be most enjoyable to all who are fortunate enough to be able to attend this Exhibition.

PHILATELISTS TO THE KING.

THE firm of Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., have received from His Majesty the King, under date July 1st, the appointment of Royal Warrant Holders as Philatelists. This is the first occasion on which this honour has been awarded to any firm connected with stamps, and we cordially congratulate Messrs. Stanley Gibbons upon the honour conferred, which will be universally regarded as a fitting complement to the long-established reputation and vast philatelic resources of this firm.

Reviews.

By M. P. CASTLE.

MESSRS. STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE: PART I.*

IT will be with much satisfaction that the marked improvements in the present edition of this well-known Catalogue will be received by the collecting world. There is ample evidence that the publishers are no longer content to rest upon their laurels—of past years—but are imbued with the legitimate aspiration that Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue, as representing the ownership of the largest stock in the world of British Colonial stamps, shall be in every way worthy of the firm's reputation. In the introduction the publishers state that "they cannot shut their eyes" to the "very marked appreciation that has occurred in the value of the earlier issues of most of the British Colonial issues"—a doctrine that had already long found general acceptance—and having now combined the stocks of Mr. W. H. Peckitt and their own, they are better able than before to fix prices based on relative rarity. The alterations in price have been in effect numerous and important as regards the older issues, very many stamps having been substantially raised. These alterations have, however, as far as I am aware, been very carefully and moderately made, and in many instances might even have been exceeded. Messrs. Gibbons are, however, absolutely right in avoiding "jumps" and sensational rises, which are not needed or welcomed by anyone except the speculator. Rises in stamps, as in stocks, should be steady and in accordance with demand for the article, with the result that the holders are well content to hold a steady and a slowly but surely rising stock. On the other hand, unless under exceptional circumstances, such as a large find or the sale of a remainder, any reduction of an old or important stamp should never be permitted. The great point of a Standard Catalogue, such as Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' aims to be—as regards British Colonial issues—should be to be safe, sure, and reliable, and for this reason I gladly welcome the evidence contained in the present edition, that the publishers are awakening to the great position and responsibilities which is theirs in relation to the issues of the stamps of the British Empire.

* Part I, *Stanley Gibbons' Priced Catalogue of Stamps of the British Empire, 1914–15.* 391 Strand, London. Price 2/6 net.

The list of the British stamps have been enormously extended—no less than sixty-four pages being required—by the inclusion of British stamps used abroad, Control Letters, Postmarks, and other varieties. In this amplification the services of Mr. C. Nissen have been engaged, and the result is a list that will doubtless gladden the eyes of the very numerous class of collectors who affect the stamps of their own country. It may well be that opinions will differ as to the relative philatelic importance of some of the fore-named varieties, but it is idle to deny that there are very many who are keenly interested therein—the demand being enormous and continuous—and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons are therefore fully justified in making this important—and very ably carried out—new departure.

From a strictly philatelic standpoint, undoubtedly the most striking feature of this edition is the adoption of the dropped type or subordination in smaller letters of the minor varieties, which has been to a large extent in the cases of Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand. There can be no two opinions that if our future Catalogue is to suffice alike for the general collector and the specialist, it must be one that indicates clearly what is for the former and what for the latter, and it is to be hoped that Messrs. Gibbons will gradually extend the system throughout. The list of New South Wales has been entirely rewritten and based upon the recently issued Handbook of the Royal Philatelic Society. The registered stamps are now properly classed with the other Laureated heads, and the issues 1871–84 and 1882–90, with the two main varieties of the watermark N S W and Crown, are now listed by value and shade, the several perforations being treated as minor varieties. The same plan is followed with regard to subsequent issues, and a glance will reveal how easy it makes the path of those who do not affect minor details or revel in perforations.

In New Zealand the issues of the first type have all been rewritten and revised by the aid of leading collectors, the shades are now placed in their correct order, and the two perforations, Dunedin and Auckland, properly divided. The long list of Postals used fiscally still, however, calls for revision and excision.

In Victoria the perforations of the issues from 1860 to 1883 have been divided up and catalogued, and the whole list has been greatly improved, the Too Late and Registered stamps being properly relegated to the society of their compeers of 1854–5. In Ceylon, the Star watermarked issue are now divided into three states of perforation, while the two important varieties of the watermark C C and Crown have now been described and priced. The issues of Prince Edward Island will also be found to have been practically re-cast in the light of modern knowledge.

Beyond this, in many lists will be noted the guiding hand of the master, and it may safely be said that this edition of Part I is the best and most reliable that has yet appeared of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogues of the British Empire stamps. It is much to be desired that this long-desired improvement may be continued and extended, so that the future British philatelist may feel proudly confident that neither in attraction nor security can his own stamps be exceeded by those of any other section of the world.

By C. F. DENDY MARSHALL.

MR. STANLEY PHILLIPS' HANDBOOK ON THE STAMPS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1911–14.*

In the Preface to the second edition the author states his intention of not going "too deeply into the minor varieties of the various printings," and says "the present volume is only intended as an introduction to the subject." Hence, a critic is confined to pointing out actual errors rather than omissions. Of the former there are very few, and the book will be found of great interest and assistance to the very large number of collectors who are studying these stamps.

The colours of the De La Rue 2d. stamps are given as "pale blue-green, pale yellow-green, and dull green." As a matter of fact the first shade was pale yellow-green, being followed by pale blue-green. This is a very minor point, of course, but it is as well to put them in the right order. The first Somerset House printing had the "11" cuts without the diagonal cut, which appeared almost at once, but stamps are known without it. The green dots at the right-hand corners were added shortly after the sloping cuts, so that there are three states of the 1911 issue, the two earlier ones being of extreme rarity.

In the strip of 5d., reproduced on page 27, the bass string of the harp is broken on the last stamp but one, which is usual, if not invariable, in this printing.

With regard to the 9d.; it is of course impossible to say positively that a certain variety does not exist, but I am nearly sure that the 11 cuts appeared on this value from the first, the only value which was printed at Somerset House without cuts being the 1s. The mistake in the case of the 9d. probably arose from the fact that there are four divisions across the sheet instead of only two, as is the case in all other values, except the 10d. This should also be omitted from the "Check List" (horrid expression, why not "Synopsis"?).

Mr. Phillips is quite correct in saying that the first printing of the 1s. was in very deep green, almost black. I mention this, because I have seen a review, signed by well-known initials, denying this, but I have a corner block unused, without the "11" cuts, and a single copy used on July 21st, 1911, which are the darkest in my collection.

Turning to the Georgian issues, the differences between the early dies of the ½d. and 1d. are excellently described. It is worth noting that the "simple cypher" paper was substituted for the multiple and for the rolls, in November, 1913. The controls of the 6d. are given on page 72 as B. 13 and D. 14, and in the "check list" as C. 13 only. They should be C. 13 and **D. 14.**

If another edition of this useful little handbook is called for, in dealing with the Georgian stamps, block letters and figures might be used with advantage for the Harrison controls.

* *The Stamps of Great Britain*, 1911–14, by Stanley Phillips. Second Edition. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., 391 Strand, London, W.C.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Aitutaki.—Referring to our chronicle on page 157, we note in the *Australian Philatelist* that there are at least two stamps in the sheet of the 2½d. value without stop after "AVA". A vertical strip is known with the two stamps one above the other.

British Solomon Islands.—We have seen "specimen" copies of a set of Georgian stamps from the 2d. to the £1 value.

Paper coloured through for all but the 2d., 2½d., 5d., and 6d. values.

Inscription, "Postage—Revenue."

Adhesives.

2d., grey.
2½d., blue.
4d., black and red on yellow.
5d., dull purple and green.
6d., bright and dull purple.
1s., black on green.
2s., blue and purple on blue.
2s. 6d., black and red on blue.
5s., green and red on yellow.
10s., green and red on green.
£1, purple and black on red.

Multiple wmk.; perf. 14.

Canada.—According to the *S. C. F.* we are shortly to have a Cartier Centenary issue, and the designs are given as follows:—

1 c., King and Queen of England.
2 c., Monument of Cartier.
5 c., Birthplace of Cartier.
7 c., Prince of Wales.
10 c., Victoria Bridge, opened by Cartier in 1880.
20 c., C. P. Railway passing a cornfield of the West.
50 c., Cartier's arms and motto: "Franc et sans dol," and inscription, "O Canada, mon pays, mes amours."

India.—*Gwalior.*—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles, on continental authority, the issue of the 8 annas Georgian stamp for official use.

Official.

8 annas, mauve.

Leeward Islands.—We have seen a "specimen" copy of the 3d. value, paper coloured through.

Adhesive.

3d., purple on yellow; multiple, perf. 14.

Natal.—Mr. J. Chamberlain has sent us for examination and report a copy of the 1d. Edwardian, mult. CA wmk. stamp.

The line *under* "POSTAGE" is broken at the bottom end over "1d.," and under the "P" of "POSTAGE."

There is a flaw or break in both thin and thick border lines at bottom, extending to the base of the figure 1, and a dot is to be found over the "P" in "ONE PENNY" at foot.

Nyasaland Protectorate.—We have seen a "specimen" copy of the 3d. Georgian stamp. It is printed on paper coloured through.

Adhesive.

3d., purple on yellow; multiple, perf. 14.

Trinidad and Tobago.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that the ½d. Official stamp has just been issued with a larger type of overprint than formerly.

EUROPE.

Bulgaria.—It is reported in *Mekeel's Weekly* that "certain offices in Bulgaria have been supplied with certain values of the current series surcharged with a large 'T' in thick blue ink for use as Postage Due stamps. The 5s., 10s., 30s., and 50s. of 1911,

and the 15s. of 1913 are known with this overprint."

EPIRUS.—To the set chronicled on page 158, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* adds the 1, 2, and 5 drachmen values.

Adhesives.

1 dr., violet.
2 drs., grey.
5 ,, steel blue.

LUXEMBURG.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us three more values of the Grand Duchess Marie Louise Adelheid set.

Adhesives.

12½ c., dark green; perf. 11½ × 11.
15 c., black; perf. 11½ × 11.
25 c., ultramarine; perf. 11½ × 11.

NORWAY.—A new value, 15 öre, has been added to the Postage Due set, and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us a copy.

Postage Due.

15 öre, deep yellow-brown; perf. 14½ × 13½.

SERVIA.—Further colour changes have to be chronicled. Copies are before us of the 3 and 5 dinars, and we should say the colours were yellow, and violet-blue, respectively.

Adhesives.

3 dinars, yellow; perf. 12 × 11½.
5 ,, violet-blue; perf. 12 × 11½.

SWITZERLAND.—Six new stamps are to hand from Mr. W. T. Wilson.

The 10, 12, and 15 centime stamps are of the ordinary size and shape, and show a head —so we are told,—of William Tell, on solid ground. Figures of value in top right corners, and Helvetia in white letters, also on solid coloured ground, at foot.

The 3 fc., 5 fc., and 10 fc. stamps are large oblong in shape, and the designs are given in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, as follows:—

3 fcs., Brunnen and the Mythens.
5 fcs., Grutli and the Uri Alps.
10 fcs., a figure of Helvetia with the Arms of the Confederation.

The 10 c., 12 c., and 15 c. are printed on fawn-coloured granite paper, and perf. 11½.

The three higher values are printed on white granite paper, watermark Cross, and perf. 11½–12.

Adhesives.

10 c., red on fawn, granite paper; perf. 11½.
12 c., yellow-brown, on fawn paper; perf. 11½.
15 c., violet, on fawn paper; perf. 11½.
3 fcs., green, granite paper; wmk. Cross; perf. 11½–12.
5 fcs., bright blue, granite paper; wmk. Cross; perf. 11½ × 12.
10 fcs., mauve, granite paper; wmk. Cross; perf. 11½ × 12.

TURKEY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1¾ piastre stamp of the current issue, overprinted with the small Star in blue for foreign correspondence.

Adhesive.

1¾ piastre, grey-blue and brownish lake, blue Star.

AMERICA.

HONDURAS.—Another provisional is listed in *Mekeel's Weekly*.

Provisional.

5 c., in black on 2 c. rose, lithographed set.

MEXICO.—It is stated in the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that all the values of the current issue of Mexico have been overprinted in large scrip monogram "G.C.M." (Gobierno Constitutionalisto Mexicano), and that the 5 c. of the "Transitorio" series has been redrawn.

NICARAGUA.—Another provisional is reported in *Mekeel's Weekly*, "C 0.05" on 5 p., blue, Official stamp of 1912, *red* overprint.

A new set of stamps has appeared, design showing the National Palace at Managua, oblong in shape. Three values are chronicled in the *Metropolitan Philatelist*, and the *Stamp Album* notes the remainder.

Provisional.

C 0.05 on 5 pesos, blue, Official of 1912; *red* overprint.

Adhesives.

½ centavo de Cordoba, blue.
1 ,, ,, green.
2 centavos de Cordoba, red.
3 ,, ,, terra-cotta.
4 ,, ,, vermilion.
5 ,, ,, blue.
6 ,, ,, dark brown.
10 ,, ,, yellow.
15 ,, ,, violet.
20 ,, ,, navy blue.
35 [25?] centavos de Cordoba, orange-yellow.
50 ,, ,, sky blue.

PANAMA.—The following particulars of a new commemorative set ordered from the American Bank Note Company of New York for the occasion of the National Exposition to be opened in November next, has been taken from the *S. C. F.*

½ centavo, olive-green, Chorerra Falls (1,000,000).
1 centavo, green, Panama Canal (1,000,000).
2 centavos, red, Balboa's discovery of the Pacific Ocean (2,000,000).
2½ centavos, light red, Ruins of Tower and Cathedral of San Anastasia in the old City of Panama (1,000,000).
3 centavos, violet, Palace of Arts at the National Exposition of Panama (1,000,000).

5 centavos, blue, Locks and Lake at Gatun (1,000,000).
10 centavos, vermilion, the Culebra Cut (1,000,000).
20 centavos, chocolate, Archway and Ruins of Monastery of Santo Domingo (500,000).

URUGUAY.—Two more values of the lithographed Postage Dues, type of 1903, are chronicled in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

Postage Due.

2 centesimos, rose, type of 1903, lithographed.
4 ,, violet ,, ,, ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA (*Japanese Post Offices*).—It is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* that the 25 sen stamp of Japan, printed on the granite and watermarked paper, has received the usual overprint for use here.

DUTCH INDIES.—Under the heading Holland and Colonies on page 158 we referred to discoveries made by Prof. Naret Koning.

This must all be cancelled, as we find we have entirely misread our correspondent's post card.

The discovery made was the 12½ c., Dutch Indies, King's Head, in the perf. 12½ × 12 B, this stamp being hitherto known only in perf. 12½, small holes. Both perforating machines were in use at the time the 12½ c. was issued.

JAPAN.—We have before us the whole of the current set, from ½ sen to 10 yen, printed on granite paper, and with a watermark of vertical wavy lines.

The perforations we make out to be as follows:—

Perf. 11½, 4 sen.
,, 12, 1 yen, 5 yen, and 10 yen.
,, 12 × 12½, ½, 5, 10, 20, and 25 sen.
,, 13 × 13½, 1, 1½, 2, and 3 sen.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Council for the Year 1914-15.
President—M. P. CASTLE, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. BACON.
Hon. Secretary—L. L. R. HAUSBURG.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. OLDFIELD.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. MCNAUGHTAN.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. FULCHER.

WILMOT CORFIELD.	CAPT. G. F. NAPIER.
D. C. GRAY.	F. J. PEPLOW.
T. W. HALL.	FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
J. R. LAING.	BARON P. DE WORMS.

R. B. YARDLEY.

THE fifteenth meeting of the season 1913–14 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, May 7th, 1914, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, H. J. Duveen, E. D. Bacon, Wilmot Corfield, Baron Percy de Worms, Baron de Worms, K. M. Beaumont, Alfred Stern, I. J. Simons, J. L. Green, D. C. Gray, C. R. Wickins, B. Pinner, L. W. Fulcher, C. McNaughtan, J. R. Laing, Franz Reichenheim, B. D. Knox, Lord A. V. Hay, J. H. Barron, Herbert R. Oldfield, R. P. Croom-Johnson, T. W. Hall, H. M. Hansen, and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 23rd April, 1914, were read and signed as correct.

On the motion of the President, seconded by the Vice-President, a resolution of condolence on the death of his Grace the Duke of Argyll was unanimously passed, and the Hon. Secretary was requested to convey the effect of such resolution to the Hon. Capt. Niell Campbell.

The President gave a cordial invitation to the Fellows and Members of the Society to attend the Garden Party which he was giving at Sevenoaks in connection with the Philatelic Congress on Friday the 22nd inst.

The following letter from Mr. J. D. Heath was then read:—

"Southwark Bridge Buildings,
"London, S.E.,
"*April 28th*, 1914.

"Leslie C. R. Hausburg, Esq.,
"Royal Philatelic Society,
"4 Southampton Row, W.C.

"Dear Mr. Hausburg,

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 24th informing me that I have been invited to become an Honorary Fellow and Member of the Royal Philatelic Society, and I hasten to give my acceptance of this honour, which I indeed appreciate very fully, not only as a recognition of our success in obtaining the commendation of philatelists of the work turned out by our firm during nearly a century of its existence, but as showing that I have been able personally to assist phila-

telists in various ways, and I feel glad that it has been possible for me to do so.

"I would ask you to thank the Council and my proposer and seconder heartily for their kind thought of me, and I hope in the future, as I have endeavoured to do in the past, to assist philatelists in every way.

"I hope to be present at the Banquet on May 21st, to which Mr. Reichenheim has kindly invited me, and if possible at the opening on the 20th also.

"I remain,
"Yours very truly,
"J. DUNBAR HEATH.

A ballot was then taken in connection with the election of the following candidates who were all declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society, that is to say :—

Eng.-Lieutenant E. J. Allen, R.N., proposed by Mr. F. J. Peplow, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Charles Frederic Williams, proposed by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Arthur Philip Noel, proposed by Mr. Walter Scott, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Michel Louis Desmonts, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Southwell G. T. Bourke, proposed by Mr. A. D. Ferguson, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Miss Wilhelmina R. Stannard, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

The Council submitted for the consideration of members a Report relative to the awarding of medals for philatelic work which they recommended should be adopted, and after consideration the Report was approved and the resolutions embodied therein were unanimously carried.

"ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

"Report of Sub-committee appointed at a meeting of the Council, dated March 5, 1914, to draft Rules and Regulations setting out conditions under which Medals were to be awarded annually in accordance with certain suggestions of Baron Leijonhufvud and the Hon. Secretary and Assistant Hon. Secretary.

"Your Sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Castle, Bacon, Hausburg, and Oldfield, have considered the matters so referred to them and beg to submit the following proposals for the approval of the Council :—

"1. That the following medals be awarded subject to the following conditions :—

"A. A Silver Gilt Medal of approved design to be known as the 'Crawford' Medal for the most valuable and original contribution to the study and knowledge of Philately published during the two years preceding the date of the award. Such contribution may consist of :—

"(a) A Book, Article, or series of Articles on the Stamps of a Country, group of Countries, one or more issues of a country, or a single stamp.

"(b) A Book, Article, or series of Articles on any subject of philatelic interest.

"This medal is open to world-wide competition, and shall be awarded annually, if in the opinion of the Council there has been during such period of two years any contribution which merits such recognition.

"In the case of joint authorship the Council shall award a medal to each author.

"B. A Silver Medal of approved design to be known as the 'Tapling' Medal for the best paper written by a Fellow, Member, or Associate, and read before the Society during the two years preceding the date of the award.

"and C. A Silver Medal to be known as the 'Tilleard' Medal for the best display of Stamps, Essays, Proofs, Reprints, or Postal Stationery given at a meeting of the Society, by a Fellow, Member, or Associate during the two years preceding the date of the award.

"These Silver Medals to be awarded annually if in the opinion of the Council there has been during such period of two years any contribution which merits such recognition.

"No previous recipient shall take the same Silver Medal a second time until after the expiration of five years from the date when the same was awarded to him.

"2. All the above medals to be awarded by the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, shall be announced at the Annual General Meeting held in June of each year.

The first awards to be made at the Annual General Meeting in June, 1915.

"3. The Council to have power to appoint a Sub-committee to advise and to make recommendations, but the actual awards to be made by resolution of the Council at a meeting to be summoned for the purpose.

"Subject as above.

4. "The Council to have power to make by-laws and regulations relative to the awards of these medals, and to alter, amend, or rescind existing by-laws and regulations, but no alteration to be made in objects for which such medals are awarded without the prior sanction of the Fellows, Members, and Associates by resolution passed at a meeting specially summoned for the purpose.

"Signed { M. P. Castle. E. D. Bacon. Leslie L. R. Hausburg. Herbert R. Oldfield."

Mr. Duveen then gave a display of a portion of his collection of German States.

Amongst other rarities the stamps shown included the following :—

OLDENBURG.—1852 issue ; the 1/30 thaler, unused, and in a block of nine.

1855 issue ; the 1/3 sgr., a block of twelve, unused.

1859 issue ; varieties of the 1/3 gr., on green.

1. The "Ol" of Oldenburg close together.
2. The word spelt "Oldeiburg."

Variety with the small "o."

Variety with the small "d."

The "el" and the "G" broken.

Variety with the word "DRITTEL" spelt "DRITTED."

BADEN.—1851 issue ; the 9 kr., error in green, used.

1862 issue ; the 12 kr., Land Post, used.

MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.—Two copies of the ¼ sch., rouletted, 11½, used.

LUBECK.—1859 issue ; the error "ZWEI EIN HALB."

HANOVER.—1856 issue ; 1/10 th., a strip, unused, Nos. 1 to 10.

1859 to 1863 ; a block of 9, of the 10 gr., unused.

BAVARIA.—1849 issue ; 6 kr., with the broken oval.

PRUSSIA.—1850–1856 issue ; blocks of all values, unused.

1857 issue ; a block of six of the 2 sgr., on solid background.

SAXONY.—A mint block of six of the 3 pf., of 1850 issue ; and a pair of the error, ½ ngr., on pale blue.

BRUNSWICK.—Numerous copies of all the stamps of the first issue, unused.

BERGEDORF.—First issue ; a block of four of the ½ sch., and a pair of the 3 sch., together with *tête-bêche* pairs of the 1 sch. and 1½ sch.

THURN AND TAXIS.—First issues ; blocks of most of the values on coloured paper.

WURTEMBERG.—First issues, 1851–2 ; all the values unused, including numerous copies of the 18 kr., and also the 6 kr. of the 1856 issue, without thread.

Many other stamps, including those of Hamburg, Bremen and Mecklenburg-Strelitz, were also shown, and the members present had an opportunity of seeing a collection of the stamps of these States which is unequalled.

The opportunity was much appreciated, and a very cordial vote of thanks was moved by the President, seconded by Mr. Stern, and after some remarks in support by the Vice-President, Mr. E. D. Bacon, the resolution was unanimously carried and directed to be conveyed to Mr. Duveen.

THE sixteenth meeting of the season 1913–14 being the Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, June 4, 1914, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present : M. P. Castle, E. D. Bacon, Col. A. W. Chambers, Wilmot Corfield, I. J. Simons, A. C. Emerson, R. P. Croom-Johnson, F. J. Peplow, L. W. Fulcher, Baron P. de Worms, C. McNaughtan, B. Pinner, Franz Reichenheim, Herbert R. Oldfield, L. L. R. Hausburg, and one visitor.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on May 7, 1914, were read and signed as correct.

The following letter was read from his Grace the Duke of Argyll, in response to the resolution of sympathy which was passed at the last meeting of the Fellows :—

"Roseneath House,
"Roseneath,
"Dumbartonshire, N.B.,
13*th May*, 1914.

"Dear Sir,

"Will you kindly convey to the Council, Fellows, and Members of the Royal Philatelic Society of London that I very much appreciate the message of sympathy which you on their behalf have been pleased to convey to me in the great loss which has befallen my family in the passing away of my dear uncle and chief.

"I, as yet, have had since my election to your Society little opportunity of attending a meeting, but hope that one day in the future this omission on my part may be rectified. His Majesty last winter suggested to me that I ought to belong when I was discussing a Mauritius stamp with him, and your Society was graciously pleased soon after to elect me.

"Yours very faithfully,
"NIELL CAMPBELL OF ARGYLL."

The Council reported that the following gentlemen had been elected Honorary Fellows of the Society in recognition of services rendered to Philately :

Mr. L. Hanciau, Mr. J. G. Langton, Herr K. K. Senatspräsident Victor Suppantschitsch, and A. F. Basset Hull.

Mr. Reichenheim presented to the Society's collection the three highest values of the present issues of Austrian Levant stamps and various other stamps, and his gift was directed to be acknowledged with thanks.

A special Report was received from the Council relative to the proposed formation by the Society of a National Collection, and it was unanimously resolved on the motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Wilmot Corfield, that such Report should be received and adopted, and the recommendations embodied therein adopted as resolutions of the Fellows of this Society.

The following is a copy of the Report referred to :—

INTRODUCTORY.

For the purposes of this Report,

It is material to note that the Memorandum of Association of the Society (Clause 4) limits the application of its income and property to the promotion of its objects, and (Clause 8) provides in the event of its dissolution for the transfer of any surplus after satisfaction of all liabilities to some other society or societies having objects similar to the objects of the Society. The following (with others) are some of its objects :—

(a) To promote, encourage, and contribute to the advancement of the Science and Practice of Philately in all its branches.

(c) To diffuse information on all matters affecting any of its objects by meetings, discussions, displays, lectures, correspondence, or otherwise.

(e) To establish, form and maintain a collection of stamps, designs, drawings, proofs, essays, and other articles of interest.

(f) To confer on persons interested in Philately, though not Members of the Society, such rights and privileges as may seem expedient, and may be granted without making such persons Members of the Society.

(g) To act as Trustees and accept any trust in connection with any of the objects of the Society.

It will thus be seen that under its constitution the Society is eminently fitted to form and maintain a National Collection of Postage Stamps available for the inspection and information of the philatelic public in general, and to hold such collection as Trustees for the objects set out in its Memorandum of Association, and we invite the Fellows to authorize the Council to proceed with some such scheme as is outlined below, and affirm the principle that the Society is the body of associated philatelists to move in the matter, to invite contributions to a Special Collection, and to sanction the same being made available for the use of philatelists generally, subject to all proper and necessary precautions and safeguards.

TITLE OF THE COLLECTION.

The National Collection of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, or such other title as the Council may approve.

OWNERSHIP.

The Collection shall remain the property of the Society, subject to the provisions of its Memorandum of Association.

PERMANENT LOCATION.

Such place as the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society shall from time to time determine, with power to loan whole or part to some public institution in London.

SCOPE.

To include such stamps as the Management Committee may from time to time determine.

AUTHORITY DESIRED.

To obtain stamps by gift or otherwise from Governments, Philatelic Societies, individual Collectors, Dealers, and others.

To exchange, or otherwise dispose of, duplicates or other stamps not required for the purposes of the Collection.

To publish (if deemed advisable) a periodical Collection "Bulletin."

To invite the support of the Press (Philatelic and General) in the interests of the Collection.

To invite legacies and cash donations.

To take any other action on behalf of the Collection not inconsistent with the terms of this reference.

MANAGEMENT.

The care and management of the Collection shall be entrusted to a Committee to be appointed by the Council of the Royal Philatelic Society. In the first place, such Committee shall not be less than four in number, and subsequently the Council shall have power to make further appointments and to fill up vacancies.

The Committee shall have power to make regulations and draft by-laws subject to any such being approved by the Council.

FINANCE.

Any expenditure on the Collection out of the Society's own funds shall be sanctioned by the Council, and entered by the Treasurer under a separate head in his Annual Statement of Accounts. In the event hereafter of circumstances arising favourable to the refunding to the Society of such outlay, in whatever year made, the Council shall be empowered to invite such refund.

REGULATIONS AS TO INSPECTION.

(These should be framed by the Permanent Collection Committee when appointed.)

The members then proceeded to ballot for the election of the following Candidates, who were all declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society, that is to say :—

Baron Dr. Alphonse Rothschild, proposed by Mr. Adolf Passer, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Nicholas Edwin Waterhouse, proposed by Mr. A. H. Berly, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Joseph Schwarz, proposed by Mr. Adolf Passer, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Sydney Loder, proposed by the President, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Baron Von Welczeck, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

Mr. G. Cecil Shiers, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

Mr. W. G. Hamersley, proposed by Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

The Hon. Secretary then presented his Report on the work of the Society for the past year, and it was unanimously resolved that the Report be received and adopted and published in *The London Philatelist*, and that a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. Hausburg for his comprehensive Report, and for the valuable services he had rendered to the Society.

The Accounts and Balance-sheet of the Society were then presented by the Hon. Treasurer, and Col. Chambers on behalf of Mr. Langton and himself as Auditors read their formal Report, which showed that the finances of the Society were in a satisfactory condition.

It was then moved by the President, and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, that the accounts be received and adopted, and that an abstract thereof be published in *The London Philatelist*, and that a cordial vote of thanks be accorded to Mr. McNaughtan, the Hon. Treasurer, and to Col. Chambers and Mr. Langton, the Hon. Accountants, for their services.

No notice of retirement having been given, and no nomination having been received, the present Officers and Council were re-elected for the ensuing Session.

Col. A. W. Chambers and Mr. J. G. Langton having kindly consented to serve, were duly re-elected Auditors for the ensuing year.

Herts Philatelic Society.

President—FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

THE annual meeting of the Society was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, May 19, 1914, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim, H. L. Hayman, J. C. Sidebotham, Dr. F. Kalckhoff, T. H. Harvey, W. G. Cool, W. A. Boyes, A. J. Séfi, P. Ashley, Baron de Worms, Wilmot Corfield, F. A. Bellamy, J. R. Laing, J. J. Hoddinott, Dr. T. Stewart Adair, W A. V. Neill, S. R. Turner, A. G. Wane, K. Wiehen, E. W. Arnold, A. J. Warren, W. T. Standen, J. J. Darlow, and H. A. Slade.

Mr. Reichenheim took the chair. The minutes of the annual meeting held on May 20, 1913, were read and signed as correct. The Hon. Librarian reported a great number of donations to the library from the President, the Vice-President, Messrs. Herbert Clark, George W. Linn, Co., Whitfield King and Co., Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., and Bright and Son. The Hon. Secretary and Treasurer read his Reports for the season 1913–14, and the state of the accounts showing a deficiency against the Society, was discussed at length, and finally adjourned. The following propositions were carried: That an alteration in the hours of meetings might be made with advantage, viz. Committee meetings, 7.30 p.m.; general meetings, 8 p.m. That the entire Committee should form the Programme Committee. That the fee for life membership be reduced to £2 2s. That enquiries be made as to more suitable headquarters for the Society. The proposal for the admission of junior members at a reduced rate was withdrawn. Reports were read by the Hon. Librarian and by the Hon. Curators of the Society's Forgery and General Collections. Suggestions as to the improvements that might be introduced into the Society were made by various members. Votes of thanks were passed to the Hon. Librarian, Hon. Curators, and Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. Proposed by Mr. Reichenheim, seconded by Mr. Hayman, and carried, that the meeting be adjourned till June 16, 1914.

H. A. SLADE,
May 21, 1914. *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*

THE adjourned annual meeting was held at No. 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Tuesday, June 16, 1914, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Mr. Franz Reichenheim, H. L. Hayman, Wilmot Corfield, J. J. Darlow, W. A. Boyes, R. Frentzel, Fred J. Melville, S. R. Turner, R. H. Newton, F. Read, D. Thomson, E. Potton, W. J. Cochrane, T. E. Sansom, Baron de Worms, W. T. Standen, J. R. Laing, J. C. Sidebotham, A. J. Séfi, F. A. Bellamy, J. J. Hoddinott, and H. A. Slade. Mr. Franz Reichenheim took the chair. The minutes of the meeting held on May 19, 1914, were read and signed as correct. The Hon. Librarian reported donations to the Library from Messrs. W. Harold S. Cheavin, William R. Ricketts, and Stanley Gibbons, Ltd. Mr. Hayman read a detailed report by Mr. Corfield on the financial situation of the Society, to the effect that the Society, through an error of book-keeping, started with a small deficiency. But a cash balance would be paid into the bank, and, in a short space of time, the deficiency would be repaid to the Hon. Treasurer. Mr. Corfield received a vote of thanks for his care in going through the books. With regard to the continuance of the Society's Journal, the offer of the editor that, if he should receive sufficient advertisements, he would carry on the Journal next season on the understanding that the Committee should refund whatever part of the cost was thought suitable, was unanimously accepted. As regards the future headquarters of the Society, it was resolved that

the present rooms were unsuitable, and Mr. Hayman was deputed to make enquiries as to whether a more sociable and reasonable meeting place could be found. Meanwhile, the Hon. Secretary was requested to make temporary arrangements at his discretion. The election of officers resulted as follows:—President, Franz Reichenheim; Vice-President, H. L. Hayman; Hon. Vice-Presidents, M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., J. Dunbar Heath, Sir John Henniker Heaton, Bart., and H. R. Oldfield; Committee, P. Ashley, W. A. Boyes, W. G. Cool, R. Frentzel, T. H. Harvey, J. R. Laing, W. T. Standen, Baron de Worms; Hon. Librarian, J. C. Sidebotham; Hon. Lecturer, Percy Ashley, M.A.; Hon. Auditor, Wilmot Corfield, A.S.A.A.; Hon. Auctioneer, J. J. Darlow; Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, H. A. Slade. It was proposed by Mr. Darlow, seconded by Mr. Séfi, and carried: That a Sub-committee of five, consisting of Messrs. W. Archibald Boyes, Wilmot Corfield, J. R. Laing, Franz Reichenheim, and H. A. Slade, be appointed to redraft the Rules and Regulations of the Society, and to report at the October meeting, the first part of which should be a special meeting. Proposed by Mr. Hayman, and seconded by Mr. Corfield, it was carried unanimously: That for the future the books of the Society be closed on December 31 of each year, and that the annual meeting be held in January. That to facilitate the making up of the accounts, the next session be reckoned from October 1, 1914, to December 31, 1915, and that the subscription for that period be 6s. 6d. The meeting terminated at 8.10 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

June 18, 1914.

"KILLAHA," ST. ALBANS.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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"Kia-Ora," Newcastle,
Natal, S.A.,
June 4, 1914.

STANDARD CATALOGUE OF SOUTH AFRICAN STAMPS.

The Editor "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—I enclose circular regarding the preparation of a Standard Catalogue of South African Stamps, and wish to make a special appeal to the Fellows of the Royal Society to help me in the compilation work. All information regarding errors, varieties of perforation and watermark, also distinct differences of shade or colour, will be gratefully received and gladly acknowledged.

I shall esteem it a great favour if members will go further and induce other philatelic friends to supply me with items presently not given in the Catalogues.

Trusting my appeal will meet with some measure of success, and thanking you in anticipation for the publicity,

I am, sir,
Yours faithfully,
J. CHAMBERLAIN, F.R.P.S.L.

BOX 588,
DURBAN,
February 1, 1914.

Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—You have no doubt often felt the urgent need of a Standard Catalogue, a catalogue free from commercial bias, and listing absolutely everything the general collector or the specialist should be aware of.

This Society has taken upon themselves the compilation of such a catalogue, dealing however only with the stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, O. F. S. and O. R. C., the Transvaal, and Bechuanaland.

We have secured the assistance of a large number of specialists who are doing their best to make the work a success, but we must have the practical support of every collector who can give us any information regarding uncatalogued varieties or shades or freaks. Please do what you can to help us. We will refund out-of-pocket expenses.

A draft of the work will be published in the *Philatelic Circular*, in order that specialists and others can suggest alterations or additions.

All correspondence on the subject must be addressed to Mr. J. Chamberlain, Chairman of Compilation Committee, "Kia-Ora," Newcastle, Natal.

We propose to publish a limited number of the catalogue at about 2s. 6d. each, and orders are now being booked.

Yours philatelically,
N. WELSFORD,
Hon. Sec.

[We cordially support this interesting undertaking, which the compilers will find bristles with difficulties, but cannot fail to result to the advantage of South African Philately. We invite the co-operation of collectors in this country, that the Catalogue may be made a thorough success.—ED.]

MONOGRAPH ON THE STAMPS OF NORWAY.

The Editor, "*The London Philatelist.*"

KRISTIANIA,
July 8, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—Enclosed I beg to hand you a circular concerning a monograph on the stamps of Norway. I presume the readers of your esteemed magazine will be interested in securing a copy of the book mentioned and of the reprints, which will in future be unattainable, and I should be very much obliged to you if you will kindly mention the book in your columns. As Dr. Anderssen and I shall make no profit whatever through the sale, nor receive any payment for the work, and the book has to be sold at cost price, we cannot advertise. We wish to deliver the book as cheaply as possible, so that the knowledge of the Norwegian stamps spread over the world.

Thanking you in advance,

I remain, sir,
Yours truly,
HENRIK DETHLOFF.

In the *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, of Kristiania, the well-known Norwegian philatelists, Dr. Justus Anderssen and Henrik Dethloff, have written a monograph on the postage stamps of Norway. In order to make this standard work known in wider circles the authors propose to have the articles printed in book form. Through special favour of the Government the Editors have been permitted to reproduce in colours the original dies and plates still existing in the Government, viz.: 1855, 4 skilling; 1856, 2, 3, 4, 8 skilling; 1867, 8 skilling.

These reprints will be mounted in the books. They will be printed under the same control as is requisite for the printing of the ordinary stamps. No more reprints will be made than are necessary for the books subscribed for. Collectors and dealers, who may be interested in securing this book, should communicate with Messrs. Henrik Dethloff, A/S, Kristiania. The price will be fixed at cost price, not exceeding 3s. 4d. and postage. The book will probably appear in January, 1915, but subscriptions must be booked before August 10 next.

July 8, 1914.

MEXICO ISSUE OF 1867.

The Editor, "*The London Philatelist.*"

DEAR SIR,—I am informed that a few sheets of original paper with the R.P.S. watermark, as used in 1867, have been discovered in Mexico City, and, unfortunately, these have fallen into the hands of the group who possess the original plates from which so many reprints of the 1856 and 1861 issues have been made.

As the genuine paper, with watermark, will make these new reprints more dangerous than ever, I send this note in order to put collectors on their guard, and I hope that other Philatelic journals will kindly copy and circulate the information.

Yours faithfully,
S. CHAPMAN.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 5 and 6 May, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
French Colonies, 1871–6, 4 c., grey, pair, creased at top	3	7	6
Gibraltar, Jan., 1886, ½d. to 1s., set of 7, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, Nov., 1889, 10 c., carmine, value omitted, mint	15	10	0
Sicily, 50 gra., brown-lake	4	0	0
Switzerland, Basle, 2½ r., thinned	4	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	10	15	0
Ditto, another copy, rather close	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown, cut into at right	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue, close at right	6	10	0
British Central Africa, 1896, £1, blue and black, mint	3	5	0
Rhodesia, 1896, April, one penny on 4s., grey, variety with one bar, mint	6	0	0
New Zealand, 1855, London print, 2d., deep blue on *bleuté*, pair	6	0	0
Ditto, 1864, "N Z," imperf., 1d., carmine, pair,* one stamp creased and the other cut close	3	12	6
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue, on entire	3	15	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., black-bronze, on entire	5	10	0
Ditto, another copy	3	0	0
Japan, the Official "History of Japanese Postage Stamps," illustrated with unused specimens of the Stamps and Postal Stationery	10	0	0
Collections: 2235, Colonials in Facile	20	0	0
Ditto, 800, in Oppen's	30	0	0
Ditto, 1754, Colonials in Imperial	29	0	0
Ditto, over 4000 Foreign in Imperial	27	0	0
Ditto, 1491, in Lallier's	28	0	0
Ditto, 6825, in Senf's	27	0	0

Sale of 19 and 20 May, 1914.

Great Britain, 1867–83, 10s., grey, Cross	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, £1, brown-lilac, ditto £3 15s. and	4	5	0
Ditto, 1880, 2s., brown	4	15	0
Ditto, 1882–3, £5, orange on faint *bleuté*	5	10	0
Ceylon, imperf., 4d., rose, small margins and creased	5	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Ceylon, imperf., 5d., chestnut, strip of 3	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple-brown, strip of 3, one creased	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, thinned, and close in two places	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green, £3 3s. and	4	0	0
Ditto, perf., 8d., brown	5	5	0
Ditto, rs. 2 50 c., dull rose	3	12	6
Cape Triangular, 1853–8, 1d., brick-red on *bleuté*, block of 4, close in one place	5	5	0
Ditto, blocks of 4, close on one side £3 3s. and	4	2	6
Ditto, 1s., yellow-green,* no gum	3	7	6
Cape Woodblocks, 1d., scarlet, £6 15s. and	7	5	0
Ditto, another, cut into at bottom	5	0	0
Ditto, another, not large margins	5	7	6
Ditto, 4d., blue, repaired at right corner	3	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1863–4, 4d., blue, block of 4,* little creased	3	3	0
Mauritius, 1848, Post Paid, 1d., orange, medium	8	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., orange, late medium, pair, close at top	10	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, medium, close 3 sides	3	10	0
Ditto, 1859, 2d., blue, pair	7	0	0
Barbados, 1d. on right half of 5s., reading downwards	5	7	6
Ditto, 1875–8, C C, 12½, 6d., aniline yellow, mint	4	12	6
Nevis, litho., 4d., yellow, mint	4	5	0
St. Lucia, 1885–6, 1s., orange-brown, mint	3	0	0
St. Vincent, 5s., Star, rose-red	8	2	6
Ditto, 1d. in red on right half of 6d.	3	0	0
Ditto, one penny on 6d., yellow-green	3	5	0
Ditto, 4d. on 1s., vermilion	9	10	0
Trinidad, imperf., 6d., yellow-green	5	12	6
Turks Island, 4 on 1s., lilac, Type 16	3	3	0
British Guiana, 1852, 1 c., black on magenta, two or three defects	4	4	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., red, Plate 1	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1d., carmine on laid, pair, Plate 2	10	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., dull blue, Plate 1	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., indigo, Plate 2	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., violet-blue, Plate 4, on laid, without clouds	3	5	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydneys, 3d., emerald-green, on laid	3	15	0
Queensland, 1860, imperf., 1d., carmine	3	3	0
Western Australia, 6d., gold bronze, defective right top corner	5	5	0

* * *

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 7 and 8 May, 1914.

Great Britain, 1d., black, plate of 12, with voided corners, on laid paper	3	5	0
Jhind State, 1897, 2, 3, and 5 rupees, all mint	7	10	0
Nabha State, ditto, ditto, ditto	3	3	0
British East Africa, 1891, hand-stamped, in dull violet, and initialled in black, ½ a. on 2 as., vermilion, S.G. 36	4	4	0
Ditto, July, 1895, 2 rs., double overprint, imperf. at bottom*	3	0	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey, mint	3	12	6
Tobago, 1st issue, CC, 5s., slate, mint	3	3	0
Collections: 1122 in Imperial	20	10	0
Ditto, 446 in plain book	12	0	0
Ditto, 3814 in Schaubek	12	10	0

Sale of 28 and 29 May, 1914.

Great Britain, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 4, black postmark	3	3	0
Ditto, 1d., red, reconstructed plate of 240. Each stamp has a numeral in Maltese cross postmark	3	12	6
Ditto, 1914, an entire, uncancelled proof sheet of 40 of the 2s. 6d., in lake, on yellow paper, imperf.	10	0	0
Naples, ½ t., Cross, defective	3	7	6
Afghanistan, 1289, 6 shahi, reddish purple, with black circular postmark	3	0	0
Ditto, 1292, sunar, black, wide outer circle*	5	10	0
Ditto, 1294, entire sheet of 40 varieties, comprising shahi 25, sunar 8, abasi 3, ½ rupee 2, and 1 rupee 2, grey	9	0	0
Ditto, 1295, shahi, black, sheet of 40*	8	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., deep yellow-brown, thinned	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., yellow-green,* thinned	3	3	0
Ditto, clean-cut perfs., 8d., brown,* part gum	3	15	0
Gwalior, 1899, 3 p., carmine, overprint inverted, horizontal pair, mint	10	0	0
Scinde Dawk, 1852, ½ a., white, strip of 3	3	3	0
Peru, 1857, set of 9 different, all*	3	10	0
New South Wales, laureated, 8d., orange, slight crease	3	7	6
Collection: 4258 in Philatelic Album	23	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 14 and 15 May, 1914.

Brunswick, 1862–4, *percé*, ½ sg., black on green, block of 4, mint	10	0	0
Germany, 1868, 1 g., proof in black, complete sheet of 150	7	10	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, black on red, mint	3	3	0
Great Britain, 1891, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1d., lilac, overprint, inverted*	4	10	0
Ceylon, 1857, 8d., brown	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	7	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, blue paper, 4d., blue,* with gum	4	4	0
Cape Woodblocks, 1d., red, £5 10s. and	8	5	0
Lagos, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	3	10	0
British Honduras, CC, 12½, 3 c. on 3d., brown	6	10	0
Canada, 7½d., green, on entire	4	12	6
Grenada, 1875, 1s., deep mauve, "SHLLIING"	4	5	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., lake on bluish, Plate 2	3	15	0
Ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 4	3	10	0
New Zealand, 1862, imperf., 3d., deep mauve, horizontal pair	7	5	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of 15 June, 1914.

Bavaria, 1849, 6 kr., brown	2	7	0
Ditto, 1 kr., black, on entire	4	10	0
Ditto, 1870, 12 kr., perf.	2	5	0
Bergedorf, 1864, ½ sch., on pale lilac*	2	6	0
Bremen, 1861, 10 gr., black	3	0	0
Ditto, *percé en scie*, 2 gr., orange	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 gr., black	2	0	0
Denmark, 1851, 2 skl., blue, mint	1	14	0
Finland, 1856, 5 kop., blue, on piece	2	7	6
France, 1849, 1 fr., orange-brown	2	7	0
Gibraltar, Edwardian, 6d., in universal colour, mint	2	4	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 8, creased	7	7	0
Ditto, 1d., black, block of 6, red postmark	3	10	0
Ditto, 1d., black, reconstructed plate of 240	6	15	0
Ditto, 1840, 2d., blue, strip of 5, one slightly torn	2	6	0
Ditto, 1867–83, Anchor, 10s., grey-green	2	2	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, Cross, £1, brown-lilac	3	3	0
Ditto, £5, orange, pair, mint	14	10	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 20s., green	4	4	0
Ditto, "GOVT. PARCELS," 1d., lilac, inverted overprint*	2	10	0
Hanover, imperf., 3 pf., green	3	5	0
Hamburg, 4 sch., green, imperf.	3	12	6
Lubeck, 1 sch., orange, watermarked*	1	15	0
Monaco, 1885, 5 fcs., mint	2	4	0
Naples, ½ gra., lake, strip of 4, on entire	4	0	0
Ditto, 1858, 50, 2, 5, 10, and 20 gr., all on entire	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 50 gra.	3	15	0
Ditto, Dec., 1860, ½T., cross, pairs £26 and	28	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy	6	15	0
Oldenburg, 1855, ⅓rd, black on green	3	0	0
Ditto, 1859, ⅓rd, black on green*	6	0	0
Ditto, another, used and repaired	5	0	0
Ditto, 1861, ½ gr., mint	2	0	0
Ditto, another, used	2	10	0
Saxony, 3 pf. £15 and	16	10	0
Spain, Madrid, 3 cuartos, cut into at bottom	5	5	0
Sweden, 3 skil. bco.	2	0	0
Switzerland, Neuchâtel, 5 c., on entire	5	5	0
Ditto, Winterthur, 2½ r., ditto, £4 4s. and	5	5	0
Ditto, ditto, two copies, on entire	12	0	0
Tuscany, 1853, 1 soldo, yellow-buff, pair	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 9 crazie, purple-brown	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 soldo, yellow, apparently*	2	0	0
Wurtemberg, 1st issue, 18 kr.	2	0	0
Ditto, 1858–60, 18 kr., blue, thinned	1	6	0
Ditto, ditto, perf. 13½, 18 kr., blue*, thin spot	1	10	0
Ditto, 1865, 18 kr., orange	1	18	0
Ditto, 1875, 2 marks, yellow, mint	1	17	0
Ditto, 70 kr., purple, minute defect	3	7	6

* * *

MR. JNO. J. DARLOW.

Sale of June 9, 10, and 11, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, Anchor, £1, on bluish, "Specimen"	3	5	0
Ditto, £5, on white, mint	5	15	0
Saxony, 3 pf., pale red, on piece	27	10	0
Wurtemberg, 70 kr., 1873	5	0	0
Naples, ½ t., Cross	12	0	0
Spain, 1850, 10 r.	5	5	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 r., vermilion	6	15	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 4 r., vert. lines	14	10	0
Ditto, Basle, 2½ r.*	4	4	0
Ceylon, imperf., 9d.	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d. £3 and	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s.	7	5	0
Ditto, clean-cut perfs., 8d., brown	3	12	6
India, ½ a., red, pair*	12	10	0
Ditto, 4 a., pair, wide setting	3	3	0
Straits Settlements, 1867, set of 9, all*	6	2	6
Natal, 1862, wmk. Star, 1d., block of 9, mint	4	0	0
Brazil, italic figures, 180 r., on yellowish*	4	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 300 r., on yellowish, used	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 600 r., ditto	5	5	0
Ditto, 1868, blue paper, 80 r., block of 8, mint	4	4	0
Chili, 1st issue, collection of 123	37	0	0
New Zealand, 1862, Star, 1d., orange, pair, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, 1863–6, 3d., lilac, block of 6, mint	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 4d., orange, ditto, ditto	6	10	0
Ditto, perf. 12½., 1d., brown, ditto, ditto	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., pale brown, similar block	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., orange, ditto	5	10	0
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	4	0	0
Victoria, 1850, collection of 19, 1d. values	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, collection of 17, 2d. values	11	0	0
Ditto, ditto, collection of 32, 3d. values	14	0	0
Ditto, 1864, wmk. single-lined "1", 1d., block of 6, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 5s., blue on yellow,* 2 perfs., short	5	5	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red, mint	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., grey-black, £3 5s. and	3	15	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIII. AUGUST, 1914. No. 272.

The European War.

LITTLE did we anticipate when last month we invited the attendance of British philatelists to the Cassel Exhibition that this and all other things would be submerged in the Titanic struggle that is now convulsing Europe. The entire Continent is in the throes of a fight for constitutional freedom against autocratic military rule that cannot be terminated without the prostration of one of the two opposing forces.

Philately is absolutely cosmopolitan, and, regardless of national animosities, the keenest friendships and widest sympathies have been and will again be extended between members of the great nations who are now at the deadliest grip. France, Russia, Belgium, Austria and Germany have all had honourable and valued representation in the ranks of the Premier and other Philatelic Societies in this country, and to one and all do we extend our sympathy upon the fearful misfortune that has overtaken their native lands. In the ranks of our present enemies, Austria and Germany, will be found Philatelists and their relations fighting against our own and those of our Allies, and although we cannot tender to those powers any wish for their success, we can and do sincerely sympathise with them in all the terrors and privations that they must undergo in this dreadful and unnecessary war, caused by the insane ambitions of the Prussian military party. We can but earnestly trust that the real German nation may yet see the folly of life that knows no law but the bayonet, and that the rest of the world will be able to put an end to military despotism in the twentieth century.

For ourselves and all connected with Philately throughout the British Empire we cry: "God save the King, and send victory to our brave sons and their Allies."

National Relief Fund.

Treasurer : H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Subscription Sub-Committee.

Joint Secretaries { C. ARTHUR PEARSON. / HEDLEY F. LE BAS, / SIR FREDERICK PONSONBY, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Telephones **5794** **4836** Victoria.

York House,
St. James's Palace, S.W.

Dear Sir, *24th August, 1914.*

A large number of papers throughout the country have been good enough to print a coupon on behalf of the National Relief Fund, and the results have been most satisfactory.

If you are printing the coupon in your paper, I am desired by the Subscription Sub-Committee to say that they will be glad if you will kindly use the attached coupon. You will note that it is slightly different from the coupon we sent you on the 11th of August.

Yours faithfully,

HEDLEY F. LE BAS,

Joint Secretary.

All remittances should be addressed to H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, Buckingham Palace. These and other letters to the Fund need not be stamped.

We regret to say that the Subscription Sub-Committee of the National Relief Fund has heard of a good many cases in which use has been made of its name, or of the names of those connected with it, with the object of securing support for appeals which are quite unauthorised.

We hope you will be so good as to permit the appearance of this letter, the object of which is to inform your readers that they may be assured that any extravagant or grotesque appeals emanate from persons who have neither the authorisation nor the support of this Committee.

Yours faithfully,

C. ARTHUR PEARSON, HEDLEY F. LE BAS, FREDERICK PONSONBY,

August 24th, 1914. *Joint Secretaries, Subscription Sub-Committee, National Relief Fund.*

The British Central Africa Locally Printed Issue of 1898.

By E. D. BACON.

SINCE I wrote the two notes on these stamps in the numbers of the *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society*, of March and April, 1912, I have been endeavouring to reconstruct the sheets of the two settings of which I gave illustrations of single specimens in the March number. I have found this to be a much more complicated task than I anticipated.

I will begin by giving a brief résumé of what is known about the history of the stamps. Provisional One Penny stamps were required in the colony in March, 1898, owing to the exhaustion of the supply of this value printed by Messrs. De La Rue and Co., and the absorption of the stock of Three Shillings stamps which had been locally surcharged "ONE PENNY." The shortage of One Penny stamps was brought about in consequence of a case of stamps forwarded from London going astray in January, 1898, while on a barge at Chinde on the Zambesi river. This case only arrived at its destination early in the next year. The following notice published in the *Government Gazette* of March 19th, 1898, gives some interesting details of this local issue. The notice is besides remarkable as being the only instance on record where a postage stamp has been officially dubbed a "Token":—

"POST OFFICE NOTICE.

"Whereas it is enacted by the Post Office Acts that the Postmaster-General shall have the option of requiring the payment of postage to be made either in money, or by the use of postage stamps, and whereas Her Majesty's Acting Commissioner and Consul-General has approved of the temporary exercise of this right of choice, notice is hereby given that on and from this date the public will be required to make payment in money for the postage of all correspondence addressed to places within the British Central Africa Protectorate for which penny stamps would ordinarily be used. Provided always that stamps already in the possession of any person shall be accepted in payment of postal charges, and may be affixed to letters in the ordinary way.

"During the time that this arrangement remains in force all unstamped internal correspondence, liable to a charge of one penny, should be brought to the Post Office counter, and payment made in cash.

"Postmasters will affix a Token to all letters so presented, as an indication that the postal charges thereon have been paid.

"These tokens are issued for purpose of Departmental administration,

and are not for sale to the public: they will be used only for internal correspondence.

"By order,

(Signed) "J. T. GOSLING,

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, ZOMBA. "*Acting Postmaster-General.*"

"*March 11th*, 1898."

That the issue took place on the actual date of the notice is proved by a specimen in the possession of Mr. J. J. Darlow,* which is postmarked "Zomba. Mr. 11, '98."

The design of the stamps is very simple. Thirty narrow rectangular spaces, arranged in two rows of fifteen, were set up with printers' rules. These rules were single at the top and bottom and at the right and left sides of the two rows, and double between the spaces. In each space the words "INTERNAL POSTAGE." were set up in Roman capitals, 2 mm. in height, the first word being placed at the top and the second at the bottom. Sheets were then printed from this setting in blue ink, and in the centre of each space was afterwards embossed, in vermilion, one at a time, the stamp used in the colony for bankers' cheques. The stamps being produced in this way, each of the thirty frames of the setting naturally differs in type one from the other.

Several years ago, while examining some of these stamps with the late Earl of Crawford and Mr. C. J. Daun, I pointed out to them that two distinct settings had evidently been used in printing the frames of the stamps. One in which the vertical frame-lines of the stamps cross the space between the two rows and the second in which these lines do not encroach upon that space. I also noticed that the letter "P" of "POSTAGE" on the specimens we had before us was farther away from the left frame-line on the stamps of the first setting to what it was on those of the second setting. I have since discovered that the last feature cannot be invariably relied upon alone in separating the stamps of the two settings, as a few of the types of the first setting have the letter "P" as close to the left frame-line as it is on the stamps of the second setting.

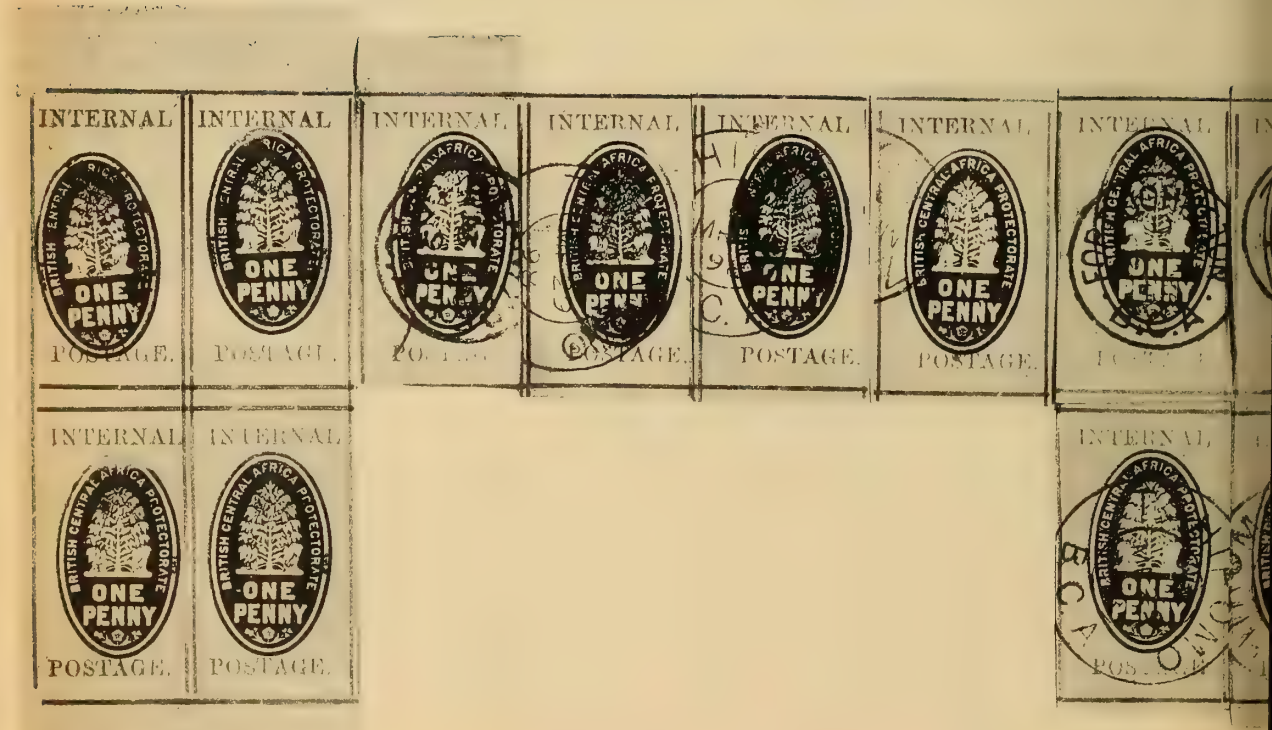
I will now proceed to give particulars of my researches in reconstructing and comparing the sheets of the two settings. I have seen portions of a setting in which the two rows of stamps are printed very close together, and the word "INTERNAL" on several of the stamps in the top row is placed so far to the left that in some of the types the letter "I" falls on the frame-lines of the stamps. (*Illustration* A.) As I have found no used specimens belonging to this setting, I am led to the conclusion that these portions form part of a proof or trial sheet of which no stamps were used for postal purposes. What I believe occurred was that the printer noticed these defects and readjusted the lines so as to allow for a greater distance between the two rows and the placing of the word "INTERNAL" more in the centre of each of the spaces, before he printed a supply of sheets for use.

This rearranged setting corresponds with that I have described as number one; i.e. the vertical frame-lines of the stamps cross the space between the two rows. Stamps belonging to this setting are decidedly rare and so far,

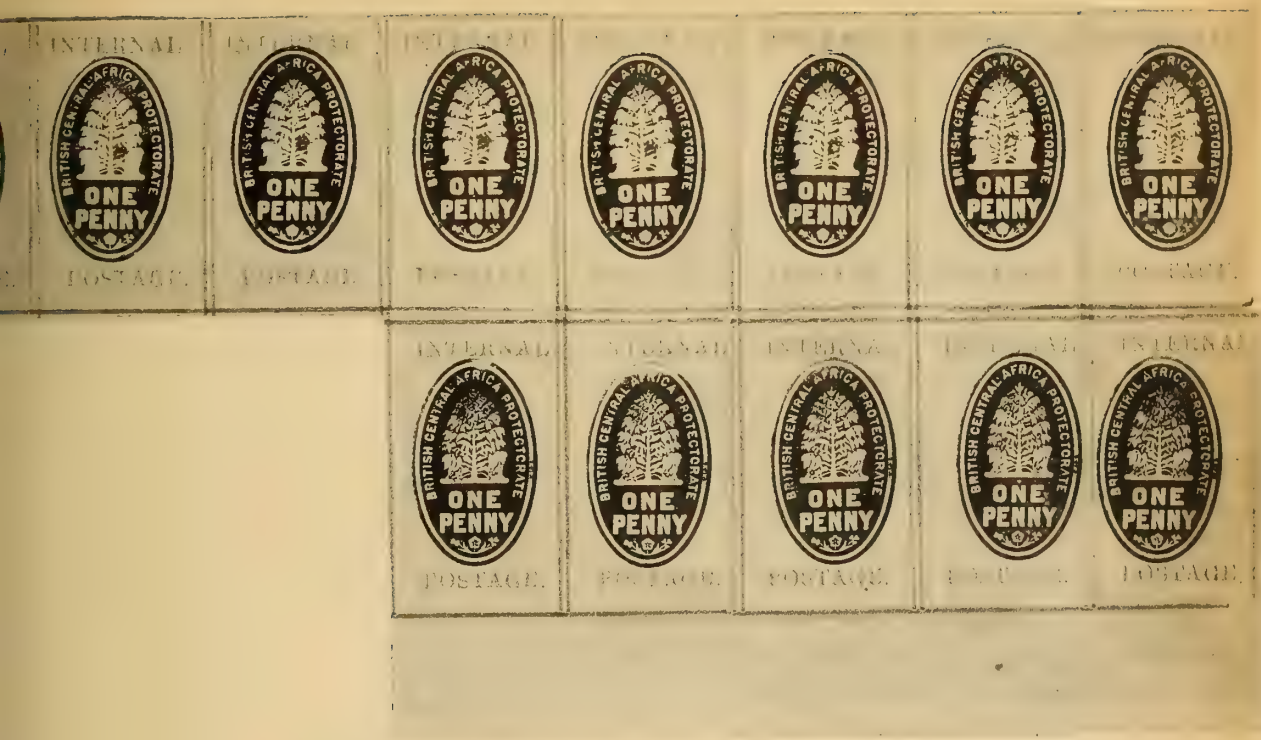
* *Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society*, May, 1913, p. 180.



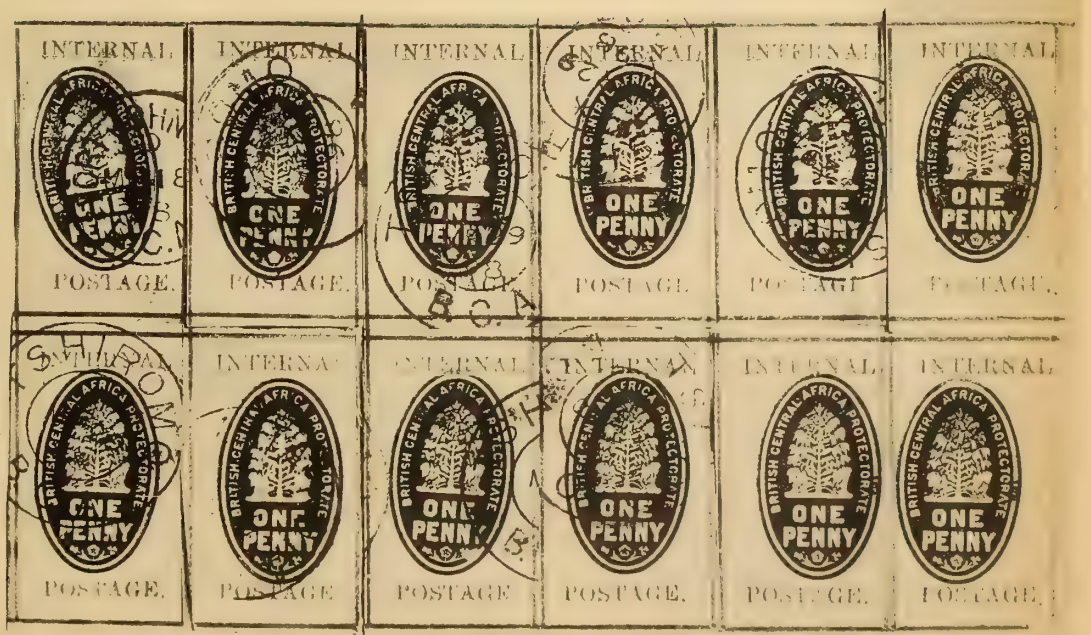
Illustratio



Illus



For Type 9 see Illust'n II



B.

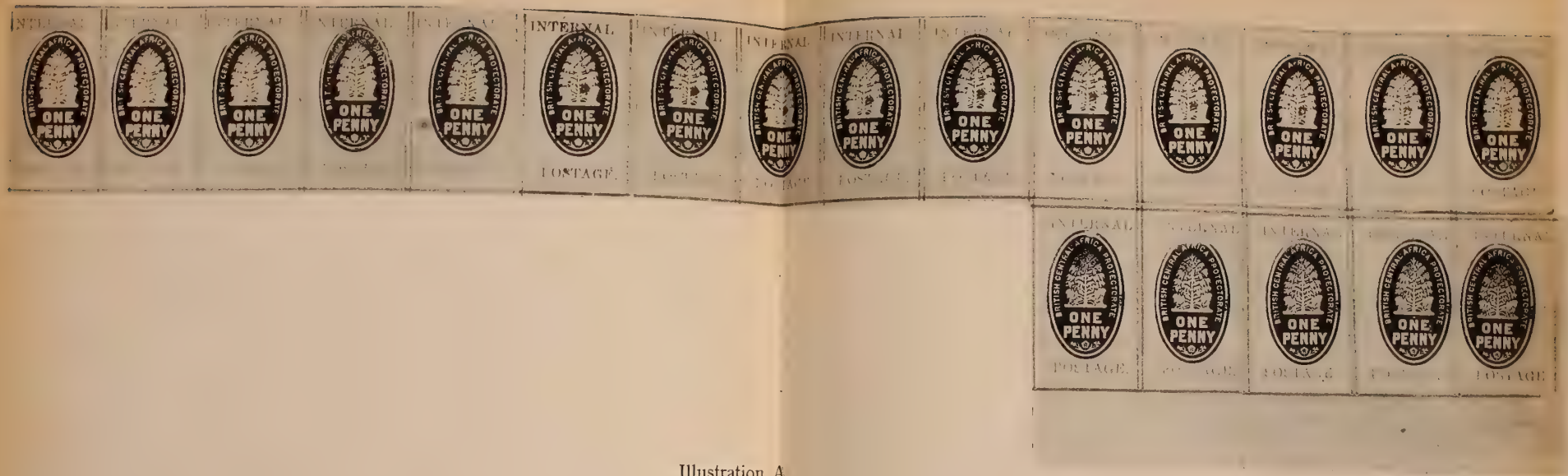
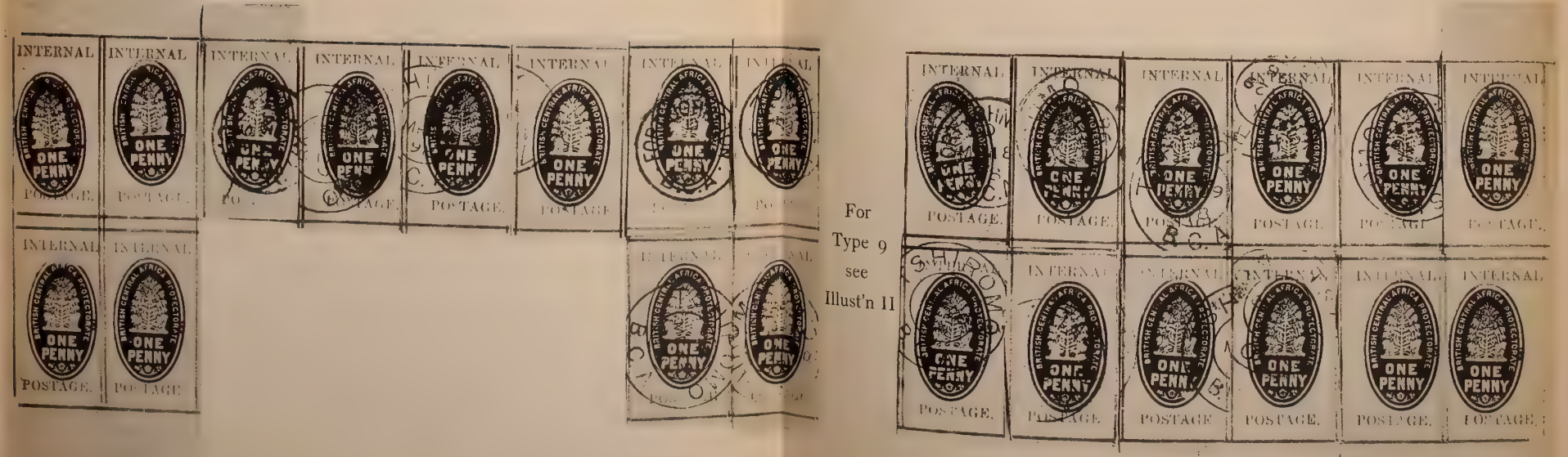
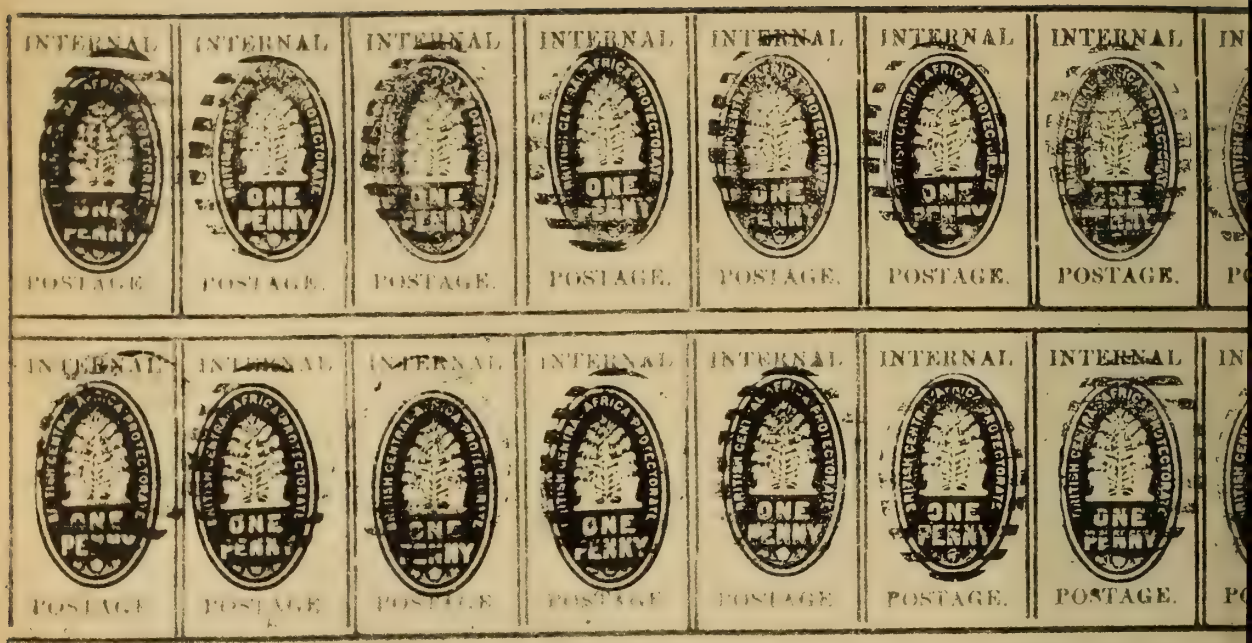


Illustration A.

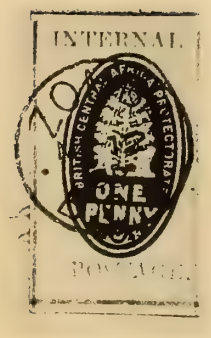


For Type 9 see Illust'n 11

Illustration B.



Illustrati



Type 4.
I.

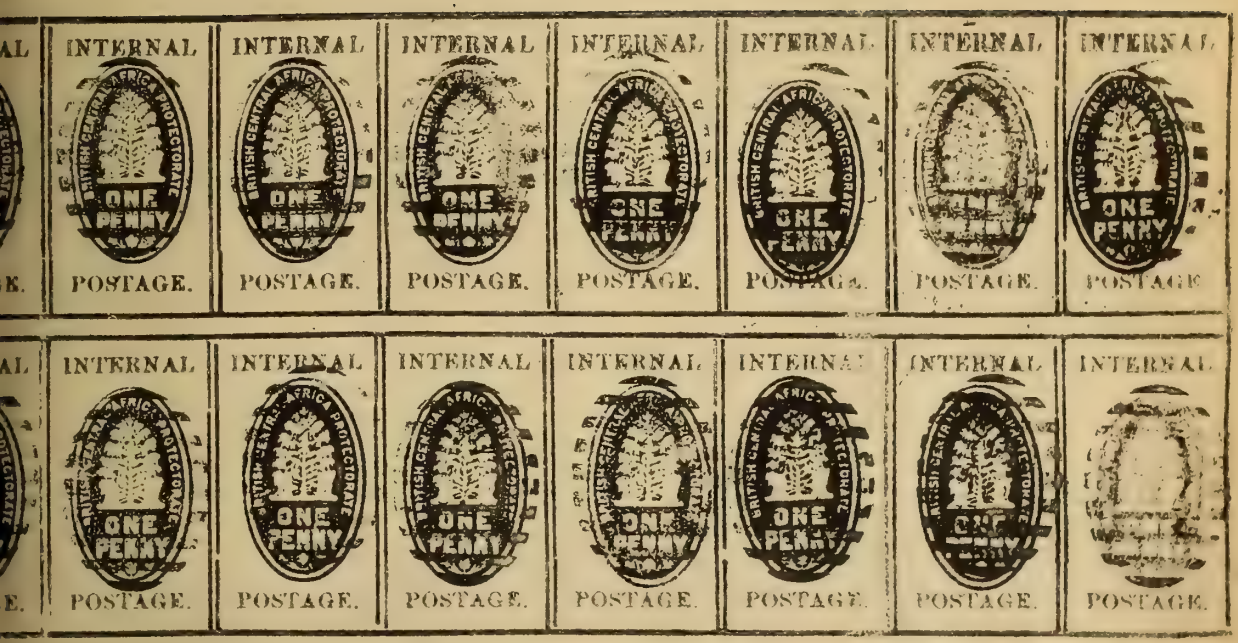


Type 9.
II.

Type 10.
III.



Type
IV.


INTERNAL
BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE
ONE PENNY
POSTAGE.

V.


BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA PROTECTORATE
ONE PENNY

VI.



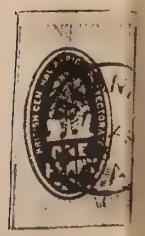
Illustration C.



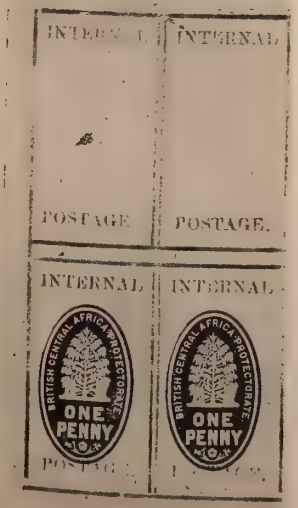
Type 4.
I.



Type 9. Type 10.
II. III.



Type 13.
IV.



V.



VI.

with all my efforts, I have only been able to get together twenty-four of the thirty types. (*Illustration* B.) It is to this setting that the stamps with the centres inverted belong, and all the specimens I have seen of these come from the top row. During the use of this setting the line at the top of the upper row of stamps became loosened and moved higher up, while some of the other lines got also shifted. Of these sub-varieties I have found specimens of types 4, 9, 10, and 13. (*Illustrations* I, II, III, IV.) All the stamps of this setting are printed in grey-blue and have the central design in vermilion.

After a comparatively small quantity of sheets had been printed the setting was abandoned, for what reason I am unable to say, and an entirely new one was substituted. This was similar in arrangement to the first, except that the vertical frame-lines of the stamps were not continued across the space between the two rows. The setting was composed of new lines and the words "INTERNAL POSTAGE." had the type set up afresh, so that the thirty types differ entirely in their composition from the thirty types of the first setting. (*Illustration* C.) Instances are known of two impressions of this setting on the same sheet of paper, the second of which was printed on the lower half of the paper after the sheet had been turned over. The stamps of this setting came into use as early as March, 1898, as I have seen post-marked specimens that bear dates corresponding with the latter part of that month. In the following June, the stamps are found perforated 12. Both the imperforate and perforated stamps of this setting are printed in ultramarine, which varies from very pale to very deep. Like the stamps of the first setting, the central design is impressed in vermilion, and this also varies in shade from pale to deep. The central design on the perforated stamps frequently shows a break in the outer line round the lower part, due to wear of the embossing die.

The stamps first issued of Setting I were initialed on the back "J. G." or "J. T. G." by Mr. John T. Gosling, but as this was found to be too lengthy a proceedings, a scheme was devised for printing numbers and letters on the back. The accompanying diagram gives a copy of the plan adopted :—

15 K	14 I	13 D	12 WX	XA 11	10 Z	9 C	F 8	7 H	6 P	F 5	4 M	3 X	2 G	1 F
30 S	XQ 29	28 FA	27 B	Z 26	25 J	24 A	23 N	S 22	21 WP	T 20	Z 19	Q 18	17 E	16 F Y

The numbers and letters were printed in plain relief and are found on the stamps of both settings. As the stamps were printed on the back a sheet of the entire setting when examined at the back has the numbers and letters reading in the reverse order of that given in the diagram, i.e. the upper row runs from 1 F to 15 K and the lower row 16 F Y to 30 S. The numbers follow in rotation, but the arrangement of the letters is evidently quite arbitrary, and no special meaning is attached to the order in which they appear on the thirty stamps of each setting. At the same time they

serve the object for which they were printed, viz. to provide a control mark for each stamp.

Only the first 480 stamps (sixteen sheets) of Setting I are said to have been initialed,* and the whole of the remaining sheets of Setting I and every sheet of Setting II should have had the control numbers and letters printed in plain relief on the back. A few specimens of Setting I are, however, known without either initials or the control numbers and letters, and occasionally copies of Setting II, both imperforate and perforated, are seen without the control numbers and letters. Unused vertical pairs of Setting II imperforate are known, which have the upper stamp without the vermilion centre, while the lower stamp has the usual central design (*Illustration* V), and unused horizontal pairs of the same setting, also imperforate, are found with only one impression of the vermilion centre, which is printed out of register on the frame-lines separating the two stamps. (*Illustration* VI). These two last varieties have no control numbers and letters on the back, and, in my opinion, can only have come from rejected sheets. The *Gazette* notice, I have reproduced, explicitly states that these local stamps were "not for sale to the public," so that, strictly speaking, all unused specimens, of whatever description, can only be considered unissued varieties.

According to an official notice published in the *Government Gazette*, dated November 12, 1898, 23,901 in all of these locally printed stamps were used.

Since writing the above paper, Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Limited, have furnished me with a statement of the printings of these stamps, that came to them from an official source in the colony. This account states that the frames for the first setting were produced by two separate printings. The words "INTERNAL POSTAGE.", the three horizontal lines and the vertical line at either side of the setting were printed first, and the pairs of vertical lines separating the stamps were afterwards added by a second printing. Only £20 worth, i.e. 160 sheets or 4,800 stamps, are said to have been made of the first setting, and of these, £2 worth (16 sheets or 480 stamps) were initialed on the back. The frames for the second setting were printed complete at one operation and *about* £100 worth, i.e. 800 sheets or 24,000 stamps, were made, none of which were initialed on the back.

SYNOPSIS.

March 11th, 1898.

Setting I.—With the vertical frame-lines of the stamps crossing the space between the two rows. Imperforate.

A. With the initials "J. G." or "J. T. G." of the Acting Postmaster-General, Mr. J. T. Gosling, written at the back in black ink.

1d., vermilion centre and grey-blue frame: 30 types.

Varieties. *a.* Without the initials.

1d., vermilion centre and grey-blue frame: 30 types.

b. Without the initials and with the centre inverted.

1d., vermilion centre and grey-blue frame: 15 types.

* *London Philatelist*, 1898, Vol. VII, p. 322.

B. With a control number and letter or two letters printed in plain relief at the back.

1d., vermilion centre and grey-blue frame: 30 types.

Varieties. Showing alterations in the spacing of the top line, etc.

1d., vermilion centre and grey-blue frame.

March, 1898.

Setting II.—The vertical frame-lines of the stamps do not cross the space between the two rows. The stamps have a control number and letter or two letters printed in plain relief at the back. Imperforate.

1d., vermilion centre and pale ultramarine frame: 30 types.

1d. „ „ „ deep „ „ 30 „

Variety. Without the control number and letter or two letters at the back.

1d., vermilion centre and ultramarine frame: 30 types.

June, 1898.

The same as last, but perforated 12.

1d., vermilion centre and pale ultramarine frame: 30 types.

1d. „ „ „ deep „ „ 30 „

Variety. Without the control number and letter or two letters at the back.

1d., vermilion centre and ultramarine frame: 30 types.

Occasional Notes.

PHILATELIC SUPPORT TO WAR FUNDS.

NUMEROUS suggestions have been made as to a combined philatelic aid to the Prince of Wales' Fund following the precedent set during the Boer War. It is, however, felt that, excellent as is the idea, it would be better carried out at a later date, when general confidence and business relations are on a firmer basis. The Royal Philatelic Society in particular is in honour bound to support the great movement initiated by the Heir of its illustrious Patron, and we feel confident will not be found wanting in patriotic spirit at the fitting hour.

In order to ensure a brilliant success it is obvious that united effort upon the part of all the Societies, Collectors, Dealers, and Auctioneers is absolutely necessary. We trust, therefore, that, beyond announcing the readiness to secure contributions in stamps or money, no steps may at present be taken by anybody to fix the date of a War Fund Auction until a meeting has been held that shall be absolutely representative of every section of the philatelic community in the British Dominions.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON, AND THE WAR FUNDS.

THIS resolution—with the letter following—has been sent to the Philatelic Press in Great Britain, Canada, India, and Australia:—

> Resolved: That the Members of the Council are unanimously of opinion that the present is not a desirable, fitting, or proper time to promote a Scheme for an Auction Sale of Stamps in aid of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund.

4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW,
HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.,
27th August, 1914.

DEAR SIR,

With reference to the suggestions for inviting Philatelists to contribute stamps for the purposes of a Philatelic Auction in aid of the Prince of Wales National Relief Fund, I am instructed to send you a copy of a Resolution of the Council passed at their meeting to-day.

In passing this Resolution, the Council had no desire to depreciate a Philatelic Auction for the purpose proposed, but only the time at which it is proposed to be held.

At a later date when the clouds upon the National horizon shall present a less threatening aspect, the Council will gladly co-operate in such a movement.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
L. L. R. HAUSBURG, *Hon. Secretary.*

The Council also voted £52 10s. to the Prince of Wales' War Fund at this meeting.

PHILATELY AND THE WAR.

THE consternation that spread like a pall over the civilized world on the outbreak of war included these shores—to an extent that had never been anticipated—with the result of a temporary paralysis of all normal business relations. The relatively safe position of this country and the calm and wise actions of the Government and the community are—as we write—inducing a more hopeful state of things. It is, however, abundantly evident that, excepting the trades contributing to the war requirements and those which are necessary to life, there is and will be the widest disruption and disturbance.

Amongst the absolute luxuries must be counted Philately, which will suffer *pro rata* as much as any class of the community. It is probable that with the impossibility of many communications, the stringency of the money market, and the shrinkage of income and the gradual rise of the price of living, that investments in stamps will be practically excluded until peace has been declared. We fear that there will be distress in many philatelic classes, and sincerely trust that we shall one and all do nothing in defence of our own interests that may needlessly inflict loss on others. To Collectors and Dealers alike our advice is to hold their stamps until the war has passed, when, like other things, they will gradually recover their former interest and value.

DEATH OF MR. A. P. NOEL.

WE much regret to have to record the sad death of Mr. A. P. Noel, a recently elected Fellow of the Royal Philatelic Society, on July 31st. It appears that Mr. Noel was driving his own motor-car near Bridgend on the night of Sunday the 26th and, in turning a bad corner, the car overturned, so injuring its unfortunate owner that he succumbed after five days' illness.

In these tragic circumstances the deep sympathy of all our readers will be tendered to Mrs. Noel and her two sons. Mr. Noel, who resided at Cardiff, was much respected, and his untimely death will be deplored by a wide circle of friends in that city.

A PHILATELIC MORATORIUM.

WE regret to have to hold over the continuation of the articles by Mr. Kenneth Beaumont and Capt. A. S. Bates commenced in our last issue.

Review.

"STEINMETZ MISCELLANY."*

By R. B. YARDLEY.

AMONG the most interesting exhibits at the recent New York Philatelic Exhibition was one by an American collector, Mr. J. A. Steinmetz of Philadelphia. This exhibit was not a collection of any specific country's issues, but an accumulation of stamps selected entirely for historical or particular points of interest, the reasons for their display being fully set forth with the stamps. Mr. Steinmetz's exhibit contained many valuable and notable stamps, and the entire exhibition not only attracted wide attention, but secured a high award at the hands of the judges. Mr. Steinmetz has, since the Exhibition, published a catalogue of his exhibits, which will be found, within its fifty-four pages, to contain some interesting philatelic matter, being the most important part of this brochure in Part III, which deals with the United States Postal issues of 1851–1861.

Mr. Steinmetz has been fortunate in obtaining access to some interesting correspondence, mostly between Mr. A. N. Zevely, Third Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, and Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter and Co., the well-known engravers and printers of Philadelphia, during the year 1860 which clears up some questions as to the actual date of issue of the three higher values, 24 cents, 30 cents, and 90 cents, and supplements the history of the imperforate varieties of these values, and of the impressions of the 30 cents in black. Further, it incidentally refers to the Carriers' stamps.

Mr. Luff, in his treatise on the Postage Stamps of the United States, at page 70, gives the official dates of issue of the five lower values as follows:—

1 c.,	1 July, 1851
3 c.	„ „ „
12 c.	„ „ „
10 c.,	4 May, 1855
5 c.,	5 January, 1856

and at page 71 states that the design for the 24 cents was approved on the 24th April, 1856, and that "following this approval the plate was made and the stamps printed and gummed," but he gives no date for the preparation of the plate or the printing and gumming. Mr. Luff continues that he could

* 1913. International Philatelic Exhibition. *Steinmetz Miscellany.* New York.

find no record that the 24 cents was issued until June, 1860, "when they appeared perforated." Again, at page 75 he shows that for the United Postage Stamps perforation was introduced in 1857—quoting a letter dated the 2nd April, 1863, written by Mr. S. H. Carpenter, of the then late firm of Toppan, Carpenter and Co., to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue—in which it is stated that for the purpose of introducing perforation the last-mentioned firm had to make "3 new plates of the 1 c., 6 plates of 3 c., 1 plate of 5 c., 1 plate of 10 c., 1 plate of 12 c., and 1 plate of 24 c., in all, 13 plates." This letter might seem to suggest that a second plate of the 24 cents was made in 1857, but Mr. Carpenter probably referred to the plate made in 1856.

The correspondence published by Mr. Steinmetz, which will be found on pages 11 to 24 of his *brochure*, in particular a letter of the 30th May, 1860,* not only proves that a plate of the 24 cents was in existence at that date, but implies that it had not been in regular use, in fact, that its existence had been forgotten.

It is somewhat singular that the officials should have been afraid that the new 24 cents in lilac might be confused with the then current 5 cents which was then printed in dark brown. See the letter of 1st June, 1860 (Mr. Zevely) and 4th June, 1860 (Toppan, Carpenter and Co.).

From this correspondence we may conclude that:—

1. As regards the 24 cents, although the plate had already been in existence for some time, no issue of this value took place until late in June, 1860; 300,000 being promised for the 15th of that month.
2. No die for the 30 cents was ordered until the 8th June, 1860, when Mr. Zevely instructed Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter and Co. to prepare a design from the "Carriers' Stamp" with the head of Franklin by inserting the words "Thirty Cents. U.S. Postage," with "various little changes." Actually the oval medallion containing the head of Franklin in profile alone survived, all the rest of the designs being new; but it is interesting to note that the portrait was made from the die of the Franklin Carriers' stamp.

The design was approved about the 12th June, but it would appear from Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter and Co.'s letter of the 25th June, 1860, that, as originally approved, the word "Cents" occurred under the medallion,

* The quotation is as follows:—

[COPY.]

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *May* 30, 1860.

"MESSRS. TOPPAN, CARPENTER & CO.,
"*Philadelphia.*

"GENTLEMEN,—I have your telegraphic dispatch stating that you can furnish '*Twenty-Four-Cent*' stamps within three weeks after receiving an order.

"Having understood that there is on hand a *plate* for this denomination, I supposed you might be able to prepare stamps on much shorter notice.

"There is urgent necessity for a speedy supply, especially in the larger cities, growing out of recent orders to pay all postages in stamps. What the actual demand will be I cannot foretell, but suppose it will in a short time amount to *ten* millions (10,000,000).

"So soon as your samples come the colors will be selected, and I trust you will be able to deliver at least a small supply for Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore within a week.

"Very respectfully, &c. &c.,
"A. N. ZEVELY,
"*Third Assistant P.M. General.*"

and that subsequently it was altered to the numerals "30." A die proof impression was submitted by letter on the 26th June and approved; the plate was then made and a proof-sheet (apparently in black) was submitted on the 2nd July, 1860 (letter, T., C. and Co., 2nd July, 1860). A proposal to print this value in black was approved, but after the printers had struck off a number of sheets in that ink it occurred to them that black was not suitable for cancellation, and on the 11th July, 1860, they submitted proof impressions in black and in "buff," which latter colour presumably indicates the brownish orange shade of the imperforate specimens known to collectors. At the request of the Department (A. N. Z. 13th July, 1860) the colour was changed to a "livelier tint," and with their letter, dated the 16th July, 1860, Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter and Co., submitted twenty proofs of the 30 c. in "orange buff," which was finally adopted. The stamps apparently were ready about the 2nd August, 1860, and distributed to the Post Office as mentioned in the letters to the Postmasters of New York (10,000), Philadelphia (8000), Cincinnati (5000), etc.

3. It was at one time proposed to issue a stamp of 15 cents, but the idea was subsequently abandoned. For this value it was suggested that the design of the Eagle Carriers' stamp might be altered. (See letters A. N. Z., 1st June and 8th June, 1860.)

4. As regards the 90 cents, the first indication of an intention to issue postage stamps of that value is contained in Mr. A. N. Zevely's letter of the 12th June, 1860, which instructed Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter and Co. to prepare a design; a die proof impression was submitted by letter of the 9th July, 1860, with portrait of Washington taken from Trumbull's picture.

Mr. Zevely, in his letter to the engravers of 11th July, 1860, requests that the figures "90" should be introduced into the design, and made a similar request in the case of the 24 cents. It would appear that in the case of the 90 cents this was complied with, because there exist impressions from a die of design similar to that of the issued stamps in every respect except that under the bust a small escutcheon containing the numerals "90" in white on coloured ground has been introduced, and the words "NINETY CENTS" are differently spaced; but this alteration must have been subsequently condemned and the original design restored.

At first it was proposed to print these stamps in pink (A. N. Z., 13th July, 1860), but finally dark blue or indigo was selected (A. N. Z., 3rd August, 1860). The plate was ordered, and 300,000 stamps were promised for the 13th August, 1860.

5. Although this correspondence does not directly refer to the issue of the three higher values in an imperforate condition, it shows that at least in the case of the 24 cents and the 30 cents proof plate impression in lilac for the 24 cents, and in black and also in buff for the 30 cents were supplied to the Post Office; no doubt these were inadvertently put into circulation. The evidence as to the sale or use of these varieties will

be found on pages 71 and 78 of Mr. Luff's work. We entirely agree with Mr. Steinmetz that all these imperforate impressions should be classed as *varieties* of the perforated stamps.

6. As regards the Carriers' Stamps, the correspondence not being contemporary with the creation of the Franklin and Eagle types of these stamps is not of much weight. In their letter of the 4th June, 1860, Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter and Co. state that the Franklin type was not issued, but this is not in accordance with the evidence adduced by Mr. Luff (see pp. 244, 245 of his work). It may be noted that Messrs. Toppan, Carpenter and Co. printed one sheet of the Eagle type Carriers' Stamp in orange, which they enclosed in their letter of the 4th June, 1860.

Mr. Steinmetz's *brochure*, Part IV, has some notes on certain trial and patented processes designed to prevent the fraudulent cleaning of stamps. Thus, he explains, that the well-known impressions on thin transparent paper were printed on the gum (with reversed design), "so that should the stamp be removed this will be soluble with the gum, and will wash away." "It was never adopted for United States Stamps, though it was successfully employed by Prussia in 1866 for the 10 and 30 silbergroschen."

Again, with regard to stamps on double paper, Mr. Steinmetz quotes a letter of 10th August, 1899, from the Third Assistant Postmaster-General (Mr. Edwin C. Madden) to Mr. H. T. Colman, of Washington, D.C., in which the writer states that "in 1882 or 1883 there was an issue of the One Cent and Three Cent stamps on double paper, like the samples submitted, after designs by two persons named Douglas and Steele. Quite a number of these stamps were issued on this paper." A note is added that in the collection of General Duncan S. Walker was a memorandum that he "had personally bought them [the 1 c. and 3 c.] at the Washington city post-office." (Compare *The Postage Stamps of the United States*, J. N. Luff, p. 123.)

Other matters of interest to collectors in Part VI relate to the cancellations of United States stamps. A copy of letter from Mr. J. N. Luff of the 28th November, 1904, set out on page 36, gives the history of the well-known "Kicking Mule" postmark. Mr. Luff says that it was used in Port Townsend, Washington, "and was probably merely a notion of the Postmaster," that in the old days postmasters were allowed to provide their own obliterating marks, and that it is still in existence, although not in regular use.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—Mr. W. T. Wilson and Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, Ltd., have sent us copies of the new lithographed 1d., King George's Head, stamps.

The latter friends write: "We have just received the enclosed new 1d. Australian Commonwealth stamp. This is certainly not an improvement on the old. The watermark is somewhat different to the old Kangaroo watermark.

"The perforation is 14½, which we understand is from a special machine made for this stamp, and will only be used temporarily. The automatic comb machine for perforating these stamps will not be ready for a month."

Adhesive.

1d., carmine; wmk. Crown and A; perf. 14½.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.—Several of our contemporaries chronicle the following Georgian stamps, in addition to the three listed on page 128, overprinted for use here.

Adhesives.

½d., green.
2d., orange.
2½d., ultramarine.
3d., violet.
4d., slate-green.
6d., purple.
2s. 6d., deep brown.

INDIA.—*Chamba.*—"Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. tell us that the 2 a. Official stamp is issued in two different states: first with the Indian Official overprint added to the ordinary Chamba overprint, and secondly with the old Chamba Official overprint, Type 2. Captain Bromhead tells us that he has also the 4 annas in both forms, so that it seems as if the whole set is to be duplicated."—*Monthly Journal.*

Nabha.—According to the *Philatelic Journal of India* a similar reversion to the old style of overprinting appears to have occurred here.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. the current 10d. British stamp surcharged.



In san-serif caps.

The *British Philatelist* also lists the 20 c. on 2d. and 25 c. on 2½d.

Adhesives.

20 c. on 2d., orange.
25 c. on 2½d., ultramarine.
1 p. on 10d., pale blue.

NEW ZEALAND.—The *Australian Philatelist* lists the 2s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. Postal Fiscals, printed on chalky paper, and with the new perforations.

NIUE.—Dr. Avery points out that the sixth stamp of the second horizontal row of the 2½d. is without fraction bar. In most cases the bar is very indistinct, but traces of colour can always be seen. In the one above mentioned no trace of colour, even under a powerful lens, can be noticed. He considers that the variety is just as worthy of cataloguing as that without stop, of which there are two on the 7th vertical row.—*Australian Philatelist.*

PENRHYN ISLAND.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received the Edwardian Halfpenny of New Zealand, wmk. single-lined "N Z" and Star, perf. 14 × 15, surcharged ½ peni, in carmine.

Adhesive.

½ peni, in carmine, on ½d., green.

TRANSVAAL.—Mr. J. Chamberlain writes under date July 24th: "In connection with the report dated 22nd May (page 157) I regret the misquotation. In the later printing the denominational bar measures 11 mm. only, not 11½ as previously stated. This will explain why I summed the difference up as ½ mm. between the two printings."

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.—We understand from the *S. C. F.* that the 5s. and £1 values, with the inscription altered from Trinidad only to Trinidad and Tobago, will shortly appear.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us the current 10 c. stamp, bearing a surcharge in *red* ✠ 5 c.

We understand that the extra 5 c. will be given to the funds of the "Red Cross" Society, and that the use of these stamps is optional.

Adhesive.

10 c. ✠ 5 c., red, *red* surcharge.

TURKEY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. write :—

"We send you a 1 piastre on 1½ piastre current Turkish stamp. The correspondent who sent us a few of these stamps informs us that they were issued on July 23rd, and were on sale on that day only. He informs us that they were issued to commemorate the Seventh Anniversary of the Constitution, but he does not give us a translation of the overprint. The stamps are in sheets of 100, and one stamp in each sheet has the date 1330 omitted on the left of the column."

Adhesive.

1 pi., in black, on 1½ p., carmine and black.

AMERICA.

BOLIVIA. — On continental authority, *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* reports a new series, recess-printed :—

1 centavo,	green	(Ruins of Tiahuanacu).
2 centavos,	red	(Temple of ,,
4 ,,	olive-brown	(Ruins of ,,
10 ,,	violet	(Indian sailing-boat on Titicacasea).
20 ,,	chrome-yell.	(Rowing-boat on the Titicacasea).
1 boliviano,	carmine	(Picture of one of their gods).

HAYTI.—Certain stamps, it is stated, have been overprinted "Gt. O.Z—7 Feb 1914" in a retangular rule form.

The following list is from *Mekeel's Weekly* :—

On Regular Issue of 1904.
1 c., green.
2 c., carmine.
5 c., blue.
10 c., orange.
20 c., orange ; inverted overprint.
20 c., yellow ,, ,,
50 c., claret.
50 c., claret, inverted overprint.
On Regular Issue of 1906.
50 c., deep red ; overprint inverted.
50 c., deep yellow ,,
1 p., red ,,
1 p., claret ,,
For Domestic Use.
2 c. de g., yellow.
3 ,, slate.
On Stamps of 1912.
1 c. de g., carmine-lake.
2 ,, orange.

PANAMA.—From the *Stamp Lover* we gather that the 5 centavos stamp of 1909 has been overprinted locally "No hay—Vale 2 c.—Colon—26/5/14" in four lines in violet.

Provisional.

2 c. on 5 c., steel-blue and black.

VENEZUELA.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* reports a new series of stamps for this country.

The design consists of half-length portrait of "The Liberator," with name Simon Bolivar below, name above, value below, "Correos" at each side. Lithographed.

Adhesives.

5 centimos, green.
25 ,, blue.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA (*Japanese Post Offices*).—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received the new 1 sen and 1 yen Japanese stamps, printed on the granite and watermarked paper, for use here.

Adhesives.

1 sen, orange ; watermarked and granite paper.
1 yen, green and marone ; watermarked and granite paper.

DAHOMEY.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 5 c. value of a set of Postage Due stamps. The design is similar to the set issued for French Guinea, listed on page 104, with the name at the top of the stamp altered, of course. Perf. 14 × 13½.

Postage Dues.

5 c., green.	30 c., blue.
10 c., carmine.	50 c., black.
15 c., grey.	60 c., orange.
20 c., brown.	1 f., violet.

FRENCH INDIAN SETTLEMENTS.—A new set has appeared, and samples are to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. The values 1 c. to 30 c. are upright rectangle in shape and have for design a native idol. The higher values are oblong in shape and the design Indian temples, we are told.

Adhesives.

1 c., grey and black.
2 c., purple ,,
3 c., brown ,,
4 c., orange ,,
5 c., green ,,
10 c., carmine ,,
15 c., violet ,,
20 c., vermilion and black.
25 c., blue and black.
30 c., ultramarine and black ; perf. 13½ × 14.
35 c., brown and black.
40 c , vermilion ,,
45 c , green ,,
50 c., carmine ,,
75 c., blue ,,
1 fr., yellow ,,
2 frs , violet ,,
5 frs., blue ,, perf. 14 × 13½.

PERSIA.—The 13 chahi stamp has been changed in colour, according to the *Stamp Lover*.

Adhesive.

13 chahi, red-brown and blue.

TOGO.—Another value, the 10 pf., has been issued on watermarked paper, according to *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*. What will now become of the rest of the set printed on the paper with watermark of Lozenges?

Adhesive.

10 pf., carmine ; wmk. Lozenges perf. 14 × 14½.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Liverpool Philatelic Society.

President: R. James.
Hon. Secretary: J. H. M. Savage,
"Tarbock Lodge," Bebington Road, Rock Ferry.

SEASON 1914-15.

SYLLABUS.

1914.
Sept. 21. Presidential Address. R. James. Paper on "Barbados." Exhibits: "Barbados" and Luxemburg.

Oct. 5. Notes on Sixth Philatelic Congress. W. Woodthorpe. Exhibits: Georgian Stamps of Great Britain, Germany.

,, 19. Five Minutes' Papers: "First and Second Stamps of Sarawak." G. J. Edmondson. "1854 Issue Stamps of India." G. Burrow. "5d. N.S.W." Dr. H. Armstrong. "Triangular Pairs." P. R. England. "Philatelic Scraps." A. Studley. Exhibits: British Guiana, Congo Free State.

Nov. 2. Sale.

,, 16. "Foot Posts—Past and Present." R. S. Archer, jun. Exhibits: Orange River Colony, Mexico.

,, 30. Notes on "Stamps of Sicily." Rev. W. C. Hudson. Exhibits: Hong Kong, Italian States.

Dec. 14. Notes and Display: "Twenty Years of Roumania." G. B. Duerst (Manchester Philatelic Society).

1915.
Jan. 11. "Colour Nomenclature." J. C. Cuthbertson. Exhibits: Gambia, Hamburg.

,, 25. "Advance in some Edwardian Colonials." N. Clissold. Exhibits: Sudan, Spain.

Feb. 8. Five Minutes' Papers: "Bordeaux Prints of France." A. S. Allender. "Miseries of a Collector." W. Gill. "12d. Canada, 1851." J. H. M. Savage. "Auction Catalogue Descriptions." W. C. Taylor. Exhibits: Fiji, Peru.

,, 22. Notes on "Uruguay—1877 to Date." R. H. Webster. Exhibits: Mauritius, Uruguay.

Mar. 8. Notes and Display: "Antigua and Montserrat." J. J. Darlow.

,, 22. Philately in the Colonies: James Robinson, of Vancouver; R. Beith, of Melbourne; R. A. Mannings, of Montreal; W. M. MacKay, of Toronto; Wilcox Smith, of Dunedin, N.Z. Exhibits: First and Second Issues of any Country.

April 12. Notes on "U.S.A." W. E. Whitnall. Exhibit for Special Prizes.

,, 26. Annual Meeting.

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

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THE KING EDWARD SIXPENCE.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

DEAR SIR,—With considerable interest I have read Mr. Beaumont's paper, published in your July number, on "The King Edward Sixpenny Stamp Printed at Somerset House"; and should like to break a lance with him over the rare first printing.

Mr. Beaumont says: "A very rare printing on chalk-surfaced paper from this plate is known. . . . The printing on this chalky paper was evidently of an experimental nature, and possibly the stamps were never meant to have been issued."

If Mr. Beaumont will refer to the instalment of the serial article (for which I am responsible) on "The Edwardian Stamps of Great Britain," appearing in the January number of *The British Philatelist*, he will find the following, which, so far as concerns the point at issue, was based on direct official information:—

It is said that Somerset House began printing the Six Pence early in 1911, and this is doubtless correct, but the stamps did not reach the public until October, 1911. Though we have previously alluded to the fact, it does not seem to be generally known that the very first Somerset House print was on chalk-surfaced paper, very soon superseded by an edition on ordinary paper.

Exactly similar ink was used in both cases, the

*un*surfaced print being in a bright plum, approximating to the colour of the old Six Pence of 1870, as found in conjunction with Plate 9 of that value.

When, however, the Somerset House stamps were given out for distribution to the post offices, it was noticed that the ink on the chalk-surfaced paper had assumed a most unofficial tone, quite different from what had been intended, and from that of the printing on the ordinary paper.

The colour, even if unofficial, is very rich—a brilliant reddish plum, almost a magenta: it did not, however, meet with approval, and the issue of the changelings was limited to a very few hours. In fact, attempts were made to prevent them getting out, but a small portion had been despatched, before the necessary instructions could be given.

The stock in magenta was considerable, but beyond the few which were issued, and an entire sheet which went to join the *imprimatur* set preserved in the archives, the entire stock was destroyed. Unused copies run barely into double figures, and still fewer used copies are known—or, we might say, have been recognized; and the variety is without doubt by far the rarest of the Edwardian issues.

This, I suggest, shows that the printing was not experimental, and that the entire stock on chalk-surfaced paper would have been issued, and possibly replenished, if the colour had proved stable.

Yours faithfully,
A. B. CREEKE, JUNR.

August 12th, 1914.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of June 16th and 17th, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cyprus, 1882–6, ½ on ½ p., green, figures 8 mm. apart, block of 6, mint	5	10	0
Great Britain, 1847–54, 1s., pale green, die 2,* slight crease	7	15	0
Parma, 1859, 80 c., deep orange,* no gum	4	7	6
Roman States, 1852, 50 baj.	1	12	0
Spain, 1853, 12 c., purple, block of 4	1	18	0
Afghanistan, 1875–6, ½ r., green, vert. strip of 3*	8	5	0
Ceylon, imperf., 2s., blue, creased and thinned	3	12	6
Jhind, 1897, 2, 3, and 5 rupees,* no gum, former thinned	6	10	0
Nabha, ditto, ditto, mint	2	5	0
Puttialla, 1895, ditto, ditto	8	0	0
British Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1888, ½d., ver., double overprint, block of 4, mint	2	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1889, ½d., slate, double overprint, mint	1	18	0
Ditto, ditto, another, double overprint, one inverted, mint	6	0	0
British Central Africa, 1895, £1, orange and black, mint	2	12	6
Ditto, 1898, 1d., red and blue, imperf.*	3	3	0
Cape Triangular, 1d., rose, with half a 6d., slate, used as 4d., on piece	2	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., brick-red, thinned and small tear	3	12	6
Ditto, 4d., blue, heavily cancelled	3	5	0
Ditto, 4d., deepish blue, close at bottom	2	7	6
Cape, 1874–80, the error "PENCB"	2	17	6
Natal, 1857, 1s., buff, 21 × 27 mm., on piece	5	5	0
Ditto, 1870, 1s., green, black overprint, no perfs. at bottom	3	15	0
Orange River Colony, V.R.I., 6d., rose, no stop after "V", with normal type, *se tenant*, on original	3	10	0
Swazieland, 10s., fawn, mint	5	5	0
Zululand, 1894–6, £5, purple and black on red	6	10	0
Newfoundland, 1s., scarlet, cut into at right	5	15	0
Nova Scotia, 6d., yellow-green, block of 3, one cut into and another small tear, on entire	8	10	0
United States, Newspaper, 1879, 1 c. to $100, set of 24, mint	11	0	0
Leward Islands, 1897, Sexagenary, 5s., mint	2	5	0
British Guiana, Official, 1877, 6 c., brown	3	0	0
New South Wales, 1851–3, 8d., orange-yellow	3	10	0
New Zealand, 1856, no wmk., 6d., brown, pin-perf. 10, no perfs. at top	4	0	0
Ditto, 1862, wmk. Star, imperf., 3d., lilac,* close in two places	2	7	6
Queensland, 1860–61, small star, clean-cut perfs., 3d., brown,* with gum	5	5	0
South Australia, 1868–74, rouletted, 2d., orange, pair, printed both sides	3	7	6
Tasmania, 1853, 1d., blue	2	10	0
Victoria, 1860, 6d., orange, off centre	2	2	0
Western Australia, 1861, semi-clean-cut perf., 1d., rose*	2	2	0
Collection, nearly 9000 in Imperial	100	0	0
Ditto, 1766 in Vol. I. Imperial	28	0	0
Ditto, about 4500 in Imperial	29	10	0

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of June 19th, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, £5, orange	3	7	6
Ditto, Postal Fiscals, 1875, wmk. Anchors, perf. 12½, 2s. 6d., vermilion on white, block of 6, mint	4	0	0
Bavaria, 1 kr., black, mint	2	6	0
Bremen, 1861–3, 3 grote, black on blue	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 10 g., black, mint	2	8	0
Brunswick, 1864, *percés en arc*, ⅓ ggr., black on white *	2	6	0
Hanover, 1861, 10 gr., olive-green	3	7	6
Mecklenburg-Schwerin, July 1864, ¼ sch., rouletted, on piece	12	12	0
Oldenburg, 1855, ⅓ sgr., black on green	4	4	0
Ditto, 1859, ⅓ gr., black on green,* thinned	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 gr., black on rose	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gr., black on yellow	4	10	0
Ditto, 1861, ⅓ gr., pale bluish green*	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ½ gr., chestnut	2	17	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 gr., blue, on piece	1	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 gr., red	2	18	0
Ditto, ditto, 3 gr., yellow	3	3	0
Saxony, 1st issue, 3 pf., brownish red	16	0	0
Schleswig-Holstein, 1st issue, 2 sch., rose*	2	4	0
Wurtemberg, 1st issue, 18 kr., slate-lilac	2	0	0
Ditto, 1856, 18 kr., pale blue	3	0	0
Ditto, 1858–60, 18 kr., deep blue	3	3	0
Ditto, another specimen, thinned	2	0	0
Ditto, 1868, 18 kr., orange, rouletted	2	10	0
Ditto, 1873, 70 kr., red-violet, mint	4	15	0
Canada, 12d., black	35	0	0
Ditto, 7½d., green,* thinned	2	4	0
Ditto, 10d., blue *	2	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple, small margins	12	0	0
South Australia, 1868–74, perf. 10×11½, 2d., orange-red,* with gum	2	0	0
Western Australia, 1857, 6d., grey-black, full roulettes	2	15	0
Collection, 3290 in Senf's	30	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of June 11th and 12th, 1914.

French Colonies, 1871–6, 4 c., grey *	2	10	0
Gibraltar, 1907–11, 8s., purple and green	2	2	0
Great Britain, 1840, 2d., block of 4 *	9	0	0
Ditto, sheet of 240, 1d., red, Plate 191, mint	6	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 1s., green, strip of 3, creased,*	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Crowns, £1, brown, "Specimen"	8	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1887, £1, green, ditto	2	0	0
Greece, 1876, Paris print, 60 l., green, block of 6	2	0	0
Spain, 1852, 2 reales, dull red *	3	5	0
Switzerland—Zurich, 4 r., vert. lines, defective	5	15	0
Ditto, Geneva, 1847–8, 5 c., deep green *	2	0	0
India, 1854, ½ a., red * £5 5s. &	5	10	0
Ditto, 1856–64, 2 a., yellow-green, mint	2	0	0
British Central Africa, 1895, £25, green, "specimen"	2	15	0
Ditto, 1896, £25, green, ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, 1897, £10, yellow, ditto	1	10	0
Ditto, 1903, £10, blue, ditto	2	2	0
Cape Triangular, 1855, 1s., yellow-green, pair	7	5	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red on bluish, late State	2	0	0
Ditto, March, 1859, 2d., blue, pair	2	0	0
Natal, 1902–3, £10, green and orange	3	17	6
Ditto, 1908, 30s., orange and purple, "specimen" 36s., 38s. &	2	2	0
Transvaal, Aug., 1879, imperf., 3d., mauve on blue, pair on piece, S.G. Nos. 252 and 265	3	12	6
Zanzibar, Nov., 1896, 2½ on 1½ a., S.G. No. 136	2	10	0
Ditto, 1898-9, set of 15, up to 200 rs., all "specimen"	5	0	0
Zululand, 1888, 5s., rose	2	6	0
British Guiana, Feb., 1856, 4 c., magenta, corners repaired	5	5	0
Canada, 12d., black, wove paper, apparently *	6	15	0
Newfoundland, 1s., orange-vermilion, defective	4	15	0
St. Lucia, 1883-6, 1s., orange-brown, mint	2	4	0
United States, 1901, Pan-American issue, 1 c., centre inverted, mint	8	10	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., lake on greyish, Plate 2, vert. pair, close at sides	5	5	0
Ditto, 2d., lilac-blue, Plate IV., no clouds	5	0	0

Sale of June 25th and 26th, 1914

Belgian Congo, Parcels Post, 1887, 3 fr. 50 c., in black, on 5 fr., mauve, S.G. 101	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1889, 3 fr. 50 c., in blue, on 5 fr., S.G. 107	2	4	0
Obok, 1894, 50 fr., green and lake, mint	2	4	0
German China, 1900, Tientsin Provisionals, 3, 5, 10, 20, 30, 50, and 80 pf., all mint	27	0	0
Gibraltar, 1903, £1, black on red	3	3	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 2s., brown, one corner perf. gone	2	2	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white	2	15	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 10s., blue	5	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 1887, £1, green	2	15	0
Hamburg, 1866, 1¼ s., mauve, block of 25, mint	2	4	0
Hanover, 1863, imperf., 3 pf., green, hor. pair	3	0	0
Ditto, 1859–61, 2 g., blue, block of 12, mint	2	17	6
Spain, 1850, 6 rs., blue, hor. pair, red postmark, on piece	3	10	0
Ceylon, 1857, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	2	4	0
Nabha, 1887, 2, 3, and 5 rs., all mint	2	12	0
Straits Settlements, 1912, $500, "specimen"	5	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blue, 1d., brick-red, block of 4	4	10	0
Ditto, 1855, 1s., yellow-green, pair	5	10	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion, on piece	6	0	0
Ditto, 4d., dull blue, heavy postmark	2	10	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue, close at bottom	4	5	0
Cape Triangular, 1863, 1d., carmine-red, block of 18, mint	14	10	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion on bluish, early state	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., vermilion on bluish, early medium	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., red on bluish,* late state	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., pale blue, ditto	2	10	0
Natal, 1859, perf. 14, 1d., rose-red, block of 4, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, July, 1874, 1d., rose, hor. strip of 6, on piece	2	4	0
Niger Coast, Aug., 1894, ½, in black, on half 1d., vermilion, on piece	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ½, in blue, on ditto, ditto, ditto	3	5	0
Rhodesia, Apl., 1896, One Penny on 3d.	2	4	0
Zululand, 1888, 5s., carmine, mint	2	2	0
Canada, 7½, green, on entire, creased	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto	2	17	6
New Brunswick, 1s., bright purple, margins all sides	20	10	0
Ditto, another copy, pen cancelled	6	10	0
Ditto, another copy, reddish purple	6	0	0
Nova Scotia, 1d., purple-brown, hor. pair	2	10	0
St. Lucia, 1883–6, 1s., orange-brown, mint	2	8	0
United States, 1855, 90c., deep blue	2	2	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., bright rose on yellowish, Plate I	2	17	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., bright red on white, Plate 2	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green on bluish, pair, creased	2	0	0
Ditto, 1852, fine background, 6d., brown	2	2	0
Ditto, 1883, 8d., orange	2	2	0
Ditto, 1885–98, compound perfs., £1, violet and carmine*	3	3	0
New Zealand, Official, £1, rose, mint	3	0	0
Victoria, 1868, 5s., blue on yellow, defect on right	2	10	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown on red	2	12	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., bronze	4	0	0
A collection in Simplex Album, face value of unused over £46, including fine lot of Great Britain, Edward and Georgian Controls, and a great many rare dies and printings; Gambia, Edward single and multiple complete, and many other rare colonies; New Hebrides, 1s. single, etc. The collection includes many rare used Great Britain, £1 Edward (5), 10s. (6); Johore, $10 and $100, etc.—over 3500	100	0	0

* * *

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE AND CO.

Sale of July 2nd, 1914.

East Africa and Uganda, 1903, CC, 50 rupees	1	10	0
Great Britain, 1854–7, 2d., Small Crown, perf. 14,* off centre	2	0	0
South Australia, perf. 15, 2½ on 4d., green, block of 4, one with no fraction bar to ½, mint	1	6	0
Uruguay—Diligencia, 1 r., carmine-vermilion, mint	4	10	0

Sale of July 8th, 1914.

Ceylon, imperf., 9d., purple-brown	3	6	0
Crete, 5 on 20, rose, S.G. 234, mint	1	5	0
Finland, 1856, 5 k., blue, on piece	2	4	0
Gold Coast, Edwardian, mult. CA, 5s., green on yellow, mint	1	8	0
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 6, red postmark	3	15	0
Ditto, wmk. Orbs, £1, brown-purple, pair	3	8	0
Ditto, £5, orange, pair, mint	14	0	0
Naples, 50 gr., with 2, 5, 10, and 20 gr., on entire	4	10	0
New Hebrides, 1s., single CA, block of 4, mint	6	6	
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., green, on entire	3	3	0
Switzerland, Zurich, 6 rap. 25s. &	1	14	0
Tuscany, 1 soldo, yellow-buff, pair	3	3	0

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THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIII. SEPTEMBER, 1914. No. 273.

Philately in War Time.

THE shadow cast over the entire civilized world by this monstrous, inhuman, and uncalled-for war necessarily envelops Philately in its baneful influence. The vast majority of the members of the philatelic community have many of their nearest relations, and friends, enrolled in the vast fighting forces that Great Britain is assembling, and our hearts and thoughts are so firmly fixed upon these brave men and the cause they stand for as to leave but scant room for other subjects.

Sad and horrible as must be the effects of such a gigantic struggle, it has yet remained for the twentieth century to reveal an even deeper horror in the annals of warfare—in the unbelievable atrocities perpetrated by the German armies, so far entirely unrepudiated—upon the hapless Belgian people. The world stands aghast at this revelation, and the consequences to the future of the German nation will probably be more severe and lasting than any other result of the war. The announcement made elsewhere that the British holders of the Lindenberg Medal have announced their repudiation thereof is but an indication of the intense indignation felt in all civilized countries at the conduct of the German troops in the present war.

More fortunate than our neighbours, we have been spared the horrors of invasion, and we may hope that our geographical position and resources, naval and military, may render this impossible. The adherents of Philately are therefore—with limitations—free to continue their pursuit, and there are already indications that not only is the first crush of war and its attendant disruption of all affairs being now discounted in philatelic circles, but that the incident depression is being already overcome. We hear that many of the leading dealers report far more brisk sales than at the beginning of the war; we note that the auction sales are recommencing, and that the philatelic

societies are preparing such programmes as may be suitable for the troublous times that we are living in.

It is obvious that for the present Philately must suffer as do other pursuits and trades. Foreign countries refuse to remit moneys: registered letters or indeed communications from many other countries are cut off: large quantities of stamps and moneys owing are held up in various quarters of the globe; values of stamps are necessarily affected by the condition of the nations' finances, and men's thoughts are everywhere turned to other sadder and weightier affairs. Despite all this, we would earnestly counsel all holders of stamps to preserve alike their treasures and their confidence "until the times do alter." The war may be short or long—but in any case there will be a universal reaction after its completion—coupled with the hope and prospect of future international security—that will inevitably react upon things philatelic. We may therefore confidently and calmly—as are the national attributes—await the final issue of the present strife, in the hope that when the cause of freedom and justice is triumphantly vindicated, Philately will fully resume the rôle it has played with such brilliant success during the past half-century.

The King Edward Sixpenny Stamp Printed at Somerset House.

By KENNETH M. BEAUMONT.

(*Continued from page* 167.)

THE Third Printing (June, 1912) is characterized by the appearance of a white dot in the vertical line to the right of the last stamp in the bottom row, and very deep to greyish shades of dull purple.

A rather curious phenomenon occurs in connection with this printing (in addition to the double cuts on plate 2, hereafter referred to), owing to both plates 2 and 3 being apparently resurfaced in some way. This caused slight differences in the cuts, dots, lines, etc., which cannot be accounted for by the wear of the plates; but the curious feature is that copies which cannot belong to any other printing than the third show both plates not only in the state in which they were before the re-surfacing (or whatever it was), but also in the state in which they appeared afterwards, pointing to the apparently unlikely, but inevitable, conclusion that the alteration occurred actually during the course of the printing, and not immediately before or afterwards. (N.B. This gives added weight to the view expressed above that the plates were not continually at press—even during the course of a single printing.)

Plates 2 and 3 were again at press for this printing; plate 2, besides having the white dot at the end of the twentieth row, had fresh "12" cuts made under the "P" of "PENCE." Faint traces of the "11" cuts often show, and at one period the stopping of the "11" cuts appears to have come out

altogether, providing the comparatively rare variety showing both "11" and "12" cuts. The stopping was soon replaced, presumably at the time when the plates were re-surfaced, as indicated above. Slight variations in the cuts, dots, lines, etc., occur as already mentioned.

Plate 3 remained as for the second printing, except for the appearance of the white dot at the end of the twentieth row, but it should be mentioned that this appears in quite different positions in the vertical line, apparently representing the states before and after the re-surfacing.

The above remarks relative to resurfacing are made with a considerable amount of diffidence, but no official explanation is forthcoming, and no other suggestion has so far been offered to account for the above-mentioned slight, though marked, variations, which undoubtedly exist.

The Fourth Printing (July, 1912) is similar to the third, except that the white dots were moved to the end of the nineteenth row, and the shades are of deep purple, ranging in tone from brownish to blackish.

Plates 3, 4, and (to a limited extent) 2 were at press. Plate 2 remained as it was for the end of the Third Printing, except that the white dot was removed from the twentieth to the nineteenth row. Plate 3 also remained as it was for the end of the third printing, except for the removal of the white dot to the nineteenth row, and it is noticeable that the small cut or flaw under the last stamp in the tenth row no longer appears, it having presumably disappeared when the plate was re-surfaced during the previous printing.

Plate 4 was probably an old De La Rue plate, and, as it was obsolete in type, one can only assume that it was brought into use on the spur of the moment, pending the completion of plates 5 and 6, owing to some defect appearing on plate 2, which had been in use for all the printings to date made at Somerset House and very likely for several made by De La Rue and Co., and which was finally discarded at this period.

Plate 4 has a continuous line all round the panes, thick "12" cuts under the "EN" of "PENCE", a single cut under the second stamp in the bottom row, scoops, containing coloured dots, out of the last two pillars for the upper one, and out of the penultimate pillar only for the lower one, the usual coloured dots above the last stamp in the top row and below the last stamp in the bottom row, and of course the white dot in the vertical line at the end of the nineteenth row.

It would seem that the cuts under the first or second stamps may well have been used by the printers as an indication of the relative positions of the two plates in the press, because it is noticeable that no two plates were ever at press together having a single cut under the same stamp. These single cuts disappeared after the Fifth Printing.

Copies of the Fourth Printing from plate 2 are rare, as this plate appears to have been discarded, and replaced by No. 4, very soon after the printing commenced.

The Fifth Printing (October, 1912) is characterized by the disappearance of the coloured dots from the scoops and from below the last stamp in the bottom row and above the last stamp in the top row, by the removal of the white dots from the nineteenth to the twentieth row, by the comparatively

bright shades of fairly deep purple, and by the paper showing signs of plate-glazing, though this last characteristic did not become really very marked until the Seventh and Eighth Printings.

Plates 3 and 4 were in use for this printing, and remained as before, except for the disappearance of the coloured dots and the removal of the white dots to the end of the eighteenth row, as indicated above. Plate 4 now shows the right-hand frame-line of the last stamp in the eleventh row somewhat defective or broken, and a similar remark applies, in a minor degree, to the last stamp in the nineteenth row, caused very possibly, in the latter case, by the filling up of the white dot in the vertical line.

At present it is not known what the coloured dots at the top and bottom of the sheets on the right-hand side signified, though it has been suggested that they may have been placed there to assist in getting the perforating comb properly registered. With regard to the dots in the scoops, these may possibly have been caused by the impressions from the heads of nails or pins used for the purpose of helping to keep the plates firm on the bed of the press.

The Sixth Printing (November, 1912) is characterized by the appearance of two entirely new plates, Nos. 5 and 6. These were originally attributed to the same master-plate as that which produced plates 1 and 2, but it is quite clear from the many material differences which appear, that this cannot be the case. Probably these new plates were electrotyped direct from the lead impression; they respectively show differences which cannot admit of their being derived from a common master-plate.

The shades and paper of this printing are indistinguishable from those of the fifth.

Plate 5 shows fine "12" cuts under the loop of the "P" of "PENCE", a white dot *to the left* of the vertical line on the right of the eighteenth row, no coloured dots above the last stamp in the top row or below the last stamp in the bottom row, no scoops out of the lined blocks, only slight traces of the removal of breaks from the lines under the sixth and seventh stamps in the bottom row, and a comparatively *thick* line to the right of the pillars dividing the panes.

Plate 6 shows "12" cuts similar to those on plate 5, but more to the left and under the serif at the foot of the "P" of "PENCE", a white dot in the *middle* of the eighteenth vertical line, a comparatively *thin* line to the right of the pillars, and the left-hand bottom corner-piece, and nearly all the left-hand vertical lines, dropped perceptibly below the normal level—i.e. the lines are not exactly coextensive with the vertical frame-lines of the stamps.

It was originally thought that the breaks under the sixth and seventh stamps were filled up on the plates themselves, but a careful study of these has convinced the writer that they were, in fact, roughly removed from the lead impression by scraping with some kind of instrument along the gutter representing the Jubilee line, and thus removing the dykes or bridges which originally represented these breaks. On plate 5, under the sixth and seventh stamps where these breaks were formerly wont to appear, will be found in each case a faint white line at the *bottom* of the Jubilee line. On plate 6 these

white lines are less apparent, but show at the *top* of the Jubilee line, the one under the sixth stamp being almost invisible. The reason for the removal of these breaks has not transpired, but it seems evident that the faint white lines represent the mark of a tool, and not faulty stopping, which, as may be noticed from some of the earlier printings of this stamp and also, very clearly, from some of the printings of the Threehalfpence value, gives an entirely different impression.

The Seventh Printing (March/April, 1913) is characterized by the temporary use of an experimental coated paper of thick texture, which seems to have had the effect of changing the colour of the ink to shades of rosy-purple, deep lilac, dull plum, or pale mauve. The gum also has a very dead-white and opaque appearance.

This paper does not appear to have given satisfaction and, after a comparatively short trial, was discarded, the remainder of the printing being made on the ordinary paper which had been in use during the sixth printing, though towards the end of the seventh printing the shades became rather paler and the paper generally thinner and more highly glazed than was the case for the December, 1912, printing. However, it is almost impossible in some cases to differentiate between copies on the ordinary unsurfaced paper from the sixth and seventh printings.

For the seventh printing plates 5 and 6 were again in use, and no alteration whatever was made, though the white dots in the vertical line appear very indistinctly on the coated paper.

The Eighth Printing (June, 1913) is characterized by very pale shades of mauve and thin and highly glazed paper.

Plate 6 was discarded for good, and plate 3 was brought into use again in conjunction with plate 5. Plate 3 remained as it was for the Fifth Printing, except that the cut under the first stamp was filled up, and the breaks or cuts to the right of the pillars become rather more apparent. (N.B. It was originally stated that the cut under the first stamp was filled up for the Fifth Printing, but this was not so.) The scoops out of the last pillar and the breaks under the sixth and seventh stamps still remain, and this plate shows very clear traces of the removal of the white dot from the nineteenth row, and some of the prints show in addition a white dot or flaw towards the bottom of the vertical line on the right of the last stamp in the nineteenth row. The shades and paper clearly differentiate copies from this and the Fifth Printing.

Plate 5 remained as it was for the sixth and seventh printings, the shades and paper affording the only difference.

The Ninth Printing (July, 1913) is exactly similar in state to the Eighth, except that it was made on a thick paper, heavily coated with chalk and having thick, blotchy, yellow gum. The prevailing shade is deep bright purple of a cold tone.

Plate 3 shows the breaks in the line to the right of the pillars quite clearly, and a small dot in the frame of the sixth stamp in the bottom row under the "N" of "PENCE". (This can be traced right through all the printings from this plate, but it only became very apparent for the Ninth Printing.)

The state of plate 5 remains exactly as it was for the sixth, seventh, and eighth printings, the paper being the only change.

The following check-lists may help to make these rather involved plates and printings somewhat clearer :—

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF *PLATES* BY WHICH THEY CAN *BE RECOGNIZED WHENEVER* AT PRESS.

Plate 1. "11" cuts under "EN" of "PENCE", single cut under "X" of first stamp, and coloured dot to left of lined blocks.

Plate 2. "11" cuts under "CE" of "PENCE", or very fine and defective "12" cuts under "E", or fairly broad "12" cuts under "P", or "11" *and* "12" cuts; break under the seventh stamp narrower than that under the sixth; scoops out of last two pillars; single cut under the "E" of "PENCE" of second stamp, and (for First Printing only) under fourth stamp.

Plate 3. "12" cuts under first "E" of "PENCE", bottom left-hand corner-piece joined to vertical line; scoops out of last pillar only; breaks under sixth and seventh stamps equal in size; and (for Second to Fifth Printings only) single cut under first "E" of "PENCE" of first stamp.

Plate 4. Continuous line; upper scoop out of last two pillars, lower one out of penultimate pillar only; single cut under second stamp.

Plate 5. "12" cuts under loop of "P"; line to right of pillars comparatively thick; left-hand vertical line regular.

Plate 6. "12" cuts under serif of "P"; line to right of pillars comparatively thin; left-hand line and corner-piece dropped.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF *PRINTINGS*.

1st.	Plates 1 and 2.	"11" cuts; and coloured dots to right or left of blocks.
2nd.	„ 2 and 3.	"12" cuts; no white dots.
3rd.	„ 2 and 3.	White dots in twentieth row; variety "11" and "12" cuts.
4th.	„ 3 and 4, (and very slightly—2.)	White dots in nineteenth row.
5th.	„ 3 and 4.	White dots in eighteenth row; no coloured dots.
6th.	„ 5 and 6.	Fine "12" cuts"; comparatively deep shades.
7th.	„ 5 and 6.	Partly on slightly coated paper.
8th.	„ 3 and 5.	Pale shades; thin glazed paper.
9th.	„ 3 and 5.	Heavily coated chalky paper.

In conclusion I must acknowledge the able and kindly assistance of Messrs. Samuel C. Buckley, C. F. Dendy Marshall, and W. A. Town, thanks to which I am enabled to make the above notes as complete as they are.

Notes on the 1911 Engraved Issue of Greece.

Engraver: Mr. Thomas Macdonald. *Printers:* Messrs. G. Aspiotis Frères, Corfu

A Paper read before the Royal Philatelic Society on February 5th, 1914,

By Capt. A. S. Bates.

(*Continued from page* 170.)

Plates.

THE plates were all steel ones.

They were despatched on various dates between May 5th and June 16th, 1910, with final proofs of each.

All the plates with the exception of the 25 dr., which was for 50 stamps, were of 100 stamps each.

The printer's name was engraved in French at the bottom right-hand corner, and in Greek in the opposite one.

Plate Proofs.

I show proof sheets in colour from all plates taken in London immediately prior to sending the plates out to Greece.

I have also pairs of plate proofs struck in Greece on cardboard, of the 25 lepta in purple, and 10 drachmai in pale blue, which I obtained from a London dealer. I have not heard of any others.

Date of Issue.

In September, 1910, M. Aspiotis wrote that he did not know when the actual issue would take place.

I have seen it stated in a philatelic paper that the 5 and 25 lepta were issued in Athens on March 28th, 1911.

Up to March, 1913, only 500 sheets of the 25 dr. had been printed, and I was unable to procure an unused copy in London.

When M. Aspiotis had settled on the sizes for the different values, Mr. Thomas Macdonald took three copper plates and engraved on them lines to represent the actual sizes of the plates of stamps. From these he pulled proofs dry, on thick white paper, which I have here.

The first one is for 100 stamps 24 by 18 mm. for all the lepta values. The second is for 100 stamps 26 by 20 mm. for all the drachmai values, with the exception of the 25 dr. The last is for 50 stamps 31 by 24 mm. for the 25 drachmai.

When the paper for the issue had been decided upon proofs from these copper plates were taken on it. The paper was damped exactly as it would be when the stamps were printed. These latter proofs, which are in my collection, are of interest because they show how the paper shrinks on drying and the consequent difficulty of perforating accurately. On the lepta value plate there is a difference of no less than 8 mm. horizontally between the two proofs; the vertical difference on the same sheets is only 2½ mm. The way of the machine on which the paper is made, the direction in which it is

put through the printing press, and the dampness of the paper all have a bearing on this question of shrinkage. This subject is of importance when ordinary perforating machines are used and more than one sheet perforated at a time. That this is no new difficulty is proved by the mention of it in the Blue Book of 1852 on Postage Label Stamps.

Paper.

The paper on which this issue was printed was made in this country. It is thin white wove and has no watermark. It weighs, I believe, 26½ lbs. per ream of 500 sheets of 20″ by 30″.

I have here three "quarter" sheets showing the actual sizes to be printed.

Perforation.

This is termed by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons "Zig-zag roulette" 14.

I have two specimens on plain paper sent me by M. Aspiotis. One in Feb., 1910, which was taken before the machine was in perfect order. The second specimen sent me in Sept., 1910, is a sheet of blue paper the size of 81 stamps, on which the roulette appears to run 68 to the 100 mm.

Each sheet is perforated singly, and I am informed great care has to be exercised in pulling the sheets off the machine, because by reason of the zig-zag teeth they adhere to it.

Without in any way betraying confidences, I may say I did my best, as a philatelist, to prevent M. Aspiotis from using this machine. I instanced the Queensland stamps which subsequently had to be perforated, but all to no purpose. I prophesied at the time that the public would find it difficult to separate the stamps and would consequently have recourse to scissors. It was therefore with no small amount of satisfaction that I was able to show M. Aspiotis the specimens I have here to-night on original envelopes, proving that I had been right in some cases at any rate.

Stamp dealers have told me that they have suffered considerable loss when buying whole sheets to distribute to "New Issue" clients, from the impossibility of dividing a 100 perfect stamps from each sheet.

I introduced M. Aspiotis to a prominent dealer at the Exhibition of the Junior Philatelic Society last year, and the latter fully confirmed to him all that I had said on the subject.

Black Perforation.

Having been offered a strip of three of the 25 lepta with the black roulette at a stamp shop in the City for what seemed to me a fancy price, I hardened my heart and withstood the temptation to add them to my collection.

A large amount of correspondence with Greece passes through my hands, and I took, in consequence of this, special note of all the stamps which came to the office. I was rewarded by finding no less than six copies. All came on letters from one firm in Syra (one of the Greek islands). It will be noticed that all the envelopes are the same pattern. The date of their use is August–October, 1911. M. Aspiotis, on being asked about these, wrote that two or three sheets had been passed in error with this black roulette, so they

are probably of some rarity. I do not think Mr. Pemberton has any authority for the reasons he gives for this black perforation.

Imperforate Copies.

Mr. Pemberton chronicles the 10 lepta as having been issued imperforate. I have not seen it. I have, however, a block of four of the 5 lepta, imperforate, but have not heard of any others. Knowing M. Aspiotis as I do, I feel sure the utmost care is taken in his works to ensure that no sheets get out imperforate.

For the benefit of those present, if any, who are as ignorant as I was before I was connected with the issue under review, I propose to sketch briefly the different stages of making the dies for the fresh values after the original ones have been passed as correct.

I illustrate in my display a good many of the different stages in connection with each value, but the most complete series is that of the drachmai stamps.

Process of Making Dies for New Values from the Original Die.

As an example, I will take the original die (3 dr.) for the drachmai values (excluding the 25 dr.) and explain the process of making the die for the 1 dr. Fig. 1 shows the impression from the original die. This is engraved on a soft steel block. After being passed as correct it is hardened and a soft steel roller some two or three inches in diameter is rolled over it with great pressure as many times as new dies are required. In this case four times for the 1, 2, 5, and 10 dr. values. The impressions on the roller are now positives, to use a photographic expression. The impression (on the roller) to be subsequently used for the 1 dr. is now treated as follows: the four corners are erased, as is also the word "DRACHMAI" (which is plural). The roller is then hardened and the mutilated positive impression is rolled down on to a fresh soft steel plate. Fig. 2 shows a proof from this plate of the impression for the 1 dr. stamp. The fresh values are now engraved in the corners and the word "DRACHME" engraved in the bottom tablet.

(*To be continued.*

Australian Appreciation of the Popularity of their Issues.

THE following comment upon the Sydney Views and other Australian issues emanating from so reliable a source as the *Australian Philatelist*, in its issue of August 4th, will be read with interest on this side of the world:—

"As regards prices the rise has been, what may be called, a sharp one, even on their last catalogue. But the most interesting comparison will be to take the 1912–13 and the present 1914–15 editions. As New South Wales is considered one of the most (if not the most) interesting countries to collect, and it appeals most to our readers, we

can take it as a guide. The 'Sydney Views' have advanced from 20 to 133 per cent., in fact the all-round rise is practically 50 per cent., and laureates and the scarcest of diadems have risen close up to this percentage, and, in some cases, higher, whilst throughout the list of our State there are to be found many appreciable prices. This great advance is an undoubted testimony to the popularity of our stamps, and it will no doubt be fully appreciated by those who own good collections of them. It is doubtful if any other country in the world has seen such a rise in prices within the short space of two years.

"The early issues of New Zealand have also been rewritten, and the Dunedin and Auckland perforations separated. Prices for the majority of them have also risen largely. Another State that has had considerable attention from the publishers is Victoria, but mainly in the march of advance in quotations. A number of the early issues have appreciably gone up in value, especially in an unused state. South Australia, Tasmania, Western Australia, Queensland, and Papua have met with the same response, and all been brought up to date."

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE first session of the Royal Philatelic Society will be held on Thursday, October 29th, at 5.45 p.m. We understand that the programme for the season will be discussed, with the recommendation on behalf of the Council that some modification thereof on account of the war will probably be requisite.

The first meeting of the Expert Committee of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, will be held on Thursday, *October* 29th. Following dates will be announced later on.

THE ROLL OF HONOUR.

"*Who dies if England live?*"—RUDYARD KIPLING.

WE very much regret to record that two Fellows of the Royal Philatelic Society have been killed in action.

CAPTAIN H. H. BERNERS.

Captain Hamilton Hugh Berners, who joined the Irish Guards in 1905, was third son of Mr. C. H. Berners, of Woolverstone Park, Suffolk, and cousin to Sir Ralph Anstruther, Bart.

CAPTAIN LORD A. V. HAY.

Lord Arthur Vincent Hay, of the Irish Guards, was brother and heir presumptive to the Marquis of Tweeddale. Born in 1886, he married, in 1911, Menda, daughter of the late M. Ambrose Ralli, and cousin of the Marchioness of Tweeddale. He leaves a daughter, Jean, born in 1912.

Both these officers joined the Society in 1913.

We also regret to record the death in action of the only son of a distinguished philatelist and formerly a member of the Society, Mr. C. J. Daun.

DEATH OF SIR HENNIKER HEATON, THE POSTAL REFORMER.

WE much regret to announce the death of Sir Henniker Heaton, the famous postal reformer, which occurred at Geneva on September 8. Surgeon-General Sir Benjamin Franklin, who travelled with Sir Henniker Heaton from Karlsbad, and who was in consultation with the physicians attending him on his arrival here, states that the cause of death was heart failure following an attack of uræmic poisoning.

Sir Henniker Heaton, who was interred at Geneva amid great testimonials of sympathy, was always a *persona grata* in Philately not only by our recognition of his successful and lifelong labours in the amelioration of our postal system, but for the genial and kindly interest that he had so frequently displayed in his intercourse with the stamp-collecting world. On many occasions has he been present at our functions and banquets and never failed to display his warm interest in the pursuit. We shall feel his loss as a personal one, and coupled with our great regrets to his family and relations, we shall always be proud to remember the long and intimate associations we have enjoyed with the famous Postal Reformer.

We are indebted to *The Times* of September 9 for the following sketch of his career:—

"John Henniker Heaton was a son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Heaton, and was born at Rochester in 1848. He was educated at Kent House School and afterwards at King's College, London, but at the age of 16 he left England to seek his fortune at the Antipodes. He became a landowner in Australia, and also part proprietor of more than one newspaper in the Commonwealth. He represented New South Wales as a Commissioner at the Amsterdam Exhibition in 1883 and at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886, and he also represented Tasmania at the Berlin Telegraph Conference in 1885. In the latter year, having returned permanently to England, he was elected to the House of Commons as member for Canterbury, a constituency which he continued to represent until he retired from Parliament at the dissolution at the end of 1910. He seldom spoke in the House except on subjects connected with the Post Office. His pointed questions to the Postmaster-General exposed many grievances and anomalies, and he was a prominent figure whenever the Post Office Vote was discussed in Committee of Supply. But his Parliamentary successes were due entirely to his knowledge of facts and to the strength of his case, for he had neither the voice nor the temperament of an effective public speaker. In 1899 the freedom of the city of London was conferred on him in recognition of his services in the cause of postal reform, and he received the freedom of the City of Canterbury in the same year. He was four times offered the distinction of K.C.M.G., but declined it on each occasion. He accepted, however, a baronetcy, which was conferred upon him in January, 1912.

"But the title which by common consent belonged to Sir Henniker Heaton as of right was that of 'Father of Universal Penny Postage.' He has, unhappily, not survived to witness the complete realization of the ideal which he first propounded to the House of Commons in 1886, but he brought the world within sight of the promised land. After the rejection of his resolution by the House of Commons he preached a crusade throughout the world in favour of postal reform, and in particular of universal cheap postage. On Christmas Day, 1898, his unceasing efforts were rewarded by the initiation, though not at once by the completion, of penny postage

throughout the Empire. The completion followed in due course, and then the indefatigable crusader, having conquered half the world, set forth once more to conquer the other half. Had it not been for the war, that conquest could hardly be far off. All this is the work of Henniker Heaton, not solely, of course, but far more than of any other single man. His first and greatest triumph in his later crusade was the adoption of penny postage between England and the United States in 1908, just 10 years after the British Empire had, mainly on his initiative, adopted the same principle. On that earlier occasion, in congratulating him on the triumph of his beneficent labours, we remarked that:—'By bringing the postage of the Empire within the reach of the poorest he has rendered vocal innumerable chords, and acclaimed the unity of the Empire by the responsive chorus of myriads of gladdened hearts.' We can find no better words for this epitaph, though now they must be applied not merely to the British Empire, but to the whole of Anglo-Saxondom, and, prospectively let us hope, to the whole civilized world.

"Sir Henniker Heaton's energies were also directed to the improvement and cheapening of international telegraphy, especially of oceanic telegraphy, and to the further development of the telephone. In fact, he may be called the prophet of cheap communication, the pioneer of quickened human intercourse. But the word 'cheap' does some injustice to his strenuous advocacy of universal penny postage. It was not so much because it was cheap that he recommended the policy to which he devoted his life. It was because he had the experience to know and the imagination to understand that cheap intercourse is the only intercourse which counts between people of humble station and slender resources, and also the sagacity to perceive, as Rowland Hill perceived before him, that the thing might be made to pay in the long run, even if it involved some financial sacrifice at the outset.

"He married in 1873, Rose, daughter of Mr. Samuel Bennett, of New South Wales. The title passes to his son John, who married in 1902, the Hon. Katharine Mary Sermonda Burrell, daughter of the present Lord Gwydyr, by whom he has a son, John Peregrine Victor, born in 1903."

GERMANISED BELGIUM.

WE learn that German stamps have been forced upon the Belgians for the use of the unfortunate inhabitants of that country—whether surcharged or not we have not as yet learnt. The present indications of the state of war do not, however, point to the perpetuity of the German rule, and we can but sincerely hope that these stamps may become ultimately rare in virtue of their small issue.

"THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA LOCALLY PRINTED ISSUE OF 1898."
BY E. D. BACON.

SINCE the publication of my article on these stamps in the last number of the *London Philatelist* I have received from Mr. O. Dannenberg a letter written during the period these stamps were in use by Mr. J. T. Gosling, the then Acting Postmaster-General of the colony. Mr. Dannenberg has kindly placed this letter at my disposal, and as it explains why the stamps were not sold to the public in the usual way, it certainly seems of sufficient importance and interest to place on record. The letter reads:—

"GENERAL POST OFFICE,
"ZOMBA,
"*29th April*, 1898.

"DEAR SIR,

"I have to-day received your letter of the 12th instant, and have much pleasure in sending you half a dozen specimens of the surcharged stamps and also of the tokens.

"These latter are in a measure unique. The die used was not sufficiently elaborate to defy forgery, and if I had allowed the things to be sold as stamps there would certainly have been many spurious specimens sold to stamp collectors; these would have found their way out here to be used postally, which would have, of course, given great trouble, as if the 'stamps' were once sold they would have to be accepted in payment of postal charges at any time. They have accordingly been called tokens, and are simply issued to the postmasters in order that they may affix them to letters as an indication that the postage has been paid: they also form a means of accounting for the sums collected since they are charged to stations in the same way as stamps.

"I shall be very pleased to send you a copy of the Post Office Circular: one was despatched the other day.

"Yours sincerely,

(Signed) "J. T. GOSLING."

I find that two mistakes have passed unnoticed in my article: Page 191, line 31, the word "proceedings" should read "proceeding." Page 192, line 27, the words "three horizontal lines" should read "four horizontal lines."

MR. C. L. PACK AND THE INTENDED PHILATELIC EXHIBITION AT CASSEL.

THE readers of the *London Philatelist* will be interested in knowing about the unusual experiences of Mr. Charles Lathrop Pack's collections which were to be sent to the International Philatelic Exhibition at Cassel, Germany.

An indication of some of these exhibits was recently published in this Journal, which included Mr. Pack's collections of the Stamps of Uruguay, Victoria, and Spain. All of these three collections have an international reputation, and they contain items that are unique, and therefore could not be replaced.

Philatelists at home and abroad will rejoice that all these choice things are saved. Had they been destroyed, it would have been impossible again to make such a complete collection of the Stamps of Uruguay. No money would be adequate, as the material does not exist. This is also true of parts of the collections of Spain and Victoria, which latter contained all of Mr. Pack's recent work on the plating of the stamps of the early issues that has received such high approval of collectors and stamp societies at home and abroad.

These collections in ten packages, containing in all nineteen Oriel volumes, were part of the registered mail on the German ship *Kronprinzessin Cecilie*. This ship, as is now well known, put back into Bar

Harbour, Maine. The registered mail on the *Cecilie*, consisting of some three hundred sacks, was brought to the New York Post Office. Mr. Pack was in New England at the time, but he rushed to New York, got an order from Washington for the opening of the registered mail sacks, and appeared in the night at the New York Post Office. The sacks of registered mail were opened, and Mr. Pack's packages were returned to him. The rest of the mail went forward the next morning to Europe by the steamship *Saint Paul*. It was a close call, and only quick action succeeded in keeping these collections from going to the seat of war. Mr. Pack, to whom we are indebted for this interesting communication, is receiving the congratulations of many friends, and we are sure that philatelists everywhere will join with us in congratulating him on his successful rescue of his philatelic treasures from the hands of the Huns!

GERMAN ADVERTISERS.

OWING to an oversight we omitted to delete the advertisements of Messrs. Paul Kohl, Ltd., and Philipp Kosack & Co., in the August number of this Journal. It will be seen that this has now been done in the present number.

REPUDIATION OF THE LINDENBERG MEDALS.

WE publish below a communication addressed by the British holders of the Lindenberg Medals, which has been forwarded to the donors and the other recipients of this philatelic distinction. It must, of course, be clearly understood that in taking this step each holder acts upon his own initiative and does not represent any collective action by any philatelic bodies of which he may be a member.

"LONDON,

"*September* 15, 1914.

"TO THE SECRETARY OF THE BERLIN PHILATELISTEN KLUB.

"SIR,

"We herewith beg to tender our resignations of the Lindenberg Medals granted to us by the Berlin Philatelisten Klub, and will return the same at the earliest convenient moment.

"We regret the necessity for this action, which is dictated, not on the ground that Great Britain and Germany are opposing belligerents, but by the impossibility of any future co-operation with the representatives of a nation whose conduct of the war—hitherto unrepudiated—has outraged all civilisation by its atrocious and inhuman methods.

"We are, sir, yours faithfully,

"E. D. BACON,
"M. P. CASTLE,
"EDW. B. EVANS.

"To the Secretary Berlin Philatelisten Klub."

FRENCH RED CROSS STAMPS.

OUR gallant ally has permitted the surcharge of the current 10 c. issue of France for the benefit of their Red Cross Society. The addition to the stamp consists of a cross and "5 c.," printed in dark red, at the base of the design. These stamps are retailed at 15 centimos each, of which 10 c. go to the Government and 5 c. to the Red Cross Society. Specimens can be obtained in this country at many of the dealers' premises, and we understand that, although retailed above the face-value of the 15 c., the entire sale proceeds will be relegated to the French Society for the help of their brave wounded countrymen. We cordially invite the support of all collectors in this noble cause.

Review.

SOME FURTHER REMARKS ON GIBBONS' NEW BRITISH EMPIRE CATALOGUE AND GREAT BRITAIN HANDBOOK.

BY WILMOT CORFIELD.

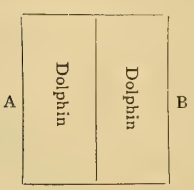
THE reviews of these two important publications by Messrs. Castle and Dendy Marshall in the July *London Philatelist*, and another (unsigned) in the *Philatelic Record* of that month, encourage me to hope that some further remarks may not be unacceptable. Both works are of supreme value to collectors, and this is my only excuse for venturing upon well-meant suggestions for their improvement in minor (but not essential) particulars.

It is good to see the inclusion of Mr. Nissen's admirable list of "British Stamps Used Abroad" in the "Red Gibbons," coming there, as it does, as a boon and a blessing; but it is easy, however, to find many reasons for justly cavilling at its acceptance, and the philatelic purist doing so is well within his rights. The list, too, is a long one, and is bound to grow in length. The newly imported "Special Varieties, etc.," section, when regarded as a feature of the Catalogue proper, is also open to exception. Some of its items might well be placed in their correct sequence in the body of the Catalogue, but many of them are varieties of a kind less entitled to assimilation. My suggestion is that the "Abroads" and the "Special Varieties" should be regarded as sections quite worthy of inclusion between the covers of the "Red Gibbons," but which would be better placed at the end of the volume after Zululand. In consulting the Catalogue hurriedly as it is, the wandering in the wilderness between "British Military Telegraphs" and "Antigua" is conducive to inconvenience. The two sections are uncanonical and, like the Apocrypha, though deeply interesting and instructive, could be relegated to a position after the more generally accepted contents of the book of which they form a valuable part. The "Controls" had to arrive. They appeal so widely to the true collecting instinct. I should like to see them divided into three groups according to the three reigns, each taking as a group its place in the Catalogue proper at the end of each reign's regular

postal issues; this would be better than treating them as the "plate numbers" of the old days were treated. The list as it stands is somewhat defective. Wide and close "Controls" and other minor features are not differentiated, and there are marked shades of even the current Georgian series omitted. It is pleasant, however, to see that no distinction is made between an imperforate and perforated margin, due merely to the way in which the printed sheet was placed within the perforating machine. The non-listing in the Catalogue of eccentric watermarks is also a matter for congratulation. Mr. Dendy Marshall's "if," in the sentence "If a new edition of Mr. Stanley Phillips' Handbook is called for," seems uncalled for. There is no "if" about it. This little elaborated "Whitaker" of a slice of British Philately has to come, and the more often, at reasonable intervals, the better.

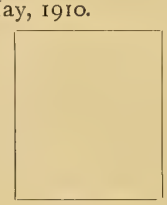
Probably the most closely studied pages of the Catalogue are pp. 18, 19 and 20 dealing with the British Georgian issues. It is only since the new Catalogue appeared that I have attempted to properly arrange my own collection of these, and in doing so I found how much I did not know that I thought I knew. Greatly daring, I have ventured to draw up and now support the following revision of these pages for adoption in future editions.

King George V, 6 May, 1910.

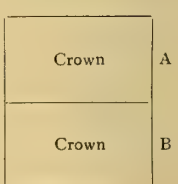




98



99



(Note and Nos. 273 to 278 as printed.)

Die A (in the case of each value) is the original, and Die B the altered die.

HALFPENNY. In Die A the three upper scales on the body of the right-hand dolphin are normal, forming a triangle. In Die B the uppermost of the three is crumpled.

PENNY. In Die A the second line of the ribbon to the right of the crown extends across the width of the wreath and is normal. In Die B it is crumpled, being merged with others.

(279. As printed.)



102



100

October, 1912. Types 98 and 99. Wmk., Royal Cyphers in Column. ("C C"). Type 102. Perf. as before.

(280–1. As printed.)

January, 1912. Types 100 and 101 (98 and 99 redrawn). Wmk. Crown. Type 49. Same perf.

(282–3–4. As printed.)

HALFPENNY. In the original type the filigree above the "FPE" has two thin lines of colour to left of the central feature where it breaks the rim of the medallion. In the redrawn it has one thick line.

PENNY. In the original type the lion is white (unshaded). In the redrawn, red (shaded).

Aug., 1912. As last, but wmk. Type 102.

(285–6. As printed.)

Dec., 1912. As last, but wmk. Royal



101



103

Cyphers Alternate ("C A"). Type 103. Perf. as before.

(287–8. As printed).

The "Royal Cyphers in Column" wmk. (102) has two cypher designs with two crowns in vertical column formation. The "Royal Cyphers Alternate" wmk. (103) has

parts of three G v R's with three crowns (or parts of three), of which the single crown alone in its line falls above (or below) the space between the other two. (Both cyphers are multiple.)

Of the "dolphin" and "lion" stamps no preliminary printing of the ½d. was made at Somerset House before the plates were used by Messrs. Harrison & Son. Of the 1d., stamps bearing the Controls (with periods) A.11, B.11 and B.12 were first printed at Somerset House, followed by others (without periods) A 11, B 11 and B 12, printed by Messrs. Harrison & Son. The stamps of the two printings cannot be distinguished after the removal of the "Controls."

(Note after No. 302.)

Stamps of all the values of this (the Unified) series from ½d. to one shilling (with the exception of the 1d.) have been printed at Somerset House with "dot" control; and and stamps of most of the values by Messrs. Harrison & Son in thicker type, but without the "dot" in the control.

In the Catalogue Types 101 and 102 are illustrated too soon. I have (without waste of space) carried them lower down. They do not concern Dies A and B, and, placed where they are, tend to confuse the student. I have revised the note about the dies, I think, to advantage, and may also remark that in Die A

> The green has a dolphin as when it was born,
> And the red has a ribbon all unworn.

While in Die B

> The green has a dolphin with crumpled horn,
> And the red has a ribbon all tattered and torn.

We might well get into the way of talking about "normal dolphin" and "crumpled dolphin," "normal ribbon" and "crumpled ribbon." Illustrated enlargements of the "dolphins" and the "crowns" (with "ribbons") would add to the strength of the Catalogue. I have indicated their position.

I have rechristened the two types of "royal cypher watermarks," and rewritten the Catalogue note. It will be seen that I have evolved for Great Britain a C C and a C A wmk., the C C being very appropriately the earlier; and the C of each being applicable to either "cypher" or "crown." Again, we might get into the way of talking of "two lined dolphin" and "thick lined dolphin," "white lion" and "red lion." "C C" watermark and "C A' watermark.

There would be room for at least three more illustrations on page 19 of the "Unified" (not "New") series.

As regards the listing of the "Controls," its arrangement would catch the eye more readily, thus:—

HALFPENNY.

C 136. (June, 1913.) Control C 13.
C 137. (March, 1914.) „ C 14.

ONE PENNY.

C 139 (October, 1912.) C 12.
C 140. (February, 1913.) C 13.
C 141. (March, 1914.) C 14.

THREE HALFPENCE.

C 142. (May, 1913.) C 13.

TWO PENCE.

C 143. No Control. Left corner pair.
C 144. (January, 1914.) Control C 14.

And so on.

Mr. Dendy Marshall dislikes the somewhat shoppy expression "Check List." He calls it "horrid." So do I. "Tick List" would be only a little less "horrid," but it contains a letter the less. Mr. Marshall's suggested "Synopsis" is good, though perhaps pedantic. "Conspectus" would be no better. There is something to say for "Résumé" and a good deal for "Coup d'œil." But surely the old "Reference List" is best.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

CANADA.—It is stated that the Cartier set will not be issued. The *Metropolitan Philatelist* puts the matter as follows: "Our northern neighbour is rich, and has contributed nobly to the defence fund of the Empire, but why waste the stamps already printed and paid for? Put them on sale, and let the proceeds go to the defence of the Dominion which Sir George Etienne Cartier did so much to found."

CAYMAN ISLANDS.—The *Philatelic Gazette* informs us that the 2½d. and 5s. values of the Georgian set have been supplied.

INDIA.—*Gwalior.*—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us the 1 r., 2 rs., and 5 rs. Georgian stamps of India overprinted for use here. We find we chronicled the 5 rs. value on page 149, vol. xxii.

Adhesives.

1 rupee, green and brown, Georgian issue.
2 rupees, yellow-brown and carmine-rose, Georgian issue.

Patiala.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the 1 anna Official stamp with "Service" at foot instead of *over* "Patiala State."

Official.

1 a., rose-carmine with overprint in black. — PATIALA State Service

EUROPE.

ALBANIA.—Four values of the Skanderbeg issue, already surcharged with new values in Turkish money, have, according to *Mekeel's Weekly*, received an additional overprint "Takse" for use as Postage Due stamps.

The stamps so treated are 10 pa., 20 pa., 1 gr., and 2 gr.

BOSNIA.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. inform us that they have received a 10 kr. stamp, blue on grey.

Adhesive.

10 kr., blue on grey.

AMERICA.

CUBA.—*Mekeel's Weekly*, on continental authority, reports the issue of a new series of Postage Due stamps. The design, it is stated, resembles that of the United States, with a large figure of value in the centre, "Republica de Cuba" above, "Tasa por Cobvar" below, and the value repeated in words at either side.

Postage Dues.

1 c., carmine.
2 c. ,,
5 c. ,,

HAYTI.—Additions to the set overprinted "Gl O.Z.—7 Fev 1914" and listed on page 200, are given in the *Philatelic Gazette.*

Provisionals.

8 c. carmine, 1898–99 issue.
1 c. de. p. green, 1906 ,,
2 c. ,, vermilion ,, ,,
3 c. ,, brown ,, ,,
4 c. ,, carmine-lake, 1906 issue.
7 c. ,, grey ,, ,,
8 c. ,, carmine-rose ,, ,,
10 c. ,, orange-red ,, ,,
15 c. ,, olive-green ,, ,,
20 c. ,, blue-green ,, ,,
3 c. ,, orange 1910 ,,
20 c. ,, green and black ,, ,,
5 c. ,, deep blue 1912 ,,
4 c. ,, light olive-green, 1913 issue.
7 c. ,, orange-red ,, ,,
10 c. ,, red-brown ,, ,,
15 c ,, yellow ,, ,,
50 c. ,, yellow ,, ,,
1 p. ,, red ,, ,,

Surcharged "Gl O.Z.—1 cent de Piastre—7 Fev 1914" in three lines contained in a rectangle.

1 c. on 50 c., red
1 c. on 50 c., yellow.
1 c. on 1 pi., claret.
1 c. on 1 pi., red.

Surcharged "Gl. O.Z.—7 Fev 1914—7 cent" in broken lines contained in a diamond.

7 c. on 20 c., orange.
7 c. on 50 c., claret.

As these surcharges are handstamped they are also found inverted, double, and in various positions.

HONDURAS.—We are told in *Smith's Monthly* that the 10 c. on 6 c. stamp exists with surcharge in black as well as in carmine, and that there is yet another provisional, a 10 c. on 50 c. rose, black surcharge.

Provisional.
10 c. on 50 c., rose, black surcharge.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CHINA—(*Japanese Post Offices*).—The 10 s. value of Japan on the new watermarked and granite paper has been overprinted for use here. This makes the fourth value so far known to be issued.

Adhesive.
10 s., blue, watermarked and granite paper.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—*Smith's Monthly* reports the issue of the 20 centavos stamp in orange.

Adhesive.
20 centavos, orange.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Johannesburg United Philatelic Society.

ORDINARY General Meeting held on Tuesday, 14th July, 1914, at Trust Buildings, 8.15 p.m. Present: Mr. E. Goffe (in the chair), and Messrs. Cohen, Schofield, Davis, Greenberg, Axer, Glasser, Wilkinson, Houbert, Thompson, Brumme, Berryman, Vallentine, and the Secretary, E. Beuthin. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed and the usual business disposed of, the competition of "The six most interesting stamps" was held. The judge being unable to attend, it was agreed that the non-competitors should act in that capacity. The competitors being few, the judging was narrowed down to two entries, which presented very much in common, both exhibiting as two of the most interesting stamps the penny black of Great Britain, 1840, and the first issue of the three-cornered Capes. The remaining four stamps of Mr. Cohen were Great Britain (Gibbons' Catalogue, No. 16), an Archer roulette being interesting as the first attempt to facilitate the separation of stamps by perforation; New Zealand, No. 2, being the first stamp issued by that country in 1855; No. 313, commemorative of Penny Universal Postage; and Transvaal, No. 408. also commemorative of Penny Postage. Mr. Schofield, in addition to the first two stamps mentioned, exhibited Canada, No. 128, interesting as commemorating the introduction of Penny Postage throughout the British Empire; Orange River Colony, No. 102, historically recording the entry of the British troops into the Orange Free State, it being the first stamp used in the conquered territory during the South African War, which laid the foundation for the Union of South Africa; New Zealand, No. 902, illustrating the only specially designed Government Departmental Postage Stamp issued by a British Colony. Mr. Schofield's last item was a bisected ½d., green, Transvaal King Edward, No. 575a, used, on the original wrapper with newspaper inside, as a farthing for newspaper rate within the Union fixed by Government notice on November 3rd, 1910, for which no stamps were provided and no indication that the postage must be prepaid in cash. The prize, a surcharge measure, was awarded to Mr. W. P. Cohen, the President congratulating him on his exhibit. At the close of the meeting the usual fortnightly auction of members' duplicates was held, very satisfactory prices being obtained.

E. BEUTHIN,
Box 4967. *Hon. Secretary J. U. P. S.*

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

Session 1914–15.

President: W. DORNING BECKTON.
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Comptroller: J. H. TAYLOR.
Committee:
J. K. KING, J. S. HIGGINS, junr., Capt. A. HEARSEY.

The meetings are held at the rooms of the Manchester Geographical Society, 16 St. Mary's Parsonage, on Friday evenings at 7.30.

SYLLABUS 1914–15.

1914.
Oct. 2. Paper: "The Papal States." The President.
9. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
16. Short Papers (five minutes' duration): "The Shanghai retouch" (a memento of the late Hon. Treasurer). The President. "Re-entries on the New Zealand 6d." B. Goodfellow. "Varieties on the early stamps of Canada." R. W. T. Jones. "An interesting French Stamp." W. G. Hamersley. "Proofs, Essays, and Colour Trials." J. S. Higgins, junr. "An interesting Argentine Issue," W. W. Munn.
23. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
30. Lantern Evening with the late Mr. Abbott's Slides (presented to the Society by Miss Abbott).
Nov. 6. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
13. Display: "The British North American Colonies." B. Goodfellow.
20. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
1914.
Nov. 27. Paper: "All about One Stamp." A. S. Allender (Liverpool Philatelic Society).
Dec. 4. Arrangement of Forgery Collection).
11. Display: "The Line-Engraved Stamps of Great Britain." J. S. Higgins, junr.
18. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
1915.
Jan. 8. Display: "Seychelles." J. E. Williams.
15 Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
22. Display: "The Pence Issues of Ceylon" (continued). Baron A. de Worms.
29. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
Feb. 5. Display: "Holland and Belgium," early issues. H. Wade (Leeds Philatelic Society).
12. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
19. Paper: "Notes on Plating the First Issue of Mexico." L. L. R. Hausburg (Royal Philatelic Society).
26. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
Mar. 5. Display: "Brazil." John C. North.
12. Arrangement of Forgery Collection.
19. Display: "The Early Issues of the Colombian Republic." T. W. Hall (Royal Philatelic Society).

Correspondence.

COMMUNICATIONS.—*All communications of Philatelic matters and Publications for Review should be addressed to the Editor of* THE LONDON PHILATELIST, Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

ADVERTISEMENTS *should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON (Advertising Department), 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.—THE LONDON PHILATELIST *will be sent, post-free in Great Britain or the countries of the Postal Union, to any subscriber, on receipt of* 6s. ($1.50). *Subscribers' remittances should be sent to* MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

THE KING EDWARD SIXPENCE.

The Editor, "The London Philatelist."

WITH reference to the letter of Mr. A. B. Creeke, junr., in the August number of your Journal, I can of course do nothing but accept a correction which emanates from such an authoritative source. At the same time, I am glad to notice that my comment to the effect that "the stamps were never meant to have been issued" is corroborated by Mr. Creeke's note that "attempts were made to prevent them getting out." I agree that my use of the word "experimental" was not very well chosen, but I am still rather at a loss for an adjective to describe a printing which was found to be unsatisfactory and intended by the authorities to be wholly withheld from the public.

I may mention that I have never seen a really authenticated used copy, but should be grateful if anyone could show me one.

Yours faithfully,

KENNETH M. BEAUMONT.

5 Sept., 1914.

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

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America and Europe.

IN this fearful European crisis the great importance of the United States of America, as the only one of the four greatest powers in the world not involved, is becoming increasingly apparent. "The NewWorld is called in to redress the balance of the Old." It may be within the power of that great country, backed by Italy, to say the deciding words that shall settle the ultimate positions of the other great powers. Hence this country cannot do better than to try and convince our kinsmen across the Atlantic of the justice of the cause for which we are fighting. The interests of the two great Anglo-Saxon communities are intimately interwoven in all phases of life, and in none more closely than in Philately. The influences of the United States upon the pursuit, both from a financial and philatelic aspect, have been more and more in evidence during the preceding decades. In this crisis, which so seriously affects us all, it is therefore agreeable to learn that American Philately is by no means inclined to take a despondent view of things. Our well-informed contemporary, *Mekeel's Weekly Stamp News*, in its issue of the 26th of September announces the aggregate results of a large number of communications that it has received from collectors and dealers in the States, from which we quote the following paragraph:

"It is noticed that those who question us about the war in its relation to Philately in America are not disposed to take a pessimistic stand, but rather it is almost invariably asked if the times are not propitious for investment in certain lines of stamps that may be said to be in the war zone. The inquiries proceed not from any uneasiness, but from an intention to take a speculative advantage of the situation, if possible. So there is no fear of the stability of Philately reflected in the minds of these people. Instead, a belief in the permanency and growth of the pursuit is confirmed by the wish to seize the speculative chance so dear to the hearts of our collectors, not so much for the sake of the dollar, you know, as for the satisfaction of the thing.

"If we are to confine ourselves to a consideration of conditions in this country, we need only say that the war has curtailed the importation of continentals and wholesale lots from French and German dealers; and while this restriction is real, it is not particularly serious, as there is much reserve

stock in this country, and it is almost certain that the normal quantity again will be supplied within a short time, or when the period of adjustment is over. Broadly, domestic conditions are not disturbed to any extent even approaching restiveness. We learn that there is no hasty or undue liquidation of stamps. As we have said, there is no great pressure on the market by the unloading of large holdings, or forced sales; and if there was no war the present conditions would not excite apprehension. The market is too seasoned for a slump now, and offerings will be in such demand that the equilibrium will be held. We cannot conceive of that emergency or exigency that will make prices fall materially, and our faith is such that Philately will sustain a level on a par with business generally—aye, we think that it will do this and a little more."

It will thus be seen that in America there is no present apparent depreciation in the better and best class of stamps, nor any evidence of any "slump" in any direction. This is as it should be, and we do not doubt that when the war is happily ended all classes of stamps, and notably those of the British Empire, will gradually assume the high estimation in which they have always been held.

Although our contemporary does not allude to it, there can be no doubt that the United States are more affected by the war than any other non-belligerent, and it may be that this has not been sufficiently taken into consideration in their summary of the situation. Reproduced in one of our leading journals of mid-October we have the following pertinent observations hereon, which may well merit—in juxtaposition with the foregoing opinion—the careful consideration of the investing philatelist. In its wider and international bearings this quotation seems to us to embody excellent sense, and we can but earnestly hope, when the good time comes, that the great good sense and kindly feelings of the great Atlantic Anglo-Saxon race may eventuate in the ultimate benefit alike of our own small sphere of Philately and of that great world that is now bent upon mutual extinction on the field of battle.

"The *New York Times* has a very interesting leading article to explain 'why we want peace.' Apart from the horror at the dreadful carnage, Americans are hurt by the war; the cost to them is far greater than to any other non-belligerent nation. The *Times* hopes that Prussian militarism will be destroyed, as it is a menace to Europe; it has no sympathy with the talk of 'crushing' Germany, since that, it holds, would prolong the war and cause more war. The *Times* adds:

"'Our foreign commerce is pretty much destroyed, our internal trade is depressed, our finances are deranged, our exchanges are closed, and hard times have come upon us in a year when renewed and great prosperity was at hand. We seriously object to having such sore burdens imposed upon us because Dynasties want to defend their crowns, because Ministers have planned seizures of territory, or because Emperors want to find a use for great armies, and with false splendour of military glory cheat the people whose substance they have taken to pay for siege guns and the keep of Grenadiers. We have in mind no new proposals of mediation, but we want to see the end of battles.'

"A very interesting and, as we fancy, symptomatic expression of opinion."

Ceylon One Penny, Four Pence and Ten Pence of Messrs. Perkins Bacon and Co.'s designs, each showing two impressions overlapping of the Die.

By E. D. BACON.

IN the July number of the *London Philatelist* I gave a description of the variety of the Six Pence, New Zealand, Type I, which shows two clear impressions of the die. Similar varieties exist in the Ceylon stamps named above, and as Messrs. Bridger and Kay have kindly lent me some large blocks of the proof impressions in black taken from the plates of these stamps, which contain the varieties in question, I take the opportunity of placing on record a description of them.

The most distinct of the three varieties is that of the Ten Pence value, which I will take first. It occurs on a stamp in the third horizontal row of the sheet, but I am unable to give the exact position it occupies in the row of twelve stamps, except to note that, from the composition of the block I have before me, it cannot be either the first or second stamp of the row. The first impression of the die was placed about 1 mm. too high on the plate. Whereupon a second transfer of the die was rolled in over the greater part of it. On the margin between the stamp and the one in the row above it the upper parts of the numerals "10" and the design between these figures are distinctly visible. There is a line crossing the letters "POSTAG" of "POSTAGE," and another one crossing the numerals "10" in the bottom corners of the stamp and the letters of the words of value "TEN PENCE." This last line is the bottom frame-line of the first impression of the die. Traces of the first die impression are also seen on the letters of the name "CEYLON," on several parts of the Queen's profile, between the letters "OS" and after the letter "E" of "POSTAGE" and on the letters "TN" of "TEN" and "PNC" of "PENCE." I have seen several specimens of this double transfer variety in the issued stamps, of the imperforate and also the several perforated issues.

The double impression of the die of the One Penny occurs on the eighth stamp in the third horizontal row of the sheet. In this case the first impression of the die was placed on the plate nearly 1 mm. too much to the right. This was corrected by rolling in a second impression over the greater part of the first. The right side frame-line of the first die impression can be traced about 1 mm. distant to the left from the right side of the stamp, and traces of the first impression can be seen over the letters of the words "CEYLON ONE PENNY" and also along the back of the Queen's neck.

A second transfer of the die of the Four Pence occurs on the second stamp

in the first horizontal row. In this instance the first impression of the die was placed on the plate nearly 1 mm. too high, and a second impression was then rolled in over the greater part of it. Traces of the first die impression can be seen on the letters "CEON" of "CEYLON," on all the letters of the word "POSTAGE," on the letters "FO" of "FOUR" and under the Queen's nose. There is also a horizontal line about 1 mm. above the top horizontal frame-line of the part of the octagon on the left side of the stamp.

Notes on the 1911 Engraved Issue of Greece.

Engraver: MR. THOMAS MACDONALD. *Printers:* MESSRS. G. ASPIOTIS FRÈRES, CORFU.

A PAPER READ BEFORE THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY ON FEBRUARY 5TH, 1914,

BY CAPT. A. S. BATES.

(*Continued from page* 213.)



IGS. 3 and 4 show these stages. Note the guide lines on No. 4 for the new word in the bottom tablet. When the engraving is in every respect finished and passed as correct, the other fresh values being similarly treated, the plate is hardened. Fig. 5 is a die proof from the plate in this state. A new soft steel roller is now rolled over the plate and positive impressions are made on it, from which roller when hardened the actual plate of stamps is made. Either this roller or the former one bears an impression from the original die which requires no alteration before being used to make the plate for the 3 dr. value.

Catalogue of Stamps, etc., in Connection with this Issue.

Proofs on thick paper pulled dry from copper plates ruled with lines to show the three different sizes of the plates as follows:—

A. For all the lepta values.
B. For all the drachmai values (excepting the 25 dr.).
C. For the 25 drachmai value.

Proofs from the same copper plates on actual paper for the issue after it had been damped in order to show how it stretched and the consequent difficulty of perforating with accuracy:—

D. As A above.
E. As B above.
F. As C above.

Specimens of actual paper used. Quarter sheets giving the sizes of the sheets to be printed:—

G. As A above.
H. As B above.
I. As C above.
J. Specimens of perforation.

Mounted on Cards or Sheets.

1. Four proofs in colour of the 50 lepta die numbered 27–30, and one of the retouched die, also of the dies for the other values of this design in various stages.

2. Final proof of whole sheet of 5 lepta, in vermilion.

3. Final proof of whole sheet of 30 lepta, in reseda-green. Nos. 15–20, 42–50, 59, 68–70, 78–9, 91, 93–6 show traces of guide lines below the tablet of value.

4. Five proofs in colour of the 25 lepta die numbered 8–12, and one of the retouched die, also of the dies for the other values of this design in various stages.

6. Final proof of whole sheet of 2 lepta, in Prussian blue.

7. Final proof of whole sheet of 2 lepta, in indigo.

7A. Whole sheet of 2 lepta stamps as issued.

8. Final proof of whole sheet of 20 lepta, in bright reseda-green.

9. Final proof of whole sheet of 25 lepta, in dark Prussian blue.

10. Final proof of whole sheet of 40 lepta, in light brown.

11. Seven proofs in colour of the 3 lepta die numbered 1–7, and of the dies for the other values of this design in various stages.

12. Final proof of whole sheet of 1 lepton value, in vermilion.

13. Final proof of whole sheet of 1 lepton, in blue-green.

13A. Whole sheet of 1 lepton, stamps as issued (lithographed).

14. Untouched proof of whole sheet of 3 lepta, in black. This plate was considered faulty by Mr. Macdonald, and was destroyed.

This proof is therefore unique.

15. Final proof of whole sheet of 3 lepta, in black (Plate II.).

16. Final proof of whole sheet of 3 lepta, in red-brown.

16A. Whole sheet of 3 lepta stamps as issued.

17. Final proof of whole sheet of 10 lepta, in black.

18. Final proof of whole sheet of 10 lepta, in emerald-green.

19. Seven proofs in colours of the 3 drachmai die numbered 13–19, and of the dies for the other values of this design in various stages.

20. Final proof of whole sheet of 1 dr., in bright green.

21. Final proof of whole sheet of 2 dr., in dark green.

22. Final proof of whole sheet of 3 dr., in vermilion.

23. Final proof of whole sheet of 5 dr., in purple.

24. Final proof of whole sheet of 10 dr., in purple.

25. Seven proofs in colour of the 25 dr. die numbered 20.

26. Two proofs in black of the whole sheet of this value, the second being on paper which was tried but not chosen.

27. Proof in black of whole sheet of this value on actual paper of the issue signed by the engraver (11/4/10) for identification.

28. Two proofs in black of whole sheets of this value.

29. Two proofs in black of whole sheets of this value with the name of the printers added in French and Greek.

Nos. 26/29 show the plate at various stages before completion.

30. Final proof of whole sheet of this value in dull green.

Alteration of Dies.

The proof of die "A" was not approved, as it was not considered bold enough. The engraver was asked to strengthen the shadows, more particularly on the back of the figure. Accordingly the die was altered, and a fresh proof was submitted on April 1st, and passed by cable on the 7th of the same month.

The proof of die "B" was also not approved, the rock in front of the left pillar not being considered satisfactory. It had been copied too faithfully from the original drawing, in which the rock, which had originally been behind the pillar, had been altered so as to come in front of it. The die was accordingly altered, and a fresh proof was submitted on April 1st, being passed by cable on the 7th of the same month.

The other dies were all approved, but the size of the "O" in the word "LEPTON" on the die subsequently made for that value had to be altered, being finally approved April 25th.

War Stamps.

By WILMOT CORFIELD.



THE Philatelist as a Philatelist has small liking both for Commemorative stamps and War stamps. To him of all others they are, at the best, annoyances and, at the worst, inflictions. More than one well-intentioned Society is now issuing labels in view to raising funds for patriotic purposes; which labels have, of course, no philatelic value.

It is not in the hope that the British Government will issue War stamps during the course of the troubles now disturbing Europe that I am now writing; but rather to draw attention to the unobtrusive, but yet effective manner in which France has, without causing offence to fastidious Philatelists, utilized her Postal Department as a means by which small sums may easily be collected for a charitable cause. The "Red Cross" movement will undoubtedly gain by reason of the circulation of France's War stamps, and this at no cost whatever to France; while albums and catalogues will entertain the new-comers as welcome arrivals rather than unmitigated nuisances.

The reason of this is that a normal stamp of France has been twice neatly and honestly converted into an extra-normal stamp for a special and proper purpose. It is the first stamp of any country, so far as my memory serves, to be so treated. We have here no gaudy thing of many colours appealing to the debased taste of the conventional Philistine; no big flamboyant arrangement of flag-wagging tendencies striking discord in the album's ranks where all should be daintily exempt from flagrancies that jar; but modest added attractions to a great nation's regular issues; stamps doubly blessed, inasmuch as both collector and non-collector will grow fond of them.

They are the first War stamps of 1914. May they be typical of all the War stamps to come. A new note has been struck and an example given to the world worthy of the world's consideration. I hope personally that no British War stamp may be issued; but should its creation be deemed desirable the adaptation of an existing Georgian stamp, or stamps, carried out upon the French principle will, it may be hoped, become practicable.

The "Sea Power" design of England best lends itself to careful and refined alteration, which would at the same time popularize the prettiest Britannia Philately has ever evolved; though any one of the current series might be readily and easily altered in a detail or two here and there.

Later on, as a permanent outcome of the war, all stamps of both the Empire and Republic might well bear a sign of the *entente cordiale* culminating in alliance. The Cross is the symbol of a Faith unshared by non-Christian subject-races of the two Allies, and the valour of the Orient has nobly responded to the clarion call of war. The Gurkha is a Hindu; the Sikh a member of a fighting brotherhood, initiated into the faith of the "Timeless One"; the Punjabi is a Mussulman; the Pathan, Rajput Maharatta, and Dogra are of other than Christian traditions. All of them, none the less, are the soul of Chivalry, steeled as to the sword-arm with the fearless strength of stainless knighthood. Some little symbol of Chivalry rather than Religion, if jointly borne for ever upon all French, English, and Indian stamps, thus linking them in undying bonds of fellowship, could not but serve a useful purpose.

The "Fleur-de-lis" was quartered on the Royal Arms of England by Edward III in 1340, not, as is often erroneously supposed, as a would-be conqueror of France, but as his by descent under the ordinary rules of Heraldry, and was so used down to 1801. His Majesty George V has the right to revert to the practice of his ancestor. The lilies, though no longer used by France, are, none the less, the joint heritage of both the two great lands of Chivalry. A symbol of the Entente is needed: what better could be devised than the "Fleur-de-lis"?

The memories of the feuds of ages would tend to lose their sting for all Frenchmen and Englishmen could the "Fleur-de-lis" but shine once more on both their shields. The sweet call of the fair lilies would sound to all the nations as a bidding to all that is ennobling, and Philately would thus become more than ever the handmaid of humanity in the silent assertion of the triumph of Chivalry over brute force.

> "Yoked in knowledge and remorse now we come to rest,
> Laughing at old villainies that Time has turned to jest;
> Pardoning old necessity, no pardon can efface—
> That undying sin we shared in Rouen market-place."

Rheims is shattered, but Rouen stands. The Entente has not only saved Rouen, but also the Abbey, the Taj, and all we have and are. The hordes of Alaric sacked Rome to the shrieking of the white-robed Vestals shrinking behind the great white pillars of the great white portico at the top of the great white temple-steps. Westminster's fate might have been that of Rome but for the Entente, for the Goth still lives to plunder and to slay.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

THE second Extraordinary General Meeting will be held at 4, Southampton Row on Thursday, the 19th day of November, 1914, at 5.30 o'clock p.m., when the resolution passed at the meeting held on the 29th October will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution.

At the Ordinary Meeting to be held subsequently at 5.45 p.m. a *Display of the Stamps of Griqualand* will be made by Mr. R. B. Yardley.

The arrangements made for supplying tea to Fellows and their friends during the past season—which have met with such general approval—will be continued. Tea will be served in the Visitors' Room before each meeting at 4.30 p.m.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY—IN STAMPS.

WE have received the following important communication from Messrs. Whitfield King upon this subject, applying evidently also to the case of the Belgian surcharged issue. The report following as to the sale of these stamps is taken from the *Evening News* of October 22 :— *

"IPSWICH,

"*October* 22nd, 1914.

"M. P. Castle, Esq., J.P., M.V.O.,

"Oak Hill House, Sevenoaks, Kent.

"DEAR SIR,

"Two new postage stamps were issued in Austria on the 4th inst. of the nominal values of 5 and 10 heller, but which are sold to the public at 7 and 12 heller respectively, the extra 2 heller in each case being given to a fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Austrian soldiers killed in the war. These stamps were offered to us by a correspondent in Switzerland, but being in doubt whether importing them would be legal or not, we wrote to the Home Secretary, pointing out that we could obtain the stamps in Switzerland without having to send money to the enemy country and inquiring whether the transaction would be legal. We now enclose copy of a reply which we have just received from the Home Office, which settles the matter beyond all possible doubt, that anybody in this country dealing in the stamps is liable to prosecution for trading with the enemy.

"Please give this publication in the next issue of your paper, and oblige,

"Yours faithfully,

"WHITFIELD KING & CO."

[COPY.]

"263,257/474.

"HOME OFFICE,

"WHITEHALL,

"20*th October*, 1914.

"GENTLEMEN,

"With reference to your letter of the 9th instant, regarding special postage stamps issued in Austria, I am directed by the Secretary of State to

* This important question invites further consideration at the hands of the philatelic community.

say that the purchase and importation of these stamps would be contrary to the Proclamation relating to Trading with the Enemy, and he would not be prepared to grant a licence authorising the transaction.

"I am,

"Gentlemen,

"Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) "H. B. BUTLER.

"Messrs. Whitfield King & Company,
"Ipswich."

"British stamp collectors are assisting Germany to raise money to carry on this war. Messrs. Ewens' Colonial Stamp Market, 30 Palace Square, Upper Norwood, are distributing throughout this country thousands of 'mint' German stamps, which have been surcharged with the word 'Belgien' and the value in Belgian money. None of these stamps have gone through the post, but by buying them stamp dealers and collectors are trading with the enemy. The *Evening News* communicated by telephone with Messrs. Ewens in regard to the issue of their list last week, and were told by them that the prices were as follows: 3 centimes, 2s.; 5 centimes, 2s. 6d.; and 10 centimes, 5s. They have been sold all over this country, and we are told that they are 'going like hot cakes.' We were informed that we must hurry up or we should not be able to get any. The sale of 'mint'—i.e. unused—stamps is a favourite way of raising revenue in the smaller States of South America. *The sale of these German 'mint' stamps is trading with the enemy, and is punishable by law.* Messrs. Ewens and any other stamp dealers who have sold these stamps should be called upon to recover them and to destroy them."

Since the foregoing was written this question has been discussed by the Royal Philatelic Society, and at the meeting held on October 29th the resolution following was unanimously passed:—

"That in the opinion of the members present it is very undesirable that any Fellows of this Society or any Collectors or Dealers should, during the War, purchase or in any way countenance the purchase of, or deal in any of the current stamps issued by the German and Austrian Empires or their Colonies, whether general issues or special War issues, and that this resolution should be communicated to the Press."

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE SO-CALLED LEVANT ISSUES.

As one effect of the ominous activity of Turkey, the abolition of the capitulations with the several European powers has been notified, with the result that, as we are informed in the Press, in Turkey, the Austrian, German, and Italian Post Offices were closed on October 1st. The postal agencies of France and Russia were likewise shut down, but their staffs were transferred to their respective Embassies, where they will continue to receive European mails up to October 28th, and extra European mails to November 26th.

The awful effects of war need no emphasis, but there are undoubtedly

some conditions of life that are purified in the passing of this dread scourge, and it may therefore result, in the above instance, in a benefit to Philately. Any collector who has studied the lists of the varieties of these "Levant" stamps—issued under the *ægis* of one or other of the European powers under extra territorial conditions within the Turkish dominions—must be credulous as to the necessity for the various and voluminous overprints that have been made. Many of the names overprinted obviously indicate but a very limited use for the stamps so treated, and we feel confident that but for stamp collecting a very large proportion would never have been created. In this matter the Ottoman Empire has (unintentionally), in our opinion, effected a good service to Philately; but at the present juncture it appears probable that the future of that country will afford other striking philatelic upheavals.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

ELSEWHERE in this journal will be found a list of some of the prices realized for lots in the sale of Messrs. Harmer, Rooke and Co., of October 17th, in support of the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund. We understand that there was a good attendance of buyers present, keen competition, and that some of the lots were put up three times. Mr. F. Hugh Vallancy, of the R.A.M.C., attended, we are told, in uniform, and the lots were shown by boy scouts. The sum realized, £201 5s. 9d., should be a welcome addition to the National Relief Fund.

GERMAN SPY CHARGE: STAMP-COLLECTING RUSE.

AT Bow Street Police Court recently, before Mr. Hopkins, Karl Gustav Ernst, forty-two, British subject, a hairdresser, of Caledonian Road, Islington, was charged on remand with having obtained and communicated and attempted to obtain and communicate to one Steinhauer, of Potsdam, certain information calculated to be useful to an enemy. The case was reported in *The Times*, to which journal we are indebted for this report, of September 29th and October 6th.

Mr. Frederick Booth, a clerk in the Secretary's Office at the General Post Office, said that he opened a number of letters passing through the post during 1912. He copied or made tracings of the contents and afterwards carefully resealed the envelopes which were then delivered in the ordinary way. Some of the letters came from Potsdam or Berlin and bore the name of "J. Walters, care of G. Ernst," and the prisoner's address in Caledonian Road. Others had been posted in London and were addressed to "Mrs. Tony Reimers" (an *alias* of Steinhauer's) at Potsdam. In one letter to the prisoner from Potsdam, dated February, 1913, there was a registered envelope, containing three £5 notes, addressed to Mr. Gould, Queen Charlotte Hotel, Eastgate, Rochester. It was stated that Frederick Adolphus Gould (or Schroeder) was sentenced at the Central Criminal Court on April 3rd last to six years' penal servitude for espoinage.

Mr. Alfred Brodie, another clerk in the Secretary's Office at the General Post Office, gave evidence as to opening letters. Among them was one from

Berlin, dated July 2nd, 1913, addressed to the prisoner and containing an envelope bearing the name of Mrs. Dorothea Parrott, in which there was a £5 note. Another letter asked that a list of certain post offices should be sent to Potsdam. On November 11th, 1913, the prisoner posted a letter addressed to Miss M. Reimers, care of Mr. Steinhauer, Potsdam, as follows:

"DEAR MR. STEINHAUER,—Many thanks for 100 marks which were handed to me to-day. If you think it right you can in future send my advance direct to me, without having recourse to a third person in the following way. I am a zealous stamp collector; many of my customers and also my assistants know this. On the occasion of the next remittance copy the following letter: 'Dear Mr. Ernst,—Your last parcel of stamps arrived just in time to be included in last month's sale. Messrs. Kurt Meier and also Koehler, the Berlin philatelic stamp auctioneers, are realising good prices at sales. I have enclosed 100 marks on account, and will forward balance later. The receipt for the enclosed by return will oblige.'

"I have sent you last Sunday's paper. From what I can see of the case Hentschel will go over to the British Secret Service just as the doctor from Glasgow has done. It has also occurred to me that Hentschel's wife's maiden name was Miss Riley, and that one of Scotland Yard's Special Service inspectors, who had the case in hand, is also called Riley. In conclusion, many greetings. Please only make use of the letter when you send an advance."

Evidence was then given as to the conviction of the several spies referred to in the correspondence as follows: Heinrich Grosse, at Winchester, February 9th, 1912; William Klare, Winchester, June 25th, 1914; Arngaard Karl Graves, Edinburgh, July, 1912; and George Charles Parrott, a warrant officer in the British Navy, Central Criminal Court, January 16th, 1913.

Reviews.

BY WILMOT CORFIELD.

MR. A. B. CREEKE'S "STAMP COLLECTING."*

THE surviving author of *A History of the Adhesive Stamps of Great Britain* has well sustained his reputation as a philatelic writer of distinction though in a more modest venture. There are many "guides" both for beginners and advanced collectors in the philatelist's library, but, within its scope, this, the latest, may safely be regarded as worthy of the widest acceptance. It is easy to compile a miscellaneous slip-shod assortment of odds and ends of philatelic lore and call it a "guide." In the 320 pages making up No. 9 of the Nelson "Hobby Books," Mr. Creeke, having in the first place mentally realized the possibilities within the limits imposed by

* *Stamp Collecting* (a Guide for Beginners), by A. B. Creeke, Jun. London, Thomas Nelson & Sons. One Shilling.

the publishers of the work entrusted to him, has stood to his text and turned out a thoroughly sound and serviceable piece of literary craftsmanship. No padding, no looseness of style, no vainglorious bepuffing of Philately as a royal vehicle to carry the "beginner" on to fortune, the work all along is of the true ring demanded by the lover of the pleasant pursuit of which it treats with the exact but artistic precision characteristic of the conscientious expert. Each of the twenty chapters is expressive of a life-long acquaintance of its writer with his subject and of the unstinted giving of matured knowledge for the benefit of less experienced collectors. Useful illustrations abound, and an attractive, while sufficiently strong, binding adds to the charm of a volume of which to make a friend. The Albums depicted on the coloured cover, all with clasps, and one with coloured illustrations, seem quite good of their kind. Ask for them and see that you get them.

A section devoted to a "Chronology of First Issues" has a useful, but unusual, feature in the italicizing of countries now philatelically defunct. Another, on the "Technicalities" of the pursuit, though all too brief, cannot but prove of value to many and many a seeker after enlightenment. Opportune hope is uttered for the continuance of the Tapling Collection, and reliable particulars given of Societies and Exchange Clubs, though apparently "The Congress" of annual occurrence is not considered deserving even of mention. Stories of Seebeck and the S.S.S.S., with memories of the "Rock Ahead," are wafted out of the past as vivid reminders of the flight of time. The "Stock Exchange" shilling forgery of the early 'seventies glares anew with refreshing vigour larger than life; the "abnormal seal" and the "awkward elephant" loom up as philatelic personalities of awe-inspiring reverence; and yet again we hear in fancy the stalwart tars of Plymouth swish-swish-swishing that prehistoric Gibbons emporium with fast-emptying sacks of woodblocks, and go on wondering what happened to the 500,000 printed copies of Connell's head. *Stamp Collecting* is the human book of a human pastime; obviously a labour of love, it well reflects the mind of its accomplished author. Our pursuit of recent days, perhaps somewhat prone to the taking of a wrong turning, is all the richer for this appealing reminder by Mr. Creeke of its own inherent but manifold virtues. As a corrective of unsteadying tendencies "Nelson's No. 9" should be welcomed everywhere, though its advice "always stop at a window in which stamps are displayed" seems unkind to the man behind the counter.

WITH the Report of the Fifth Philatelic Congress held at Edinburgh in 1913 these two publications* make up a complete official History of the proceedings of six Congresses, for which the collecting world is indebted to

* *A History of the Philatelic Congress of Great Britain and a Précis of the Proceedings at the First Four Congresses held at Manchester, London, Birmingham, and Margate in* 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912. Compiled by F. A. Bellamy and J. J. Darlow for the Philatelic Permanent Congress Committee. Edinburgh. Neill and Co., Ltd. One Shilling.

Report of the Sixth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain held at London, 20th–22nd May, 1914. Edited on behalf of the Permanent Philatelic Congress Committee by the Recorders, F. A. Bellamy and J. J. Darlow. Winsford. W. H. Williams. Two Shillings and Sixpence.

the very able and disinterested Recorders Messrs. Bellamy and Darlow. It is late in the day now to do more than draw general attention to business-like productions, models upon which to frame all future reports of the congresses of years to come. The titles are self-explanatory of the contents, and the printers are to be congratulated upon the care bestowed upon their work. The fact that the Congress rightly takes itself seriously is more than ever made evident by a perusal of these dignified "Hansards" of the far-flung pursuit of Philately. Birmingham and Margate evolved between them a standard "Glossary of Philatelic Terms," but it seems to have been left for London (1914) to very nearly succeed in achieving a partial success in an attempt to dig out the inner meaning of the word "verbatim."

THIS is Part II* ("Entires") of the same publisher's full catalogue of the world's postal issues. The Congress Glossary defines "entire" as "a word used erroneously to mean an envelope, wrapper, post-card, etc." Bright's 1914 "Entires" is even more welcome than its predecessors, having been extended by about a hundred pages, and with much of its matter rewritten. Well bound in a stiff ivy-green cover, it makes a good-looking little addition to the library shelf. Its claim to be the only catalogue of its kind in the English language may readily pass unchallenged.

Most collectors remember the old days of the "cut square" reposing side by side with the adhesive in most albums, though often it didn't really repose, but wobbled about uncomfortably in the margin, a veritable blot on the landscape. As a pair they were but unevenly yoked, like the donkey and the dog in the gun-carriage in the picture of a Belgian battle. Divorce had to come, though it did mean a bit of a wrench to part with the "cut square" as an institution of collecting. It had to go, and it went; but its day will come back. Already there are signs that the demand of the all-conquering specialist will bring into favour again the "entire" which is erroneously an "entire." This is all for the best, and then, when it has been brought about, Messrs. Bright and Son, "faithful among the faithless," will justly reap the ample reward of those who know how to look ahead.

The Great Britain section especially is admirably dealt with and illustrated, and the following summary extract of the several Georgian classes may possibly lead some British specialists to turn a wise attention to them. Some of the envelopes have "die" numbers. If only these were visible they would be interesting. I had one once that really could be seen, but it evaporated, and the tender grace of a die that is dead will never come back to me.

Embossed Envelopes.

		Unused.	Used.
1913.	½d., green (two sizes) ...	1d. ...	1d.
	1d., carmine	2d. ...	1d.

* *The A B C Descriptive Priced Catalogue of the Envelopes, Post Cards, etc., of the World.* Tenth Edition. 1914. London: Bright and Son. Two Shillings.

Envelopes Stamped to Order.

		Unused.	Used.
1913.	½d., green	2d. ...	1d.
	1d., carmine	3d. ...	1d.

Registration Envelopes.

1911. 3d., red-brown (W under bust). Prices, various.
1912. 3d. „ (without W under bust). Prices, various.

Wrappers.

1912.	½d., green on buff ...	1d. ...	½d.
	1d., carmine	2d. ...	1d.

Stamped to Order.

1913.	½d., green	1d. ...	½d.

Post Cards.

1913.	½d., green (two sizes) ...	3d. ...	3d.

Letter Cards.

1911–13.	1d., carmine on cream (2-lined instructions)	6d. ...	2d.
	1d., carmine on cream (3-lined instructions) ...	2d. ...	1d.

"Patents" Form.

1913.	½d., yellow-green + 7½d., brown	1s. 3d.	...	...

From this it will be seen that to attempt to specialize in British Georgian Entires is as yet by no means to adventure dangerously.

Of no section do I find myself in a position to write with a confidence born of knowledge, though the Indian, of which my ignorance is perhaps least pronounced, seems to have been dealt with very thoroughly. I used to wonder for years if any two of the locally-made service-cards ever turned up exactly alike, and I am still wondering.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. *those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.*

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: Mr. A. Churchill Emerson, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

Australian Commonwealth.—Mr. R. Roberts writes: "The first 1d. surface-printed Australian Commonwealth stamp which followed the engraved perforated 11 stamp was perforated by a provisionally constructed line machine gauging exactly perf. 14. It is clean-cut, but has a little peculiarity in that every stamp in the first vertical row of stamps in the sheet before me lacks one hole; this is in the middle under 'NN' of 'PENNY' in the horizontal row of perforations. This defect can also be found in some of the twelfth vertical rows on the right-hand side, third perforation from the bottom of each stamp. The variety is quite constant."

India.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us a set of ten stamps—3 pies to 1 rupee—overprinted "I.E.F." in black (Indian Expeditionary Force) for use of the troops now on the continent of Europe.

Mr. Wilmot Corfield had previously told us of the issue of these stamps.

Patiala.—Mr. W. T. Wilson sends us the 4 as., 8 as., 12 as., and 1 rupee Georgian stamps for ordinary use, and the 2 as., 4 as., 8 as., and 1 rupee of the "Service" set.

This friend writes: "In reference to the current *London Philatelist*, page 222, the Patiala stamp you chronicle is the one I sent you and which you listed along with the ¼ a. and ½ a. in the *London Philatelist* for December, 1913, page 296. I have never heard of or seen Patiala Officials with 'Service' at top and name at foot. So far as I am aware, the only values of Georgian Indian Convention States which have appeared thus are Chamba Service 2 as. and 4 as., and Nabha Service 4 as. and 1 rupee."

Adhesives.

4 as., olive-green.
8 as., dull mauve.
12 as., dull claret.
1 rupee, green and brown.

Officials.

2 as., mauve.
4 as., olive-green.
8 as., dull mauve.
1 rupee, green and brown.

Penrhyn Island.—The *Australian Philatelist* states that the current New Zealand 6d. stamp has been overprinted in similar manner to the previous issue for use here.

Adhesive.

6d., carmine, King's Head, blue overprint.

EUROPE.

Belgium.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us five Red Cross stamps, and writes: "These were issued on the 3rd inst. and sold by the Post Office at *double face value.* They are available for internal postage, and, as my correspondent pathetically adds, at present in only one-third of the country."

Three values—5 c., 10 c., and 20 c.—are of allegorical type—three soldiers, one holding the flag, two apparently wounded; large upright rectangle in shape; figures of value each side at top and crosses (red on the 5 c. and 20 c.) on shields each side at foot. The 10 c. is in single colour throughout.

Inscriptions, "Belgique" at top and "Belgie" at foot. No wmk.; perf. 14.

Two values—10 c. and 20 c., ordinary shape and size—show a portrait of the King; inscriptions as above; cross (red on the 20 c.) on shield at left and value, also on shield, at right bottom corners. The 10 c. is in single colour throughout. No wmk.; perf. 14.

Red Cross stamps.

5 c., green and red; allegorical type.
10 c., dull red ,, ,,
20 c., violet and red ,, ,,
10 c., brick-red; portrait of the King.
20 c., violet and red ,, ,,

Specimens also received from Messrs. Bright and Son.

FRANCE.—From Mr. W. T. Wilson we have received the definitive 10 × 5 c. Red Cross stamp.

It is of the same design as the ordinary 10 c. stamp, but the figure of value, 10 c., which was before at the bottom, has been placed in a line with the head and shoulders of the Sower. In the lower left-hand corner in a white rectangular tablet is placed a cross, and below 5 c. On the right-hand side in a vertical line are the words "Croix-Rouge Postes." Colour, brick-red. Perf. 14 × 13½.

Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. also sent a specimen of this stamp.

LUXEMBURG.—The *Australian Philatelist* reports the issue of additional values 30 c., 37½ c., and 50 c., with the portrait of the reigning Duchess.

MONACO.—The *S.C.F.* informs us that the 10 c. stamp has been surcharged "+5 c." as was the provisional "Red Cross" stamp of France.

Adhesive.

10 c. + 5 c., rose.

AMERICA.

HONDURAS.—The following information is taken from *Mekeel's Weekly*:—

"The 1 c., violet, of 1911 was surcharged a short time ago with the value of 20 c. in black and 'Oficial' in red for official use (see page 240, vol. xxii. of the *London Philatelist*). This provisional was regarded as very scarce, probably because there is not much use for it; but it seems that the supply has exceeded the demand, and now we get this stamp with a third surcharge vertically across the former two. This reads 'Oficial—10 cts' in black in two lines, thus making this curiosity a provisional Official stamp of 10 centavos value."

VENEZUELA.—Another value, 10 c., has been added by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* to the new set of which we chronicled the 5 c. and 25 c. values on page 200.

We are told that there is also a set of the same design, but inscribed "Instruccion," values running from 5 c. to 20 b.

Adhesive.

10 c., red; portrait of Bolivar.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CAMEROONS.—Another value, the 20 pf., on watermarked paper, is reported in *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*, on continental authority.

Adhesive.

20 pf., ultramarine; watermarked paper.

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

Birmingham Philatelic Society.

OCTOBER 1.—ANNUAL GENERAL BUSINESS MEETING.

THE Report and Balance-sheet, showing a balance in hand of £77 8s. 9d., were approved. The Report showed that during the year no less than 2167 varieties had been added to the permanent collection, bringing the total up to 31,136, exclusive of five complete sheets of reconstructed British.

The following were thanked for these gifts, and their names were ordered to be written in front of the albums in the order of value given:—Messrs. H. L. Hayman,

B. B. Tilley, C. A. Stephenson, W. M. Thompson, G. Johnson, J. Gallatly, W. Pimm, W. Scott, Miss M. Silk, Messrs. R. Hollick, F. C. Henderson, Mrs. N. Lake, Dr. A. I. Esslemont, Messrs. H. Barnwell, J. Swabey, F. Withy, J. R. Spibey, E. Morcom, H. L. Bryce, Dr. D. Buchan, Messrs. J. A. Margoschis, W. H. Goodwin, E. C. Wigglesworth, P. W. Allday.

The Collection is mounted in Gibbons' Imperials, 1900 Edition, with subsequent issues on blank leaves. There have been so many alterations in the catalogues during the past fourteen years that it was decided twelve months ago to remount the Collection in Sectional Albums as opportunity offered. British Isles, Ceylon, African Colonies, and four of the West Indies have been remounted. The Hon. Secretary recommended that the rest of the West Indies and Australia should be taken in hand at once. As soon as this was mentioned, Messrs. Tilley, Esslement, and Stephenson offered to provide the covers and pages, the Hon. Secretary having offered to remount them and provide some of the stamps if members would provide the albums and other stamps. Mr. Tilley afterwards defrayed the cost of all the remaining pages and covers required for British Colonies, leaving subsequent donations to be devoted to pages for Foreign or for stamps as donors desire.

During the year £16,497 3s. 9d. had been circulated in the Exchange packets, and £1671 14s. 3d. sold. No packet had been late in being sent out owing to the war, indeed they had circulated exactly as usual. Sales are satisfactory, and if home, colonial, or foreign collectors have stamps for disposal we shall be glad of selections. The Annual report will be sent on application.

The officers and committee were all re-elected.

Votes of thanks were accorded all publishers and auctioneers who had sent periodicals and priced catalogues during the year.

President: R. Hollick.

Vice-Presidents: W. Pimm, B. B. Tilley.

Committee:

H. Barnwell, J. A. Margoschis,
F. T. Collier, C. A. Stephenson,
H. Grindall, W. F. Wadams.

Hon. Auditors: A. P. Walker, E. C. Wigglesworth.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer:
Councillor G. Johnson, B.A.,
Official Address—308 Birchfield Road, Birmingham.

PROGRAMME, 1914-15.

Each Meeting commences at 7.30 p.m.
Room open at 7 p.m. for Bourse.

Oct. 1. Annual Meeting.
22. Paper: "Barbados." Mr. C. A. Stephenson.
Nov. 12. Discussion: "Formation of our Junior Section." Display: "Stamps on Originals." Mr. A. P. Walker.
Nov. 26. Display: "New South Wales." Mr. W. Pimm.
Dec. 10. Display: "Stamps Artistic." Mr. M. J. Schulte.
Jan. 7. Display: "King George Colonials." Mr. P. W. Allday.
21. Display: "West Indies." Mr. B. B. Tilley.
Feb. 11. Display: "St. Christopher to Swazieland." Mr. W. H. Goodwin.
27. Sat. Display: "Stamps issued for the British, German, Italian, Russian, French, Austrian, and Roumanian Post Offices in the Levant." Mr. H. L. Hayman.
Address: "Post Offices in the Levant." Mr. Percy Ashley.
Mar. 25. Open Meeting for Philatelic Beginners, arranged by Dr. Esslemont and Mr. H. Barnwell.

Meetings will be held at the Imperial Hotel, Temple Street, Birmingham.

Herts Philatelic Society.

At a meeting of the Committee held on September 24th it was unanimously resolved: "That for the present no meetings shall be held until further notice, the hope being entertained that their resumption will be possible early in the new year. That the publication of the *Monthly Report* and circulation of the Exchange Packets be suspended." The Committee would esteem it a great favour if the editors of those journals which exchange regularly with the *Monthly Report* would continue sending their copies for the benefit of the Society's Library.

H. A. Slade, *Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.*
"Killaha," St. Albans,
September 29th, 1914.

Leeds Philatelic Society.

Founded May, 1890.

Hon. President: Baron de Worms, F.R.P.S.L.
President: Samuel Denison, F.S.A.

The opening meeting of session 1914–15 will be held on Tuesday, October 20th, 1914, in the Society's Meeting Room at the Young Men's Christian Association, Albion Place, Leeds. 6.0 p.m., room open for conversation, Exchange, etc. 7.30 p.m., Chair taken, Exhibits, Novelties, etc. 8.0 p.m., Display of the United States (a specialized collection), by Mr. Frank Atkin, of Sheffield. It is hoped that there will be a full attendance of members, and friends are invited.

On November 24th there will be a Display of the West Indies by Mrs. Edith Field, of London. Next March the Hon. President (Baron de Worms, F.R.P.S.L.) will show the Pence Issues of Ceylon.

W. Denison Roebuck, *Hon. Sec,*
259 Hyde Park Road, Leeds.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

President: W. DORNING BECKTON.

Session 1914–15.

(The twenty-fourth session of the Society.)

96 MOSLEY STREET,
MANCHESTER,
September 18th, 1914.

DEAR SIR,—I have pleasure in handing you the syllabus for the twenty-fourth session, which will commence on Friday, October 2nd,* with a paper by the President on the "Stamps of the Papal States," in the Geographical Society's Rooms, St. Mary's Parsonage, at 7.30 p.m.

Your attention is specially directed to the visits from Members of the Royal, Leeds, and Liverpool Societies, and as these gentlemen are providing papers of more than ordinary interest, I trust you will encourage them by your attendance.

The arrangement of the Forgery Collection will be continued at the alternate meetings, and your co-operation by your presence and the sending in any specimens of forgeries you may meet with will be greatly esteemed.

The first exchange packet will be sent out on October 1st. Sheets should be in the hands of the Comptroller, Mr. John H. Taylor, 182 Ayres Road, Old Trafford, by September 20th, and from whom the uniform covers may be obtained.

Yours ever sincerely,
J. SHELFOX GEE,
Hon. Secretary.

Subscriptions due October 1st, payable to the Hon. Treasurer, Mr. B. Goodfellow, Hatherlow, Oxford Road, Birkdale.

THE Twenty-fourth Session commenced on Friday, October 2nd, with a paper on "The Stamps of the Papal States," by the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton.

In addition to his own collection, which was shown in four volumes containing considerably over four thousand stamps, he was able to show by the kindness of Mr. C. J. Phillips the reference collection of the Reprints and Forgeries of these stamps belonging to Messrs. Stanley Gibbons and Co., and as the existence of such numbers of these Reprints is the principal reason why these stamps have never been very popular, they were a source of the greatest interest to the members present.

Mr. Beckton dealt fully with the form and setting up of the clichés and the various papers used for the manufacture of the stamps, and amongst the varieties noted pointed out that there must have been at least two settings of the first issue of the ½ bajocco—one which had at least one cliché inverted, creating the generally recognized *tête-bêche* variety, and the other with the error rectified. Unfortunately, however, the the exact position in the sheet of this *tête-bêche* cannot be located, as there is no complete sheet known of this value in the blue-grey shade of the first printing.

All minor varieties were carefully annotated in Mr. Beckton's collection, a very fine show of the bisected stamps used on the entires, the cancellations and forgeries fully gone into by him, and much useful information given to enable those who had hitherto fought shy of these certainly not picturesque, but upon a closer acquaintance, most interesting stamps to distinguish, by means principally of the double lines dividing the stamps (whether horizontal or vertical) and the lines dividing the panes on the sheets, the various reprints of Messrs. Usigli, Moens, Gelli and Tani, and Cohn.

Messrs. A. Burgess and John Albert Taylor were elected Members and the Rev. A. E. Smith a Corresponding Member.

J. SHELFOX GEE,
"*Hon. Secretary.*

* Published in *London Philatelist* of last month.—ED.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. HARMER, ROOKE, AND CO.

Sale of July 10th, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Barbados, 5s., dull rose*	1	18	0
British Central Africa, 1891–5, £1, deep blue, mint	1	16	0
Cape Triangular, 1d., on blued, block of 4, on piece	5	5	0
Ceylon, 1872–80, 2 c., brown, perf. 14 × 12½, mint	2	2	0
* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1854, 2d., Small Crown, perf. 14,* part gum	2	10	0
Hawaii, 1893, 25 c., slate-purple, block of 4, containing S.G. No. 74, mint	1	14	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 2d., violet-blue on laid, S.G. 37,* repaired	2	10	0
Ditto, 3d., pair, one heavily postmarked, used with pair 2d. laureated, on entire	2	9	9

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., on laid, close at right	2	4	0
Spain, 1865, perf. 14, 12 c., rose and blue, centre inverted	3	0	0
Switzerland, Winterthur, 2½ r., slight tear	1	14	0
Transvaal, 1877, fine roulette, 6d., deep blue, S.G. 125	1	9	0
Victoria, £2, blue, perf. 11, Crown and A wmk.	1	12	0

Sale of September 23rd, 1914.

Antigua, 1863, 1d., vermilion, imperf.	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., green, imperf.	1	19	0
Bahamas, 1902, £1, mint	1	7	0
Canada, 1852, 6d., purple, thick paper, hor. strip of 6	17	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, pair, minute defect	5	0	0
Ditto, ditto, single copy	4	10	0
Cape Triangular, 1d., red, block of 4	3	0	0
Ditto, 1s., green, pair	1	16	0
Ceylon, 1857-8, 4d., dull rose	10	10	0
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green, imperf.*	4	7	0
Gibraltar, 1st issue, 1s., mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1904-7, £1, mint	3	7	6
Great Britain, octagonal, 10d., brown,* thinned	2	0	0
Ditto, 1855, 4d. on blue, medium Garter,* stained and creased	2	2	0
Ditto, £1, Crowns	1	15	0
India, Service, 1866, 4 as., S.G. 517	5	0	0
Mauritius, 1d., late state, S.G. 23	3	7	6
Morocco Agencies, 12 p. on 10s., blue, block of 4, mint	2	2	0
Queensland, 1860-1, large Star, 1d., rose-red	1	12	0
St. Vincent, 4d. on 1s., vermilion, minute defect	4	12	0
Southern Nigeria, single CA, £1, green and violet*	2	14	0
Tasmania, 20s., green and yellow	3	0	0
Trinidad, 1859, 6d., deep green	1	8	0
Zululand, £5, red and black	7	10	0

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NATIONAL RELIEF FUND.

Sale of October 17th, 1914.

Barbados, 1861-70, 6d., bright orange-vermilion, pair, mint	2	0	0
Germany and States, collection of 550 in old album	10	0	0
Griqualand, various types, thirty-two stamps	4	0	0
Labuan, 2 c., blue-green, wmk. CA sideways*	0	15	0
New Zealand, 81 stamps, 22 first type	2	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Newfoundland, 6d., scarlet-vermilion, close one side	2	4	0
Ditto, 1s., scarlet-vermilion, close margins	3	7	6
Nova Scotia, 3d., pair and a half used as 7½d. on piece	2	2	0
Portugal and Colonies, 286 stamps	2	17	6
Rhodesia, 1896, Threepence on 5s., block of 4, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, a pair, mint	1	15	0
Zurich, 6 r., vertical lines	1	0	0
Tobago, 1879, 5s., slate	1	1	0
United States, 1869, 90 c.	1	9	0
Ditto, Periodicals, 1879, $36*	1	5	0
Victoria, 186 stamps, 12 of the first type	2	10	0
Collection in Imperial, 2283	4	15	0
Set of 131 small cabinets, each with 12 drawers containing several hundred assorted stamps	10	10	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of September 24th and 25th, 1914.

Great Britain, £5, orange	2	13	0
Ditto, Admiralty, type 1, set of 6,* with gum	2	2	0
Gibraltar, 1904-7, multiple wmk., £1, purple and black on red, mint	2	14	0
Ceylon, 1857-8, 4d., dull rose, cut into at left	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., brown, slight crease	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	2	12	0
Ditto, ditto, 10d., orange-vermilion,* part gum	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	2	8	0
Ditto, ditto, 2s., blue	4	8	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 8d., brown,* slightly clipped	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 8d., yellow-brown	2	18	0
Ditto, 1872, 2 r. 50 c., mint.	5	0	0
Ditto, 1885, 10 c. on 36 c., blue, mint	2	4	0
India, 1866, 6 a, purple, S.G. 58,* tiny nick	2	8	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., vermilion, slightly thinned	3	15	0
Ditto, 4d., deep blue	3	7	6
Cape Triangular, 1863-4, 1s., emerald-green, mint £2 4s. &	2	2	0
Lagos, 1904, single wmk., 2s. 6d., green and carmine, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10s., green and brown, mint	6	6	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, diagonal lines only, 2d., blue	10	0	0
Natal, 1908, multiple wmk., £1 10s., brown-orange and deep purple, mint	16	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Natal, 1908–9, £1, purple and black on red, mint	3	3	0
Southern Nigeria, 1902–4, single wmk., £1, green and violet, mint	2	14	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion	2	4	0
Cayman Islands, 1908, 2½d. on 4d., brown and blue, mint	3	10	0
Montserrat, CA, 4d., blue*	2	0	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey*	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, hor. pair, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1883, 6d., green,* with gum	2	14	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., dull carmine, Plate II, hill unshaded, butterfly postmark	6	15	0
Ditto, 2d., greyish-blue, Plate I, £2 &	2	17	6
New Zealand, 1857, pin-perf., 2d., blue	3	15	0
Ditto, 1872, Lozenges, 2d., vermilion	3	5	0
Victoria, 1901–2, £2, deep blue, mint	2	10	0

* * *

MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of October 1st and 2nd, 1914.

Bahamas, 1861, perf. 13, 4d., rose*	2	17	6
Barbados, 1d. on right half of 5s.	5	5	0
Bavaria, 1 k., black, on entire	3	6	0
Brazil, 1844, 180 r., on yellowish-red postmark	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 300 r., on greyish	3	0	0
British Guiana, 1853, 1 c., vermilion . £2 12s. 6d. &	2	17	6
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green £6 15s. &	8	0	0
Ditto, 4 pesos, red	15	0	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., deep blue, on piece, cut at top	3	5	0
Ditto, 4d., pale blue, heavy postmark	2	0	0
Ceylon, imperf., 8d., brown	10	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown £2 10s. &	2	12	6
Ditto, 2s., blue	7	10	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs., 9d., brown, block of 6, mint	4	10	0
Bolivar, 1863–6, 10 c., green, on entire	2	15	0
Gibraltar, 1904–7, multiple, chalky, £1, black on red, mint	3	0	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1d., black, block of 8, red postmark, one stamp torn	5	15	0
Ditto, £5, orange on white, mint	5	5	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," King, 5s., carmine	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, £1, green, "Specimen," mint	17	10	0
Hawaii, July, 1864, white wove, 2 c.*	2	4	0
Hong Kong, 1891, 20 c., green, Gibbons' No. 68, block of 4, one stamp has no surcharge on right	2	15	0
India, Service, 8 as., purple and green	4	15	0
Lagos, CC, 12½, 1s., orange, value 16½ mm.*	2	4	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion, early state	10	0	0
Ditto, October, 1859, 2d., blue	15	10	0
Mexico, 1864, 3 c., brown, mint	3	5	0
Naples, December, 1860, ½ t., deep blue, hor. pairs £14 10s. &	16	0	0
Nevis, litho, 6d., grey, mint	3	3	0
Ditto, 1883–90, 6d., green, mint	2	8	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet-vermilion*	4	10	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., lake on greyish, Plate II, hor. pair	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate II, Pick and Shovel omitted	4	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., dull blue, Plate V, severed pair, on part original	6	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, hor. pair	2	8	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., purple	9	10	0
Saxony, 3 perf., red	10	0	0
Ditto, another copy, thinned	5	5	0
Switzerland, Zurich, March, 1850, 2½ r., 2 copies on entire	6	5	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., blue, early	4	15	0
Turks Islands, 1s., lilac, perfs. clipped on left*	4	7	6
United States, 1880, special printing, 24 c., deep violet*	2	17	6
Uruguay, 1856, 1 r., red*	2	15	0
Western Australia, 6d., golden bronze, 2 copies each	3	10	0
Ditto, 2d., brown on red, full roulettes	4	5	0
Ditto, 6d., bronze, full roulettes	3	12	6
Wurtemberg, 70 k., purple, mint	3	8	0
Ditto, 70 k., reddish-purple*	2	12	6

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIII. NOVEMBER, 1914. No. 275.

The Probable Changes in Philately Arising From the War.

THE dread catastrophe that has overshadowed Europe and has plunged half of the globe in the most tremendous struggle in history has not yet sufficiently developed to allow of any definite attempt to forecast the future boundaries of the belligerents with the consequent effects upon future Philately. At the present moment the boundless and reckless world-wide ambitions of the German nation have been absolutely checked, and there is a universal conviction—outside Teutonic circles—that the aims and position of the German nation will ultimately be limited to the share of the world's dominion that is their just due.

The loss of the German Colonies is already assured, nor will the cessation of the numerous overprinted issues of these small and unimportant countries be much regretted outside the coterie in Berlin who profited by them. The fall of Tsing-tao marks further this retrograde movement, and in this case it may be assumed that it is a permanent change of ownership as it is difficult to see how any result of the war can affect the consequences of the action of the Japanese in removing a standing menace to their own nation and the tranquillity of the Far East. In all the cases of these *quondam* German Colonies the question for the compilers of future catalogues will be raised as to the section of the philatelic globe in which these stamps—prior to their change of ownership—shall in future be classed. In the case of the Transvaal, the position is of course similar and remains anomalous—as, may be, that of Egypt—hence it is to be hoped that the

whole question will be carefully considered by the editors of catalogues at the fitting epoch.

The entry of Turkey into the arena of warfare is one that may also considerably affect the philatelic future. The intelligible ambition of Russia for a fitting outlet into the Mediterranean has been common knowledge for generations and it would seem that the long-retarded fruition of their hopes is now in a fair way to be accomplished. Whatever may happen in other spheres it must be a practical certainty that the Allied Powers will remove Turkey from the list of European Powers—even if the entire Ottoman Empire is not broken up.

The philatelic effect of this—if the Turkish stamps become obsolete—would probably be to largely increase the study and collection of a group of vast interest and variety.

Mr. Tapling in his time devoted much study to the Turkish stamps, and of later years Messrs. R. B. Yardley, Rudolf Friedl, A. Passer and other well-known philatelists have vastly advanced the general sum of knowledge hereon. The recent catalogues exemplify this in a marked manner, but there is still much to be done. The issues from 1865 to 1876 with the varying Turkish overprints are full of interest and variety, but do not impress us as being marshalled in clear logical and well-illustrated sequence. The inclusion in the catalogues of many varieties, especially of the issues 1876 and after, is open to criticism, and throughout the Turkish issues require careful and scientific sifting of the corn from the tares. The enormous remainder of these stamps that was disposed of to the trade a few years since included doubtless many unfinished or rejected specimens, whose final adjudication as to their catalogue rank has yet to be made. Taken as a whole—and partly due to this remainder—the stamps of Turkey are reasonable in price, and having in view the multiplicity of the issues and the great variety of the Turkish overprints and surcharges, they present a favourable field for the future specialist, and may, under altered conditions of the Ottoman Empire, become a popular philatelic study.

Victoria 3d., Half-length Portrait of Queen Victoria, Die II, Stamps Spaced 1½–2 mm. apart.

Printed by J. C. Campbell and Co.

"PLATING GUIDES" BY MR. C. L. PACK, WITH INTRODUCTORY NOTE BY L. L. R. HAUSBURG.



AS in the case of the 1d. Campbell and Fergusson printing of this series, this setting of the 3d. had been plated some nine years ago, and was exhibited at the International Exhibition, held in London at the Horticultural Hall in 1906. No plating guides were published then, as it was intended to reserve the discovery of this and of the other printings in the different values, for the work on the stamps of Victoria, which the Royal Philatelic Society intends to publish at a later date. Mr. C. L. Pack has been energetically, as usual, studying this series and has been publishing the results, and as there is very little chance of the work on "Victoria" being completed for some time, it may be as well to give other students of this country the benefit of any discoveries that have been made, especially as it may lead to the elucidation of several difficult points which have not at present been cleared up.

One might be mentioned here, and that is the actual size and shape of the sheets of stamps of the J. C. Campbell and Co.'s printings. The settings have been proved to consist of twenty-four (four horizontal rows of six), but from unusual combinations in pairs, and marginal stamps that have been seen, it is possible that the sheets were not a simple multiple of twenty-four, but may have contained 100 or more stamps. Another possible explanation of the existence of these abnormal varieties is that they may belong to repaired portions of the stone. Mr. C. L. Pack has placed all the types correctly in the setting of twenty-four of the 3d. with stamps 1½–2 mm. apart, but no doubt on account of his having seen abnormal specimens with top or bottom margins, his top row, Nos. 1–6, seems to be more properly the fourth or bottom row, Nos. 19–24. In support of this contention, I might remark that I possess a strip of four with sufficient margin (3 mm.) to show that it must belong to the top of the setting (No. 1–4), and a pair which for a similar reason must belong to the bottom of the setting (Nos. 22, 23).

Several abnormal varieties and combinations are known: a vertical pair, the lower one having a wide margin below, Nos. $\left\{\begin{matrix}20\\20\end{matrix}\right\}$; No. 15 with bottom margin; and a vertical pair, Nos. $\left\{\begin{matrix}24\\18\end{matrix}\right\}$. I have lately seen the other varieties mentioned in the *London Philatelist* for June, 1913: Nos. 24, 7 (a horizontal pair), and Nos. 1, 19, 13, 7 (a vertical strip of four), and find they have been incorrectly plated, and as a matter of fact are normal combinations.

In the following notes or plating guides the numbers in brackets are those of Mr. Pack's arrangement, while those alongside of them are believed to be the correct ones. The stamps in the setting are numbered "1" to "24," beginning at the top left-hand corner.

The actual "guides" are Mr. Pack's, and footnotes have been added to supplement or amend them where it has been thought necessary. The words "left arm" mean the left arm of the Queen, that is to say, the right arm looking at the design and vice versa.

PLATING GUIDES.

BY MR. C. L. PACK.

1 (7). White dot between bases of "R" and "E" of "THREE"; top of "R" of "VICTORIA" joined with the upper margin by a white line.

2 (8). Blue spot on right arm of the Queen halfway between bracelet and sleeve; white spot on gown close to left wrist.

3 (9). Blue spot on white edge of veil at left of head.
Note.—Approximately on a level with the chin. Also blue spot on right arm, rather larger than in No. 2, just below elbow.

4 (10). White dot between final "E" of "THREE" and "P" of "PENCE."
Note.—Also a thickening of the vertical frame-line at the N.E. corner, with a jagged edge.

5 (11). White dot on inner edge of right border close to left elbow.
Note.—This is sometimes difficult to see. There is on some specimens a minute white dot between the "E" and "N" of "PENCE."

6 (12). An oblique white dash at right of final "E" of "PENCE," extending down to margin.
Note.—Traces of retouching on right border on a level with the head.

7 (13). There is a distinct white notch into base of square at south-east corner.
Note.—I am afraid this white notch is not always present, and in such cases the only possible way of distinguishing this variety is by the process of exhaustion.

8 (14). White spot in left border 6 mm. down from top.

9 (15). Blue dot on vertical stroke of "R" of "THREE"; white spur below left lower corner of first "E" of "THREE"; lower margin very irregular below "THR" of "THREE."
Note.—This blue dot appears to me rather more like a semicircular blue line, cutting a notch out of the left side of the vertical stroke of the "R," about halfway up.

10 (16). White spot near outer edge of left border halfway down.
Note.—The "N" of "PENCE" is somewhat misshapen.

11 (17). Two white spots on inner edge of left border 2 mm. and 8 mm. up respectively.

12 (18). White notch in lower margin between "R" and "E" of "THREE."
Note.—Slight traces of retouching on right border on a level with the head.

13 (19). Vertical white dash close to top of "R" of "THREE" at left.

14 (20). White spot on inner edge of right border 3 mm. down; two white flaws in background 3 mm. below "VI" of "VICTORIA"; thumb of hand holding orb cut off by a vertical white flaw.

15 (21). Triangular white flaw 1 mm. across on outer edge of veil, at right of eyes.

16 (22). Conspicuous white flaw on gown in south-east corner above final "E" of "PENCE"; numerous dots between the letters "ENC" of "PENCE."

17 (23). White vertical flaw $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm. long in background over right shoulder; minute white dot in left border 5 mm. up; a portion of background 2 mm. across has been *retouched* below "IC" of "VICTORIA."

18 (24). White dot in "C" of "PENCE."

19 (1). White dot between "N" and "C" of "PENCE."

20 (2). White spot on left side of staff of sceptre crossing upper arm.

21 (3). White dots on inner edge of border 2 mm. below tip of sceptre, and at left of elbow; vertical white dash on gown $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm. above "CE" of "PENCE."
Note.—The white dash is often like the capital letter "I."

22 (4). White dot at left of stem of "T" of "THREE"; worn spot in left border 1 mm. above tip of sceptre.

23 (5). White dot close to right side of "H" of "THREE."
Note.—This dot is sometimes indistinct. There is generally a blue spot on the margin of the left side of the stamp about 10 mm. up.

24 (6). Second "E" of "THREE" joined with lower margin by a white hair-line: right border usually shows a large *retouched* area beginning 5 mm. from the top: sometimes a white dot below head of "P" of "PENCE."

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society on December 17th a Display of the Collections of the Society will be made by Messrs. Wilmot Corfield and L. W. Fulcher.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of this Society will be held on Thursday, December 17th, 1914. *No Stamps accepted after* 11 *a.m., Tuesday, December* 15*th.*

POSTPONEMENT OF THE 1915 PHILATELIC CONGRESS.

WE have received the following announcement from the Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain, which, we are convinced, will meet with general approval:—

"*18th November*, 1914.

"DEAR SIR,—At the meeting of the above Committee, held on Tuesday, November 17th, 1914, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. M. P. Castle and seconded by Mr. Wilmot Corfield, was passed unanimously:—

> "'The Permanent Committee of the Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain, having received the communication from the North of England Philatelic Society to the effect that they desired the postponement of the Philatelic Congress until such time as peace is declared, is unanimously of opinion that no Philatelic Congress should be held in 1915 or thereafter until the termination of the war.'

"Yours faithfully,

"FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

"*Hon. Secretary.*"

"*THE BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA LOCALLY PRINTED ISSUE OF 1898.*" *BY E. D. BACON.*

MY old and esteemed friend, Baron A. de Reuterskiöld, has been good enough to write to me and say that he has been much interested in my article on the locally printed stamps of British Central Africa of 1898, that appeared in the August number of the *London Philatelist*. At the same time he makes some pertinent remarks on one or two points connected with the production of the stamps.

Baron de Reuterskiöld calls my attention to the fact that, if the first setting used for the frames of the stamps was printed in two operations, in the way it is stated in the official information added at the end of my article on page 192, then this readily accounts for the vertical lines between the stamps on different sheets not always occupying identically the same position as regards the horizontal lines.

The paragraph containing the official particulars was added some three months after my article was completed, and I carelessly omitted to go over what I had previously written and to modify some of the statements I had made. There can be no doubt that the official account of the way the frames of the stamps were printed is correct, and the sentences near the top of page 191: "During the use of this setting the line at the top of the upper row of stamps became loosened and moved higher up, while some of the other lines got also shifted. Of these sub-varieties I have found specimens of Types 4, 9, 10, and 13. (*Illustrations* I, II, III, IV)," should therefore have been omitted.

Baron de Reuterskiöld thinks, and I agree with him, that the reason the first setting of the frames was abandoned was due to its taking two printings to complete it, whereas the second setting was printed in one operation.

MR. M. GIWELB.

MR. M. GIWELB, the long-established and well-known stamp dealer of 54, Strand, London, writes to inform us that he is not a German, and we are glad to be able to allay any of his apprehensions on this point.

Mr. Giwelb states that he was born in Russian Poland, came to England as a Russian subject in 1882 with the intention of settling here for good, and as soon as his probationary five years expired he (in 1887) took out his naturalization papers. Mr. Giwelb adds that he has ever since been very proud of being a British citizen, which he is not only in name but in thought and spirit, and having now been thirty-two years in our midst and his earlier ties being with one of our present Allies, he thoroughly shares in our national sentiments.

We are confident that Mr. Giwelb's disclaimer was not needed, but we gladly give it the desired publicity, and trust that he may be spared to see the reconstitution of his former country—the ancient kingdom of Poland.

CONFIDENCE IN "STAMPS.

DESPITE the stress of war we are glad to learn as the result of careful enquiry in many quarters that Philately in this country has remained as little affected as any commodity that is not an absolute necessity. We are informed that, notably in the case of choice or rare stamps, good prices have been attained at the recent auctions, and we note with satisfaction that practically all the prominent auctioneers are now holding frequent sales. A still more pronounced confirmation of our above title is that the offers of stamps for sale, whether in collections or otherwise, instead of being beyond the usual scale are far beneath it. We are informed by well-known firms that they have been much disappointed in the offers of stamps since the commencement of the war, which have been far below the normal conditions, and that they would be prepared to purchase largely were suitable supplies on offer. The retention of stamps is very significant as to the estimation in which they were held, and clearly denotes their holders' confidence that on the cessation of hostilities (which every one must earnestly desire) Philately will at once reassume the position it held prior to the war.

"PHILATELY AND THE WAR."

UNDER the above title we read with pleasure an article in the *Echo de la Timbrologie*, which makes its welcome reappearance after a temporary suspension due to the war. Our contemporary proclaims that this is the first occasion during its existence of twenty-eight years that it has failed to appear with punctuality, stating that "the visit to Amiens of the Germans has not at all tended to the commercial reorganization invited by the Chambers of Commerce"! The reoccupation of Amiens by the French army has, however, fortunately given our contemporary a fresh lease of existence—despite the absence of so many of its colloborators in the army of our gallant Allies, to whom we most cordially wish a safe return when the final victory shall have crowned the success of our united forces.

It is also very satisfactory to learn that the well-known French Catalogue of Messrs. Yvert and Tellier (published at Amiens) will also be issued in its new edition before the end of the present month. We cordially congratulate our friends across the Channel upon their enterprise, and wish them every attendant success. Application for this Catalogue should be made to the office of the Journal, 37 Rue des Jacobins, Amiens.

THE GERMAN SURCHARGED BELGIAN ISSUE.

WE learn from Belgian sources that owing to the strict German censorship upon all letters posted in Belgium the unfortunate inhabitants of that country have practically ceased correspondence. It is therefore evident that there need be no apprehension on the part of the most ardent collector as to his ultimate possession of this memento of German "Culture." We are also credibly informed that large quantities of these stamps have been sent to Germany, so that the absurd quotations for these stamps—fifty times face value—of foreign dealers can well afford to be disregarded, even if trading with the enemy enactments were not in force. A more interesting, legitimate, and valuable war overprint will assuredly be the Togo stamps surcharged for British use, specimens of which were submitted at a recent meeting of the Royal Philatelic Society, and of which we understand there is but an extremely limited supply.

THE SUPPLY OF NEW ISSUES.

THE normal difficulties of procuring a regular supply of New Issues from all parts of the globe are inevitably vastly increased during the existence of a world-wide war, many issues only being obtained at great risk and at enhanced expense. We are glad therefore to be able to bear testimony to the entire satisfaction with which we and other collectors have latterly been supplied with these new stamps by Messrs. H. Griebert and Co. Not only are the regular new series being distributed, but every effort is made to secure the very interesting provisionals which are being called into being by the British occupation of the German colonies. Some of these—notably Togoland—will apparently be scarce owing to the small supplies on hand at the local post offices, but Messrs. Griebert have shown us a photograph of the eight varieties overprinted for Samoa which they hope to secure, and which—if supplied under anything approaching normal conditions—they propose to distribute as usual to their new-issue clients. In these super-sensitive days we may perhaps add that Messrs. Griebert and Co. are an all-British firm—the principal, Mr. Hugo Griebert, having been for very many years a naturalized British subject.

THE PHILATELIC ISSUES CENSUS.

WE are indebted to Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. for the subjoined estimate of the total aggregate of known stamps—these figures being only relative to the name and distinctive issues and quite apart from the

vast number of subvarieties. It seems likely that the conclusion of the Great War will see very many additions to the list!

"The total number of stamps issued to date as included in this Catalogue" (the *Standard*) "is 27,445, of which 7965 are apportioned to the British Empire, and 19,480 to the rest of the world. Europe has issued 5754, Asia 5379, Africa 6688, America 5694, the West Indies 2097, and and Oceania, 1833."

NEW ZEALAND ISSUES, PERF. 13.

THE inclusion of the two varieties of perforation of the early New Zealand issues, i.e. (1) unofficial executed at Dunedin and gauging 13 and (2) official measuring $12\frac{1}{2}$–$12\frac{3}{4}$, in the recently issued Catalogue of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, has naturally led both among collectors and dealers to a search for and differentiation of these two perforations. This operation has, however, not always been satisfactorily effected, as we have seen many instances—notably in dealers' stock books—in which a large proportion of the Government perforated stamps are classified as the Dunedin perforation. The list of the latter in Messrs. Gibbons' Catalogue is very accurately drawn up, and if studied closely *as to the exact shades* should *ipso facto* at once eliminate the large majority of the stamps now erroneously classed as perf. 13. The following notes may serve as a guide: No. 98 is the colour of the pelure stamp; 99 is rare; 100 and 101 are very rare; 102 is a dull slightly worn blue; 103 more worn; 104 is the colour of the imperf. stamp; 105 only exists in the perf.; 106 and 107 (with the 102 and 103) are the commonest of this series; 108 and 109 are full rich colour—the latter is very rare perf. $12\frac{1}{2}$.

The perf. 13 stamps have an even-edged appearance with short points, *and always measure full* 13—if a fraction under this, they belong to the perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$ set.

Review.

THE STANDARD CATALOGUE.*

By M. P. CASTLE.

GENERAL appreciation and approval will be felt by our readers of the publishers' announcement in issuing the new edition of this well-established Catalogue by Messrs. Whitfield King and Co., who write thus:

"Although the Great War which is unhappily raging at the time these lines are being written is having a serious effect on the Stamp Trade, we are bringing out this new edition of our Catalogue in the midst of a time of trade depression to show our confidence in what the future has in store for us. We firmly believe that when the war is over Philately will flourish more strongly than ever, and that prices will continue to advance."

* *Standard Catalogue of Postage Stamps*, 1915. Whitfield King and Co., Ipswich.

The generally excellent features of Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.'s Catalogue have been preserved in the present edition, the fact of its popularity being attested by the appearance of this fifteenth edition, while the addition of all recent issues brings the work fully abreast of the times. The publishers state that—

"The principal alterations in this edition consist of the restoration of Oil Rivers, Niger Coast, and the various Malay States (Perak, etc.) to their strict alphabetical order under separate headings, as this has been found to be much more convenient than the grouping system, which sometimes causes confusion and needs occasional revision, owing to Geographical or Governmental changes."

I cannot quite agree with this departure, as I think that these "parts of a whole" should be grouped respectively under the parent or principal country. This is far more logical and geographically correct, while any possible extra difficulty in finding any particular state could be at once removed by an alphabetical index. In this Catalogue the Cantonal Swiss stamps are all classified under Switzerland, while in the case of the Niger Coast Protectorate, which are now separated from the preceding issues of this colony, under the title of Oil Rivers Protectorate, the connecting link is far closer than in the case of the Swiss stamps, as the first Niger Coast issue bear the engraved former title of the colony although overprinted with the new name. In the case of the Orange River Colony, the Orange Free State stamps are all linked under the latter name, and I fail to see that these arrangements are made on any definite system.

The list of New Zealand still requires some amendment. The first issue is given as 1855 on blue paper instead of being on Star watermark paper, followed (later in the year) by the former. I am aware that the *Standard* does not include minor varieties, but the *first* issue of this colony does not come under this category. The 1d. is carmine, and the 2d. and 1s., both on bleuté paper, can be differentiated by any tyro. The variety of the 2d. not showing any blueing is a minor one that in the case of this Catalogue can naturally be omitted. The omission of any lists of the roulettes, etc., of the "1856" issue on thick white paper and their inclusion with the Star and N Z watermarks is also quite illogical, all having a quasi-official existence and being on exactly the same footing. These two latter sets should be omitted and footnotes added. In the Star watermark series all the values exist serrated, and the 2d. and 6d. pin-perf. (perhaps also the other varieties) and all such should be either excluded or mentioned in a note.

The *Standard* is, however, a sound Catalogue, and for clearness, simplicity, and general excellence of typography and illustrations can be most warmly recommended to all general collectors.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW, AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT, ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH.—Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. have sent us the new 6d. stamp.

It has a picture of the Kookaburra bird for the central design. At top the inscription "AUSTRALIA" in large letters appears, and "SIXPENCE" in small letters at the back of the head of the bird at left. At foot on the right is POSTAGE 6d.

Adhesive.

6d., plum; no wmk.; perf. 11.

CYPRUS.—We gather from the *S. C. F.* that further values of the Georgian series have been issued.

Adhesives.

9 pias., brown and carmine.
18 ,, black and brown.
45 ,, dull purple and ultramarine.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The *Philatelic Record* states that the colour of the 5s. stamp has been changed to purple in consequence of confusion having arisen owing to the 10s. stamp being somewhat of the same colour as the carmine 5s.

MOROCCO AGENCIES.—*Smith's Monthly* chronicles, on continental authority, the issue of the current 2s. 6d. British stamp, overprinted "Morocco Agencies," *without* the equivalent in Spanish currency.

Adhesive.

2s. 6d., dark brown.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.—The new 5s. stamp with inscription above altered, referred to on page 199, is to hand from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Adhesive.

5s., dull purple; multiple wmk., perf. 14.

EUROPE.

EPIRUS.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* lists, on continental authority, a new set of stamps printed by Messrs. Aspiotis Frères, of Corfu. Design, a white cross on blue ground, upon which is placed a double-headed eagle. "Autonomous Epirus" is stated to be the wording on the two sides of the stamps. The value in figures and words appears at the foot of the stamp.

Adhesives.

Bicoloured stamps, zigzag perforation.
1 lepton, brown and light blue.
5 lepta, green ,, ,, ,,
10 ,, red ,, ,, ,,
25 ,, dark blue ,, ,, ,,
50 ,, violet ,, ,, ,,
1 dr. red ,, ,, ,,

ITALY.—It is reported that some new Parcel Post stamps were to have been issued on July 1st.

Parcel Post Stamps.

5 c., brown. 1 l., violet.
10 c., blue. 2 ls., green.
25 c., red. 3 ls., yellow.
50 c., orange. 4 ls., grey.

Wmk. Crown; perf. 14.

AMERICA.

HAYTI.—*Smith's Monthly* informs us that certain Postage Due Stamps have been overprinted with, we presume, "Gl. O.Z. 7 Fev. 1914."

Postage Dues.

1898, 5 c., 10 c., 50 c.
1906, 2 c., 5 c., 10 c., 50 c.

HONDURAS. — According to *Mekeel's Weekly* some colour changes have been made. The 5 c., 6 c., and 10 c. lithographed stamps now appearing as follows: 5 c. being bright ultramarine, instead of dull blue; the

6 c. in purple, instead of purple-black ; and the 10 c. in brown, instead of blue.

Two new provisionals are also chronicled. The 5 c., Steamer type, overprinted "Oficial," having been surcharged with two new values in black.

Provisional Officials.

1 cent on 5 c., carmine and black.
2 cts. ,, 5 c. ,, ,,

MEXICO. — *Sonora.* — From *Mekeel's Weekly* the following has been taken. "An entirely new issue. The shape is an upright oblong 21 × 25 mm. ; type-set and printed in three colours. First, there is a tint block just fitting within the plain rule border of each stamp. This background is in blue on the 1 c. and orange on the 5 c. Over this is a round seal, showing a diligence. This seal was printed [in red] on the 1 c. and green on the 5 c. Over all is the stamp proper printed in black, the border being also in black. The inscriptions read "Correos— | —Centavo—Sonora—Mexico."

Adhesives.

1 c., black, red, and blue.
5 c. ,, green, and orange.

UNITED STATES.—We understand from the *Metropolitan Philatelist* that the 1 c. and 2 c. stamps are now being printed from curved plates. Our contemporary writes : "The stamps are slightly larger than those printed from the flat plates, as being printed dry there is no shrinkage of the paper. The stamps, although showing every line clear, have a flat appearance similar to lithographed productions. These are now on the market in sheets and rolls all perforated 10, which will in future be used on all stamps, a change for the worse, as the present gauge 12 is satisfactory in every way and as near perfect as we are ever likely to get."

Adhesives.

1 c., green ; perf. 10.
2 c., red ,,

OTHER COUNTRIES.

CUBA.—From Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. we have received a new 5 c. stamp.

It is large, oblong in shape, and has a portrait in the centre of Gertrudis Gomez de Avellaneda, the national poetess of the island. Above, "Republica de Cuba," at sides, "Fue la mas grande entre las poetisas de todos los tiempos." Name and value below. It is dated 1914.

Adhesive.

5 c., blue ; no wmk. ; perf. 12.

ERITREA.—*Smith's Monthly* chronicles, on continental authority, the issue of a 5 c. stamp of the same rectangular shape as the 15 c. and 25 c. stamps.

Adhesive.

5 centesimi, green (?).

MOROCCO (*French Post Offices*). — Mr C. E. Tanant has kindly sent us the 10 c stamp of 1902–10 overprinted—

"10 in blue
PROTECTORAT / FRANÇAIS in black
Arabic surcharge —— in blue
+ 5c" in red.,

and informs us that "there are several varieties in the way the cross is composed ; besides, there is an error, a 5 not followed by the 'c of centimes.'"

Ewen's Weekly Stamp News tells us this error is the seventh stamp in each block of 25.

MOROCCO (*Spanish Post Offices*).—It is reported in *Smith's Monthly* that the 10 c. stamp has been seen with the overprint "Marruecos" only, and that the 20 c., with the *usual* overprint, has been chronicled. The latter stamp appears to be listed in Gibbons', but not priced.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—We are informed by *Mekeel's Weekly* that the current 3 c. stamp has been issued perforated 10, and from the sample submitted with straight edge it would seem to come from a booklet.

TOGO.—Mr. W. T. Wilson has sent us the 3, 5, 20, 25, and 30 pf. German Togo stamps overprinted "Togo Anglo-French, Occupation." in black.

The 3 and 5 pf. stamps are also surcharged halfpenny and one penny in black respectively.

The 5 pf. is the watermarked variety.

Adhesives.

Halfpenny on 3 pf., brown ; no wmk.
One penny on 5 pf., green ; watermarked Lozenges.
20 pf., ultramarine ; no wmk.
25 pf., black and red on yellow ; no wmk.
30 pf. ,, ,, orange on buff ,,

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.

Council for the Year 1914-15.

President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. Bacon.
Hon. Secretary—L. L. R. Hausburg.
Hon. Assistant Secretary—H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

Wilmot Corfield. Capt. G. F. Napier.
D. C. Gray. F. J. Peplow.
T. W. Hall. Franz Reichenheim.
J. R. Laing. Baron P. de Worms.
R. B. Yardley.

Extraordinary General Meeting held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 29th October, 1914, at 5.30 p.m.

Members present—M. P. Castle, Capt. R. N. W. Larking, E. D. Bacon, R. B. Yardley, Wilmot Corfield, J. C. Sidebotham, F. W. Peplow, L. W. Fulcher, I. J. Simons, T. W. Hall, J. H. Barron, J. R. Laing, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, Herbert R. Oldfield, L. L. R. Hausburg, Baron P. de Worms.

The chair was taken by the President, who moved the following special resolution :—

1. "That Article 26 of the Articles of Association of the Society be altered by inserting therein after the words 'and all offices shall be honorary' the following words : 'In lieu of a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary the Council may at any time, if they shall see fit, and subject to confirmation by the Society at any subsequent meeting, appoint Joint Secretaries.'"

2. "That Article 24 be amended by substituting the number '12' for the number '17' as contained in such Article."

The above Resolution was seconded by the Vice-President, Mr. E. D. Bacon, and carried unanimously.

The first meeting of the season 1914-15 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday the 29th October, 1914, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present—M. P. Castle, Capt. R. N. W. Larking, E. D. Bacon, R. B. Yardley, Wilmot Corfield, J. C. Sidebotham, F. W. Peplow, L. W. Fulcher, I. J. Simons, B. Pinner, Baron P. de Worms, T. W. Hall, J. H. Barron, J. R. Laing, C. McNaughtan, Franz Reichenheim, Herbert R. Oldfield, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. Stuart Dudley, Col. J. Bonhote.

The chair was taken by the President, and the minutes of the meeting held on the 4th June, 1914, were taken as read.

Letters were read from the following, acknowledging resolutions of condolence which had been sent :—

Lady Arthur Hay, in connection with the death of Lord Arthur Vincent Hay, of the Irish Guards ;

Mrs. Berners, in connection with the death of Capt. Hamilton Hugh Berners ; and

Mr. C. J. Daun, in connection with the death in action of his only son.

A report was received from the Council that a contribution of £52 10s. had been made out of the funds of the Society to the Prince of Wales' War Relief Fund, and the action of the Council was approved and sanctioned.

The Council also reported that the following Resolution had been unanimously passed by them at a meeting held on the 27th August, 1914, and had been communicated to the Philatelic Press in Great Britain, Canada, India, and Australia :—

"That the members of the Council are unanimously of opinion that the present is not a desirable, fitting, or proper time to promote a scheme for an auction sale of stamps in aid of the Prince of Wales' National Relief Fund."

The Chairman stated that the Council were not averse to an auction scheme in aid of the War Relief Fund, but were of opinion that such a scheme could be more favourably and more advantageously introduced at a later period, and the action of the Council was unanimously approved.

The Hon. Secretary reported that resignations had been received from the following members : Mr. E. E. Jex, Mr. R. Dalton, Mr. A. Leon Adutt ; and such resignations were accepted with regret.

The Hon. Secretary also reported that Mr. Oscar Wassermann had resigned his membership of the Society.

The election of new members was then taken into consideration, and as a result of the usual ballot the following candidates were declared duly elected fellows and members of the Society :—

Dr. Carroll Chase, proposed by Mr. E. R. Ackerman, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

Captain George Elie, proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

Miss Dorothy Ebsworth White, proposed by Mr. A. F. Basset Hull, seconded by Mr. H. S. White.

Mr. Abraham Hatfield, junr., proposed by the Hon. Secretary, seconded by the Assistant Hon. Secretary.

Mr. Charles Guy Austin Wyatt, proposed by Mr. A. D. Ferguson, seconded by the President.

Mr. Charles Henry Garnett, proposed by Mr. C. Stuart Dudley, seconded by the Hon. Secretary.

The Hon. Librarian reported that the following gifts for the Society had been received :—

By Mr. Franz Reichenheim, a bound copy of papers and other documents connected with the Sixth Philatelic Congress of Great Britain, 1914.

By Capt. H. F. Murland, a parcel of Entires of Hyderabad.

By the Science Museum, South Kensington, Dr. Gray's Catalogue, First Edition, 1862.

The Vice-President then showed the following specimens of War Stamps, which had been sent by His Majesty the King for the inspection of members, namely two Samoa stamps, 3 pf. and 10 pf. respectively, overprinted "G.R.I. ½d." and "G.R.I. 1d.," and Mr. Bacon was requested to convey to His Majesty the dutiful thanks of the members.

Mr. Bacon also intimated that a set of Indian stamps had been overprinted "I.E.F." for use by the Indian Expeditionary Forces.

Mr. Bacon also produced and presented to the Society two Military post cards used by the French during the present war.

The question of the programme for the ensuing season was then considered, and it was resolved that the meetings should take place once a month instead of once a fortnight during the remainder of the present year, and that the matter should then come up for further consideration the second meeting of the season to be held on Thursday, the 19th November.

Correspondence that had taken place between Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. and the Home Office relative to the trading in German War stamps was then referred to, and the following Resolution having been moved by the President and seconded by the Vice-President was unanimously carried :—

"That in the opinion of the members present it is very undesirable that any Fellows of this Society or any collectors or dealers should during the war purchase or in any way countenance the purchase of or deal in any of the current stamps issued by the German and Austrian Empires or their Colonies, whether general issues or special War issues, and that this Resolution should be communicated to the Press."

Manchester Philatelic Society.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

President: W. DORNING BECKTON.

THE 350th meeting was held at the Geographical Society's rooms on Friday, October 16th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair.

The evening was devoted to the hearing of short papers on interesting stamps by seven of the members.

Mr. Goodfellow chose for his subject "The Re-entry on the 6d. New Zealand (Type I)," and lucidly explained by the aid of a specially drawn enlargement and his notes the probable reasons for the existence of this variety. In the rolling on of the impressions of the die upon the plate for the line-engraved stamps the greatest care was necessary, and any slip, either of the roller or of the plate, would make a permanent impression in a wrong position on the plate. Such a slip must have happened to the plate of the New Zealand 6d. in the case of the tenth stamp on row 17, the correct position in the sheet of this variety having been obtained at Mr. Goodfellow's request by Mr. E. D. Bacon upon reference to the proof-sheets in the collection of His Majesty.

Mr. Hamersley followed with an account of the origin of the 40 c. French stamp of the first issue, known as the "Wide Figure 4" variety. When the plate for this stamp was finished (made by the electrotype process), it was discovered that by error a cliché of two impressions of the 20 c. value had been inserted in the bottom row, and the mistake was rectified by erasing the 2 of 20 and engraving a 4 in its place. Mr. Hamersley's collection displayed the same variety in the 1870 issue, proving that the same plate did duty for both issues.

Mr. R. W. T. Jones dealt principally with the plate varieties of the first stamp issued by Canada—the 3d. of 1851. As in the case of Mr. Goodfellow's, these varieties were re-entries on the plate, the principal one being known as the "Double Beaver." Mr. Jones also noted the presence of hairlines in colour on the 2 c. value of King George's stamps. These lines, which ran horizontally across the design and on to the margin of the stamp, roughly ½ mm. apart, were probably guide-lines, but a pair had also been found with wavy lines across the stamps, for which no possible explanation is forthcoming.

Mr. W. W. Munn made a special feature of the 1892–1903 issues of the Argentine Republic, and by reason of the variation of watermark, shade, and perforations, which he pointed out, showed it to be an exceedingly interesting issue from a specialist's point of view.

Mr. Bernstein provided an extra turn by exhibiting a newspaper letter-sheet and an envelope carried by balloon post during the siege of Paris in 1870. He gave a description of the various methods by which the French in Paris tried to communicate with the outer world, stating that out of sixty-eight balloons which were sent up no less than sixty landed in France or on neutral territory, four or five were captured by the enemy, and two were lost at sea.

Mr. Beckton, in selecting the 20 cash stamp of the 1880 issue of Shanghai, was influenced by two considerations—one the peculiar interest in the stamp itself, and

the other its association with the late Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Coote. The first paper dealt with a variety on an engraved plate, the second a variety on an electrotyped plate, and Mr. Beckton completed the sequence with a variety on a lithographic stone. In the case of the 20 c. some accident had happened to the stone which had necessitated the redrawing of the figures of the value on one of the stamps, and this became known as "the figures 20 in very thin type." The stamp is of some rarity, and it is possible that all the sheets printed did not show the variety. The local interest in the stamp is that the specimen shown by Mr. Beckton was in the collection of the late Mr. Coote, who, it may be said, was "entertaining an angel unawares," as he certainly was not aware of the peculiarity.

Mr. J. S. Higgins, jun., concluded this most instructive series of papers with a fine display of Proofs, Essays, and Colour-trials of the stamps of Great Britain, and considerable discussion was raised upon the vexed question of what constituted the difference between essays and colour-trials. Proofs were subdivided into "die-proofs" and "plate-proofs, and Messrs. De La Rue, throughout the stamps printed by them, have always taken proofs in black only; and these impressions in black, both from the die and the plate, are alone capable of being designated proofs. Essays he divided into three groups.

1st. The design submitted to the Inland Revenue in reply to request for tenders.

2nd. All other specimens of the stamp engraver's or lithographer's art not submitted for competition.

3rd. Essays of colour, paper, etc.

Several interesting specimens of letters received from sailors and soldiers with our Forces, prisoners of war, and the Red Cross Society's stamps were shown, and issues of German stamps for Belgium (printed in Berlin) reported, but not yet seen.

AT the 351st meeting of the Society, held at the Geographical Society's rooms on Friday, October 30th, Mr. Geo. B. Duerst presiding, a very enjoyable and instructive evening was spent with a Lantern Exhibition of the slides formerly belonging to the late Vice-President, Mr. J. H. Abbott, shown by his fine lantern.

The Hon. Secretary stated for the information of the more recent members that exactly twenty years ago a lantern evening was given by Mr. T. Ridpath of Liverpool, showing slides coloured by what was then termed "a secret process." This method proved so successful in demonstrating the differences between genuine and forged stamps, originals and reprints, and also to how photographs of exceedingly rare stamps beyond the means of the ordinary collector, that on the death of Mr. Ridpath the slides were purchased by Mr. Abbott, and realizing their immense value to a philatelic society, they were generously presented by him to the society of which he was Vice-President. Since his decease in March last a further selection of about fifty slides had been found and presented by Miss Abbott, and the whole collection of about 140 slides was shown on the screen.

Many of the slides spoke for themselves, but interesting descriptions of the slides of Spain, Moldavia, and Moldo-Wallachia were given by Mr. Duerst; the United States and South Americans generally by Mr. Munn; the Twelve Pence, Canada, and the 5 c., Connell stamp of New Brunswick, by Mr. B. Goodfellow; and the stamps of France and Alsace-Lorraine by Mr. Hamersley.

In addition about thirty slides of a miscellaneous nature, all photographed by Mr. Abbott, were shown, the portraits of early members meeting with an appreciative reception.

A Paris Balloon Post letter-sheet of 1870, and a Confederate State of America "Slavery envelope" were shown by the Hon. Secretary.

Mr. W. A. Rockliff, of Liverpool, was re-elected a member, and Mr. T. S. Smith, of Sunderland, nominated as a corresponding member of the Society.

AT the 352nd meeting held on Friday, November 13th, the President, Mr. W. Dorning Beckton, in the chair, Mr. Benjamin Goodfellow gave a display of his collection of the British North American Colonies. Much of the time at his disposal was occupied with the Canadian section, and British Columbia and Vancouver, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia took the rest to the entire exclusion of Prince Edward Island, a colony of which Mr. Goodfellow's collection is well known.

Mr. Goodfellow has been singularly fortunate in obtaining a fine series of proofs and colour trials, and it is not saying too much that a representative collection for each colony could have been shown of these alone. The medallion of the heads of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort for the first issue of Canada, bearing the name of the engravers, Messrs. Rawdon, Wright, Hatch, and Edson, were specially admired.

Several interesting War postmarks and letter covers from British prisoners of war in Germany were shown by members.

Mr. T. S. Smith of Sunderland was elected a corresponding member.

J. SHELFOX GEE,
Hon. Secretary.
96 MOSLEY STREET, MANCHESTER.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 9 October, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, National Telephone Co., 1884, 1d., black, sheet of 12, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 6d., myrtle-green, ditto, ditto	3	15	0
Reunion, 1st issue, 15 c., black,* Type C, *defective*	3	10	0
Barbados, 1858, 1s., black mperf., hor. pair, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1873, Large Star, 6d., orange-vermilion, imperf., block of 4, mint	3	0	0
New Zealand, serrated perf., 6d., black-brown, 2 pin-holes	2	2	0
Ditto, 1862, 1d., brown (oxidized) full roulettes	2	6	0
Ditto, 1864, wmk. N Z, 2d., blue, rouletted	2	8	0
Western Australia, 1857, 2d., brown-black on Indian red, on front of envelope	2	12	0
Collections: Senf, 2 vols., 6893	20	10	0
Ditto, Oppen's, 3219	13	0	0

Sale of 23 October, 1914.

Great Britain, 1882, "Scheme showing the manner in which Temporary Unified Stamps could be created," ½d., 1d., 1½d., 2d., 2½d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., and 1s., all printed in lilac, and, excepting the 1d., overprinted with their value in black	10	10	0
Naples, ½ t., Cross, defect at one corner	2	4	0
Negri Sembilan, 1899, 4 c. on 3 c., dull purple and carmine, hor. pair, surcharged three times	2	2	0
British Central Africa, 1898, imperf. 1d., red and blue*	2	10	0
Natal, 1902–3, £10, green and orange, "Specimen," mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £20, green and red, ditto, ditto	4	5	0
Niger Coast, 1894, "½" in violet on half 1d., vermilion	2	10	0

Sale of 5 November 1914.

Great Britain, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884–5, 5s., rose	2	14	0
Gibraltar, 1904–7, 6d., dull purple and purple, mint	2	4	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
French Colonies, 1876, 2 c., brown on buff, imperf., hor. pair and single, on piece	2	6	0
Saxony, 3 pf., trifle thinned	4	17	6
Wurtemberg, 70 k., purple, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, another copy, used	4	0	0
Naples, ½ t., Cross, hor. pair, circular postmark	15	0	0
Spain, 1850, 6 rs., blue, hor. pair, on piece	2	7	6
Switzerland, Winterthur, 2½ r., 2 copies on entire	5	0	0
Ceylon, 8d., brown, imperf., thinned	4	0	0
Straits Settlements, 1906–11, $500, "Specimen," mint	4	4	0
British C. Africa, 1903–4, £10, ditto, ditto	2	2	0
Cape Woodblock, 4d., pale blue, "S. G. 22 B." cut into at bottom	2	0	0
Mauritius, post paid, 1d., red on blue, intermediate	8	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, hor. pair	12	0	0
Ditto, ditto, another, worn impression	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, small fillet, 2d., blue	3	0	0
Natal, 1902–3, £20, green and red, "Specimen," mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1908, 30s., brown-orange and deep purple, "Specimen," mint	3	0	0
Niger Coast, 1894, ½d., in blue on half 1d, vermilion, on piece	2	10	0
Nyassaland Protectorate, £10, purple and ultramarine, "Specimen," mint	2	7	6
St. Helena, 1903, 1d., red, "Specimen"*	2	0	0
New Brunswick, 3d., red, mint	2	8	0
St. Vincent, 1880, 5s., rose-red	6	10	0
Trinidad, 1855, litho, 1d., deep blue, early	2	17	6
Turk's Island, 2½d. on 1s., lilac, Type 7, mint	2	12	6
Bolivar, 1st issue, 10 c., green, on entire	2	10	0
Hawaii, 1864, 2 c., black on white, wove*	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 3d., emerald, "SIGILLUM" on entire, with 2d., laureated	5	5	0
Tasmania, 1857–70, 4d., pale blue, printed both sides	6	6	0
Collections: Indian Feudatory States, 809	29	0	0
Ditto, Queensland, 736	11	0	0
Ditto, Great Britain and Colonies, 2557	16	0	0

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 20 and 21 October, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
France, 1870–3, 20 c., blue, *tête-bêche* pair	4	5	0
Gibraltar, 1886 (Jan.), ½d. to 1s., set of 7, all mint	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., bistre, ditto	2	0	0
Hamburg, imperf., 9 sch., yellow, on pieces, two, each	5	0	0
Spain, 1852, 2 reales, red	8	0	0
Ditto, 1853, 2 reales, vermilion	3	7	6
Ditto, Philippine Islands, 1863, 1 r., mauve, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 rs., blue, ditto	2	5	0
Transvaal, 1877 (July), "V.R. TRANSVAAL," red overprint, 6d., blue	3	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, creased on one edge	9	10	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., mauve, cut close all round	5	10	0
United States, 1851, 5 c., brown, pair	5	15	0
Ditto, 1869, 90 c., carmine and black, mint	2	14	0
Argentine Republic, 1864, imperf., 15 c., blue*	15	5	0
Ditto, 1867, imperf., thinnish smooth paper, no wmk., 15 c., deep bright blue*	21	0	0
Bolivar, 1863–66, 10 c., green, cut into at left	2	6	0
Buenos Ayres, 3 pesos, green, thinned in two places	4	15	0
Uruguay, 1856, 80 c., green,* close at left	2	10	0

Sale of 3 and 4 November, 1914.

Germany, Kiautschou, 1905, no wmk., $2½, mint	2	2	0
Gibraltar, multiple CA, £1, purple and black on red	2	6	0
Great Britain, 1847–54, 6d., purple,* with gum	3	12	6
Ditto, 2s., brown	3	5	0
Hanover, 1856, $\frac{1}{10}$th, black and orange,* part gum	3	5	0
Malta, 1861–2, no wmk., ½d., buff, block of 6, mint	4	12	6
Naples, ½ t., Cross, little damaged at left	3	10	0
Parma, 1859, 80 c., olive-yellow,* with gum	2	12	6
Sicily, 50 gra., brown-lake	2	15	0
Tuscany, 60 crazie, slightly thinned	5	17	6
Wurtemberg, 1875, 2 m., yellow*	2	10	0
Ceylon, 1872–80, 14 × 12½, 2 c., brown, mint	2	4	0
India, H.M.S., 1912, 25 rupees, mint	2	0	0
Labuan, 1880, 6, in red on 16 c., blue	5	10	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, 1d., orange on yellowish, early	14	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., deep greyish-blue on bluish, medium, on piece	13	0	0
Mauritius, Post Paid, another copy, close at left	3	7	6
Natal, 1908–9, £1, purple and black on red,* little creased	2	0	0
Sierra Leone, 1897, 2½d. on 3d., purple and green, an entire sheet, showing the various types (60)	3	7	6
Ditto, a similar sheet	3	12	6
Ditto, 2½d. on 6d., purple, ditto, ditto	3	0	0
Ditto, a similar sheet	3	7	0
Southern Nigeria, 1904–8, £1, purple and green	2	0	0
Sudan, Army Service, 1911, wmk. Crescent, 10 piastres, black and mauve, mint	2	15	0
Turks Islands, 1873–9, 1s., lilac, little clipped	6	15	0
South Australia, 1855, imperf., 1d., dull carmine,* part gum	6	0	0
Collections: Imperial, 3 vols., nearly 9000	95	0	0
Ditto, Standard, over 3400	25	0	0

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 15 and 16 October, 1914

British Central Africa, March, 1898, imperf., 1d., red and blue*	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, pair*	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, centre omitted	5	5	0
British East Africa, May, 1890, set of 3 provisionals	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 as. on 5d., pair on entire	3	10	0
British Guiana, 1881, 2 on 24 c., strip of 6, one stamp Gibbons No. 157, others showing double surcharge	3	0	0
Canada, 7½d., green, on entire	3	7	6
Ditto, 10d., blue, mint	3	0	0
Cape Triangular, 1853, on blue, 4d., blue, block of 4	2	2	0
Ditto, proof of the 6d., Perkins Bacon, in emerald-green, pair	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., ditto, brown, pair	4	4	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., intense carmine	3	5	0
Cayman Islands, Feb., 1908, 2½d. on 4d., brown and blue, mint	2	14	0
Ditto, July, 1908, 1d. on 4d., black on yellow, mint	4	0	0
Ceylon, 1857, Star, 8d., brown	9	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	4	0	0
Ditto, 1861, rough perfs, 8d., yellow-brown*	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., deep brown, hor. strip of 4, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, 1863–7, 5d., reddish brown, pair, mint	3	0	0
Gambia, April, 1906, Half Penny on 2s. 6d., block of 4, mint	2	2	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Gold Coast, One Penny on 6d., orange, ditto ditto	2	17	6
Ditto, 1889, 20s., green and red, colour faded	2	8	0
Great Britain, 1873–80, 8d., purple-brown, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, £5, orange on blued	2	17	6
Ditto, £5, orange on white	2	15	0
Ditto, "I.R. OFFICIAL," 1884, 5s., carmine*	3	3	0
Ditto, another copy, used	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 1887, £1, green	2	12	6
India, 1854, ½ a., blue, block of 12*	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1 a., red, block of 8*	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 4 a., blue and red, *head inverted, Reprint*	2	0	0
Ditto, Service, type of 1874, but overprint "ON H.M.S.," ½ a., 1 a. and 4 as., all mint	2	15	0
Ditto, 1865, wmk. Head, 8 pies, purple, pane of 80, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2 as., orange, ditto, ditto	3	12	6
Ditto, 1874, 9 pies, lilac, ditto, ditto	2	7	6
Ditto, Patiala, 1891, 2 rs., used, 3 and 5 rupees*	5	15	0
Lagos, 1884, 2s. 6d., olive-black, mint	4	7	6
Natal, March, 1895, half on 1d., carmine, sheet of 120, showing five long H varieties, S. G. 126, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1902, set complete to £20 "Specimens," mint	6	0	0
Nevis, litho., 6d., grey,* with gum	2	6	0
New Brunswick, 6d., yellow*	2	12	6
Ditto, another used	2	4	0
Newfoundland, 6d., orange-vermilion	2	5	0
New South Wales, Sydneys, 1d., carmine-vermilion, on laid, Plate 2, strip of 3, one stamp no clouds	15	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., grey-blue, Plate 3, on entire	4	15	0
Ditto, 1860, perf. 12, 8d., orange, on entire	2	12	6
Niger Coast, 1893, Halfpenny on 2d., S. G. 23, on entire, with 3 other stamps	7	10	0
Ditto, 1894, ½ on 1d., blue, on piece	2	8	0
Ditto, October, 1894, ½ in black, on half 1d., vermilion, on piece	3	0	0
Queensland, 1861, rough perfs., 1d., carmine-rose, block of 4*	2	15	0
Rhodesia, 1890, the set, 1d. to £10, all imperf. on original B.S.A. Co.'s card	5	15	0
St. Vincent, 1863-6, 1d., rose-red, block of 12, mint	2	8	0
Ditto, 1880, 5s., rose-red*	10	0	0
St. Vincent, 1881, ½d. on half 6d., pair*	2	12	6
Ditto, Dec. 1881, 4d., bright blue, mint	2	17	6
Sierra Leone, March, 1897, 2½d. on 1s., strip of 3 and 2 singles, showing the 5 types*	3	5	0
Swazieland, 10s., fawn, on piece	5	0	0
Tasmania, £1, green and yellow, mint	3	0	0
Tobago, CC, 5s., slate, mint	2	10	0
Tonga, 1896, Half Penny on 7½d. on 2d., reading up, block of 4, mint	2	0	0
Trinidad, 1860, litho., 1d., red, block of 4, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1855, early state, 1d., blue	2	8	0
Ditto, 1856, medium state, 1d., deep blue	2	17	6
Ditto, 1859, 4d., grey-lilac, block of 4, mint	3	7	6
Ditto, ditto, 1s., indigo, ditto, ditto	4	4	0
Zanzibar, 1895, 1 r., red and green, S. G. 22, mint	4	5	0
Ditto, Jan., 1898, 1 a., double sur., S. G., 155, mint	2	4	0
Zululand, 1894, £5, black on red	5	10	0
Ditto, Postal Fiscals, 1d., 1s., 9s., £1, £5, and £20, all mint	18	0	0
Ditto, ditto, £5 and £20, "Specimen," both mint	5	10	0
Collections, Imperial, Vol. I., 2350	56	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Vol. II., 2025	64	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1801 (Colonials)	27	0	0
Ditto, Oppen's	20	0	0
Ditto, Lallier's	6	10	0

Sale of 29 and 30 October, 1914.

Cape Woodblock, 4d., deep blue, trace of thinning	3	15	0
Ceylon, 1857, 9d., purple-brown	3	3	0
French Colonies, 1871–6, 4 c., grey, mint	3	15	0
Great Britain "GOVT. PARCELS," 1891, 1d., lilac (with inverted overprint?), with certificate, mint	10	0	0
Hamburg, imperf., 4 s., green	2	6	0
Naples, 1858, ½ g., rose, hor. strip of 4, on entire	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 g., 5 g., 10 g., 20 g., and 50 g., used, on entire	5	5	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve, blue grille postmark	7	15	0
Newfoundland, 4d., orange-vermilion,* cut close	2	17	6
Schleswig-Holstein, 1850, 2 s., rose, block of 4, mint	11	10	0
Spain, Madrid, 3 c., bronze, cut into at bottom	6	10	0
United States, 1847, 10 c., black, hor. strip of 3, red postmark, on entire	6	10	0
Ditto, 1869, 90 c., the reissue, no grille*	2	0	0

THE

London Philatelist:

THE MONTHLY JOURNAL OF

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

VOL. XXIII. DECEMBER, 1914. No. 276.

A Sad Christmas!

THE time-honoured expressions appropriate to this season of the year, the words "merry" and "happy," are sadly inappropriate in these days, while the phrase "Peace on earth and good-will to men" represents the exact converse of the actual state of affairs over half the earth. No Christmas for centuries has ever dawned under such awful conditions as now obtain, and the most practical and fervent wishes that can be used to replace the commoner and happier seasonable greetings are our prayers to the Almighty that He may soften men's hearts and turn them speedily to the paths of peace. To all our good friends in Philately throughout the ranks of the Allies, and even to our enemies, we tender the most profound prayer that they may never live to see another such a Christmas. We trust that even in these sad times they may find solace in their philatelic treasures, and that with the dawn of peace they may once more turn with redoubled interest and affection to the pursuit that has never failed to reward those who follow its pleasant paths.

Victoria 3d., Half-length Portrait of Queen Victoria, Die EE, with Stamps usually Touching.

Printed by Thomas Ham.

"PLATING GUIDES" BY MR. C. L. PACK, WITH INTRODUCTORY NOTE BY L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

AS mentioned in the London Philatelist for May, 1913, at page 110, the sheet of this variety of the 3d. appears to have consisted of two panes of sixty, side by side, and each pane contained five blocks of twelve transfers each.

One point not mentioned in the above article is the existence, apparently, of two states of the die, or rather of the transfer of twelve of the 3d. in this closely printed setting.

In the first state practically the whole of the veil behind the Queen's head on either side is heavily shaded, clearly defining the shape of the face neck, and shoulders. In the second state most of this shading has disappeared, leaving a thick mass of hair on either side of the face, and the neck and shoulders in most cases merely outlined. The peculiarities of the individual stamps of the setting of twelve remain the same, and therefore I suggest that at least two stones or two sets of stones were made for this arrangement, which can be distinguished from each other by the presence or absence of the shading on the veil.

It might be added that in the proof impressions lately taken from the plate bearing the engravings of the three values, the shading on the veil of the 3d. is still in evidence, showing clearly that the worn appearance of the later printings is not due to the wear of the die.

In the first state I have not as yet seen any retouches, while in the later or worn state there are four noticeable ones all from the right-hand side of the setting of twelve, two of No. 6 and two of No. 12, and a less important one of No. 1.

The following is a description of them :—

(1) "A" of "VICTORIA" retouched and most of the right-hand border (No. 6) commencing from the lower corner ornament and extending upwards to within 4 mm. of the upper ornament.

(2) The lower half of the right-hand border extending upwards from the lower border of the stamp for 15 mm. The upper right corner ornament is defective, but does not seem to have been retouched (No. 6).

(3) Most of the right-hand border starting 1 mm. below the upper corner ornament and extending down to within 3 mm. of the lower ornament (No. 12).

Note.—I have a block of four in which (2) appears above (3).

(4) The upper right corner extending downwards for 5 mm., for a distance of 2 mm. just above the elbow and slightly to the right of the lower ornament (No. 12). This appears to be the S.E. corner stamp (No. 60) of the pane.

(5) The "E" in the lower left corner ornament is defective, and the retouching, a heavy irregular line, extends from the lower edge of the stamp upwards for 6 mm. (No. 1).

In the following "plating guides," "left arm" means the left arm of the Queen, that is to say, the right arm in the picture, and *vice-versa*.

PLATING GUIDES.

By MR. C. L. PACK.

Notes by L. L. R. HAUSBURG.

---

1. "T" of "VICTORIA" defective; occasionally entirely missing; small white dot on gown 1 mm. above "EN" of "PENCE" and close to left hand.

2. Minute white dot at right of stem of "T" of "THREE"; small white dot below left arm of "T" of "VICTORIA"; sometimes has a white dot between "E" and "N" of "PENCE."

   Note.—The latter dot does not appear on most of those I have seen.

3. Rectangular white spot on S.E. part of gown, above final "E" of "PENCE"; usually a worn spot in background below "V" of "VICTORIA."

   Note.—Instead of "rectangular" I should be inclined to call this an "irregular oblong" spot. There are white blobs at foot of left vertical stroke and at top of right vertical stroke of "N" of "PENCE."

4. White spot on right edge of left border 1 mm. down from N.W. square.

   Note.—White dot also between the "V" and "I" of "VICTORIA."

5. The right side of the square in south-west corner containing the "E" has a blue indentation almost touching the "E."

6. Right end of lower stroke of first "E" in "THREE" has a white ball below it, almost joining it with lower margin; often shows a considerably worn area in the right border, which was afterwards retouched.

   Note.—I have not yet seen any copy of No. 6 with this worn area which I could identify as the same stamp on the sheet with the worn area retouched.

7. White spot on gown 1 mm. above "NC" of "PENCE"; in left pane, the lower margin below the word "THREE" is cut close, all letters in the word joining lower margin, and lower stroke of "E" in south-west corner is missing.

   Note.—I imagine the words "in left pane" mean that all Type 7 in left pane have this peculiarity. I have, however, a corner block of six from S.W. of sheet in which No. 7 does not show this defect.

8. Right end of top stroke of second "E" in "THREE" has a white spot on top; "E" in south-west corner like an "F."

9. There is an isolated blue spot on neck below left cheek; middle bar of first "E" of "PENCE" is merely a detached white dot.

   Note.—The latter is sometimes rather indistinct.

10. Lower outer frame is thick and usually joined to lower label below "THR" of "THREE"; background has a faint worn spot in north-east corner below "A" of "VICTORIA."

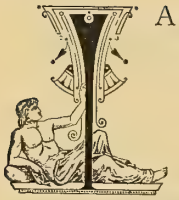
11. Small white dot at right of stem of "T" of "THREE" as on No. 2; small white nick in lower edge of stamp at left of "T" of "THREE"; sometimes final "E" of "PENCE" joins lower margin.

12. Right side of "N" of "PENCE" usually extends down into lower margin; right border sometimes shows considerable wear, and was probably later retouched, the same as No. 6.

    Note.—These peculiarities are often rather hard to distinguish, and sometimes the only way to plate No. 12, is by the process of exhaustion, that is to say, by ascertaining that the specimen in question is not one of the other types.

New Zealand One Penny Type: Overlapping Impressions.

By BENJAMIN GOODFELLOW.



I AM sending you a copy of some correspondence I have recently had with Mr. E. D. Bacon concerning re-entries on the 1d.* first type of New Zealand stamps, and it will be seen from Mr. Bacon's letter that he thinks it might be noted in the *London Philatelist*, and further enclose for reference the five stamps which I submitted to Mr. Bacon for a record in the *London Philatelist*, consisting of the 1d. values of the issues of 1857, no watermark; 1862, Star watermark, imperforate; 1863, ditto, perforated; and 1874, colour changed.

I ought to add that the credit for the discovery of the first of the two re-entries ought, so far as I am concerned, to be shared with Mr. (now Lieut.) F. F. Lamb, since it was on selling me the first pair of the 1857 issue, about a couple of years ago, that he called my attention to the vertical line of colour showing on the left of the stamp, and suggested that it might be due to a plate re-entry, and that the discovery of further specimens would probably settle the matter. Since then I have discovered three other specimens on the different issues, and it was whilst looking for the first re-entry that I discovered the second, of which, so far, I have obtained only the one specimen.

MANCHESTER,

DEAR MR. BACON, *Dec. 1st*, 1914.

I notice that you have been following up the question of overlapping impressions from the die upon plates of line-engraved stamps, and that you recently referred in the *London Philatelist* to what, for the sake of brevity, I call the "re-entries" in the Ceylon issues.

In addition to the re-entry on the New Zealand 6d., there is another slight re-entry on the New Zealand 1d., type 1, which I have known of for some time, but which I have not until this week succeeded in finding in the 1871 issue; and, in case you are interested, I send you the four specimens, which are all I have been able to secure so far, but which prove, as one would naturally expect, the persistence of the re-entry throughout the whole life of the plate, and also establish the fact that, as the plate wears, the re-entry tends to become more distinct. For your guidance I have listed the outstanding features of this re-entry as under:—

1. The vertical frame line on the left of the stamp appears clearly about 1 mm. too much to the right, cutting through the upper corner of the letter "N" of "NEW ZEäLAND."

2. In the letter "E" of "NEW ZEALAND" the upright pillar of the letter is split by a vertical line of colour.

3. The letters "W," second "E," "L," "N" and "D" also show lines or dashes of colour in what should be plain spaces.

* The "re-entry" varieties on the 6d. value of this issue are described by Mr. E. D. Bacon on pages 165-6 in the current volume of the *London Philatelist*.—ED.

4. In the bottom label of value at the foot of the stamp the letter "O" is practically split into two distinct halves by the vertical line of colour, instead of showing the complete white oval as in the normal stamp, and the spot of colour in the loop of the "P" is out of place. Most of the other letters in the label of value also show traces of colour in the spaces which ought to be completely white in the normal stamp.

5. Traces of the re-entry on the portrait of the Queen are only faintly visible; but the Queen's shoulder to the left looking at the stamp is blurred, and in the 1871 specimen there is a distinct trace of a second eye 1 mm. to the right of the final impression.

The last stamp on my sheet also appears to show some traces of a re-entry in the bottom label of value, and there is a slight horizontal scratch through the letter "N" of "NEW ZEALAND," and also some extra shading on the lower right breast of the portrait and on the forehead; but, in this last case, the first impression can only have been a very slight one.

If you think these notes are of sufficient interest you can publish them with pleasure; but, if not, I should be personally much obliged to you if you could take the opportunity, when one presents itself, of trying to ascertain for me the position of this re-entry on the sheet of the 1d. I understand that His Majesty has proofs of the whole of the line-engraved New Zealand values in his collection.

Personally, I have always regarded these re-entries as of much deeper philatelic interest than casual varieties of double printing or double impressions. It is true that most varieties arise through carelessness in the preparation of plates or setting of type, or in the printing of stamps; but, in the case of these re-entries on the line-engraved stamps, the errors go much deeper down in the roots of scientific philately, as they help to impress upon one the details of the process of manufacture of the stamps, and as they are permanent throughout the life and use of the plate, they have, so to speak, a perennial interest as against the merely ephemeral interest of a variety simply caused by careless printing.

Yours sincerely,

BEN. GOODFELLOW.

4th December, 1914.

DEAR MR. GOODFELLOW,

I have received your letter with the interesting specimens of the 1d. first type New Zealand, showing two different "re-entries" of the die.

I find that the first, of which you send four specimens, is the third stamp in the eleventh row, and that the other is the last stamp in the fourteenth row. The latter is much clearer on the sheet struck in black than on your specimen. It clearly shows that the first impression of the die was placed one mm. too much to the right [? too high—B.G.] on the plate. The printed stamp shows a line crossing the lower part of the letter "N" of "NEW" and "E" of "ZEALAND." There is also a line crossing the lower part of the letters of "ONE PENNY." Traces of the frame lines of the first impression are to be seen on the margins at the top and left side of the stamp. I did not know of these two "re-entries" of the 1d. before, and it is only fair that you should have all the credit of their discovery, and I therefore suggest that your note should be published in the *London Philatelist*.

Yours sincerely,

E. D. BACON.

Notes on the "Red Cross" Stamps of France.

Read before the Royal Philatelic Society, London, on Thursday, December 17th, 1914.

By FRANZ REICHENHEIM.

SHORTLY after the outbreak of hostilities some of the countries involved issued certain special War Charity stamps or postal stationery to be sold for the benefit of their Red Cross societies. In France a special "Red Cross" stamp was created by a Decree of the President of the Republic, dated August 11th, 1914. This is published in *Bulletin Mensuel des Postes et des Télégraphes* of September, 1914, p. 326, and reads as follows:—

"*Decree of August 11th, 1914, creating a special postage stamp, called 'Stamp of the French Red Cross.'*

"The President of the French Republic,

"In pursuance of the report of the Minister of Commerce, Industry, Post, and Telegraph:

"Decrees—

"Art. 1.—A special postage stamp, called 'Stamp of the French Red Cross,' has been created. The public will be able to use this stamp, but only for inland correspondence, for franking purposes up to the value of 10 c.

"Art. 2.—This special stamp will be sold at 15 c. The difference between the sale price and the franking value, less the legal deduction of 1 per cent, will be paid to the committee created at the War Office, by Decree of August 8th, 1914, under the authority of the Military Health Department, and in conjunction with the various French Red Cross societies.

"Art. 3.—Provisionally, until new stamps are ready, the public will have at their disposal ordinary postage stamps of 10 c., overprinted with the sign of the Red Cross and surcharged 5 c.

"Art. 4.—The Minister of Commerce, Industry, Post, and Telegraph, and the Minister of Finances, each as far as he is concerned, are charged with the execution of this Decree.

"Given at Paris, August 11th, 1914.

"R. Poincaré,

"For the President of the Republic;

"The Minister of Finances,
"Noulens.

"The Minister of Commerce, Industry, Post, and Telegraph,
"Gaston Thomson."

The provisional "Red Cross" stamps authorized by the above Decree were issued to the post offices on August 17th, and placed on sale on the following day, the following order being sent by the Postal Administrations of the various districts to their respective post offices:—

"*Postal Administration of the District of the Seine.*
General Service No. 224.

"SERVICE ORDER.

"SIR,

"I beg to inform you that you will receive postage stamps in value of 10 c., bearing a surcharge of 5 c. The sale of these stamps to the public at 15 c. each will begin at once. Their value shall not be charged against and their proceeds not be credited to the general account. On the contrary, the proceeds from the sale are to be kept separately. The same applies to the value of the stamps remaining unsold. Supplementary instructions as to the accounts to be kept for this special purpose will be issued without delay.

"Paris, August 17th, 1914.

"The Director of the Postal Administration of the District of the Seine,

"FERRIERE."

With this order were issued posters printed at the National Printing Office for exhibition at Post Offices on and after August 18th.

These posters read :—

SALE OF SPECIAL POSTAGE STAMP

called

STAMP OF THE FRENCH RED CROSS

Only to be used for inland correspondence.

SALE PRICE: 0 FR. 15. FRANKING VALUE: 0 FR. 10.

NATIONAL PRINTING OFFICE. 2688—676—1914.

Although it is expressly stated in the above-mentioned documents that these "Red Cross" stamps are available for inland correspondence only, it is worthy of note that letters to foreign countries bearing them in part-payment of postage have, so far, not been taxed as insufficiently stamped owing to non-compliance with the regulations.

The sale of these stamps seems to have been very small in Paris. This is shown by the following order issued by the Postal Administration of the District of the Seine, and dated September 9th, 1914 :—

"*Postal Administration of the District of the Seine.*
General Service No. 253.

"SERVICE ORDER.

"SIR,

"The attention of the Postal Administration has been drawn to the small number of "Red Cross" stamps sold by the Post Offices in Paris. In accordance with information received this is principally due to the failure of

officials not drawing the attention of the public to the sale. Will you please strongly advice the officials under your charge to exercise a greater zeal in offering these stamps to the public. It is essential that the posters advertising the sale, and containing the conditions of franking power of these stamps, are exhibited in conspicuous places in the public rooms of the Post Offices. It is expected that full attention will be paid to this matter.

"Paris, September 9th, 1914.

"The Director of the Postal Administration of the District of the Seine,

"FERRIERE."

This order, which undoubtedly was also issued by the Postal Administration of other Districts, seems to have had a good effect, as *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* (No. 520 of November 30th, 1914) gives the following figures as the result of the sale of the "Red Cross" stamps during the first six weeks: During the last fifteen days of August, 30,000 fr.; during the month of September, 90,000 fr. Our contemporary adds that the sale during September, averaging about 3000 fr. a day, provides the means of caring for about 750 wounded soldiers a day, the daily costs of which amount to about 4 fr. each.

As regards the stamps themselves, the "ordinary postage stamps of 10 c." as they are called in the Decree, are in the redrawn Sower Type of November, 1906. (Type III),* overprinted with a thick Red Cross and surcharged 5 c., both in a much darker red shade than the stamps.

The measurements are: Height of the Cross, 4 mm.; width of the Cross, 4 mm.; thickness of the bars, 2 mm.; height of the Figure, 4 mm.; height of the letter c, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

If the overprint and surcharges are in their proper position—

1. A horizontal line drawn through their centre should meet the centre of the figure 0 of the original value of the stamp.

2. The surcharges and overprints should stand exactly in the centre between the value and the word "POSTES" of the original stamp, leaving an equally small space on either side.

In the horizontal rows of the stamps of some of the sheets, however, the surcharges and overprints are slanting, so that the Red Cross and the figure 5 touch nearly the feet of the Sower either on the extreme left or on the extreme right stamp respectively, instead of the top line of the Red Cross just touching the knee of the figure. Therefore, there are found some stamps on which the Red Cross covers entirely the letter c of the original value, whereas this letter ought to be quite visible. On others is found the Red Cross touching the figure 10 and the letter c of the surcharge or the word "POSTES."

It is interesting to note that the Printing Office started printing the stamps a few days before the Decree authorising their issue was signed The Decree is dated August 11th, whereas the figures 808 at the bottom of a block before you show that this particular sheet was printed on August 8th.†

* *Vide* my article on "The Stamps of France, the Sower Type and their different Retouches," *London Philatelist*, Vol. XVI, No. 192, p. 276.

† About the meaning of the various figures on the margins of the sheets of the French Stamps, *vide* "Monthly Report of the Herts Philatelic Society," Vol. VII, No. 3, p. 73.

These provisional stamps were replaced by stamps in a new design in the Provinces on September 12th, and in Paris about a week later.

The Service Order issued by the Postal Administration of the District of the Seine (Paris) on September 20th, contains the following paragraph referring thereto :—

3rd. New Type of the French "Red Cross" stamps. The Postage Stamp Department has just issued "Red Cross" stamps in a new design. This new stamp differs from the ordinary 10 centimes stamp by showing the value 10 c. underneath the word "REPUBLIQUE" in the left upper corner, and the sign of the Red Cross, and the value 5 c. underneath it, both in red, in a white rectangle in the left lower corner. The Post Offices will be supplied with stamps in the new design according to requirements.

The measurements are: Height of the white rectangle, 9 mm. ; width of the white rectangle, 5 mm.; height of the Cross, 3 mm.; width of the Cross, 3½ mm.; thickness of the bars, 1 mm.; height of the figure 5, 4 mm.; Height of the letter c, 1½ mm.

In addition to the description given in the above Service Order the new design differs in other points from the provisional one :—

1. The vertical inscription on the right side of the stamp reads "CROIX ROUGE POSTES" instead of "POSTES" only.

2. The Sower, newly and much more carefully engraved, stands out more clearly and does not show any retouches as in former issues.

So far, I have not come across any variety.

Occasional Notes.

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

AT the meeting of January 21st, 1915, there will be a Display of the De La Rue printings of the Stamps of Great Britain, with notes, by Mr. W. Martello Gray.

The next meeting of the Expert Committee of this Society will be held on Thursday, January 21st, 1915. *No Stamps accepted after* 11 *a.m., Tuesday, January* 19*th.*

THE ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON.

MEMBERS are reminded that their subscription for the year 1915 becomes due and payable on 1 January.

All members who have not yet paid their dues to the Society are requested to remit same without delay direct to the Hon. Treasurer—

C. E. MCNAUGHTAN, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, W.C.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "LONDON PHILATELIST" FOR 1915.

OUR readers, other than the members of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, who are subscribers to this journal, and whose subscriptions expire with the present number, will receive enclosed a Form of Renewal.

Early attention will oblige, in order to avoid delay in the posting of the January, 1915, and following parts.

BINDING—NOTICE.

MEMBERS and subscribers desiring to have their copies of Volume I to XXIII bound, can do so, in stock style, half marone morocco, gilt top, price Seven Shillings each volume, which price includes cost of return post, carefully packed in cardboard box.

Copies from abroad will be Eight Shillings each, which includes return by Registered Book Post, carefully packed.

All copies to be so bound must be sent in accompanied by remittance, and addressed: Mr. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 Southampton Row, Holborn, London, W.C.

N.B.—No copies can be received for binding at above prices after the end of *February*, and the bound volumes will be posted *about* the end of March.

MR. WALTER BULL.

WE are informed by Mr. Walter Bull, who has been so long known as the active philatelic partner of the firm of Messrs. Ventom, Bull and Cooper, that this firm, owing to the effluxion of time, will be dissolved on December 31, and that he will carry on the Periodical Sales of Postage Stamps in the future under the name of Walter Bull and Co. The address of the new firm will be 4, Queen Victoria Street (opposite the Mansion House), and it will be seen that the next sale is fixed for January 14–15. Mr. Walter Bull's long and honourable connection with the Stamp Auctions will ensure him the continued confidence and support of all his friends in the stamp world.

THE USE OF FRENCH STAMPS IN ALSACE.

THE steady pressure of the French army on the right of the western battlefields has driven back the German forces in Alsace so that a not inconsiderable section of that province is now once again under French jurisdiction—permanently so, it is to be sincerely hoped. Under the title of "An Historic Postage Stamp" the daily papers have commented as follows upon the French official notices as to the resumption of the use of their own postage stamps:—

"It is not often that a simple notice in a post office has the value of an historical document, the appeal of a bugle call. Both that value and that appeal are found by every Frenchman in the placard affixed in the chief post offices of France that henceforward letters to twenty-one communes in Alsace require only the ten centime—the penny—stamp, that is to say, that after forty-four years of cruel waiting, to use General Joffre's words, these twenty-one communes form part in administrative fact, as always in imagination and sentiment, of the soil of France."

RUSSIAN CHARITY WAR STAMPS.

WE are indebted to Messrs. Hugo Griebert and Co. for specimens of these handsome stamps, which were issued November 26th, 1914, and are destined for internal use only, being the values 1, 3, 7, and 10 kopecs. One kopec is charged in addition to the face value, which is devoted to the fund for the benefit of Russian soldiers and their families.

The designs and execution are pleasing, but the stamps are of too large dimensions. Mr. F. J. Melville in the *Daily Telegraph* of December 17th thus accurately describes them :—

"The one kopec has for its vignette an emblematic figure of Russia in arms, a sword in the right hand, and a shield with the Russian double-headed eagle displayed (i.e. with wings expanded) in the left. The vignette is in green, within a red and green frame, the whole being on a ground of yellow surface-coloured paper. The three kopecs, green and red on rose, depicts a Russian soldier taking leave of his family; the seven kopecs shows a fairy godmother tending orphaned little ones; and the ten kopecs, blue and brown on a bluish ground, depicts St. George slaying the dragon."

DEATH OF MR. F. DE COPPET.

IN the demise of Mr. F. de Coppet, which we learn happened in America in October, Philately loses one of its oldest and most devoted students. Mr. de Coppet's name and reputation as a keen and scientific collector have existed for over a generation, as he was a contemporary of many of the great names in Philately who have now passed away. For many years Mr. de Coppet resided in Switzerland, and he gradually built up a very fine and valuable collection, which was however disposed of some fifteen years since. After the disposal of his general collection, Mr. de Coppet specialized in several countries, notably in the issues of the Confederate States of America. In this section he completed the setting up of the plates of the Petersburg issue, photographs of which valuable work were kindly presented by him to the Royal Philatelic Society. Mr. de Coppet was possessed of great charm of manner and cultivation, and his loss will be greatly deplored both in this country and in the United States.

It may be added that Mr. de Coppet was in the habit of writing his name in minute characters in ink upon the back of important stamps, and very many of us have seen or owned specimens thus ear-marked, although in view of modern views as to condition it is doubtful if this "imprimatur" increased the value of the stamps.

DEATH OF PRINCE ALPHONSE DORIA PAMPHILJ.

By DR. EMILIO DIENA.

PRINCE Alphonse Doria Pamphilj was born at Rome on the 25th of September, 1851, was a member of one of the most illustrious families in Italy, and much could be written of his numerous qualities as a patron of the artistic world, as an amateur of the fine arts, as a politician (he was a member of the Senate since January, 1894), and above all as a benefactor and a sportsman. I will, however, only now refer to him as a philatelist.

The Prince received a portion of his education at Birmingham, having entered the Oratory School of that city in 1861, and remaining there until 1870. It was during his residence there that the Prince acquired that knowledge of the English language that enabled him to speak absolutely as an Englishman, and that he acquired that love of stamp collecting which, including the late Mr. E. L. Pemberton, has produced in that city so many well-known names in Philately. At the age of eighteen, while he was living at Genoa, where his family originated, he formed a general collection, and we

find in the March, 1869, number of *Philatelist*, published at Brighton (Vol. III, p. 36), in the "Editor's Letter Box," a reply to a philatelic question that he had presented. Another reply under the same heading addressed to him will be found in the May number of the same journal, where, by a curious coincidence, we find the minutes of the preliminary meeting of the Philatelic Society, London, which took place at 93 Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, on the 10th April, 1869. A little later he abandoned his collection, and presented it to one of his friends.

It was not until much later, towards 1894, that he recommenced a general collection that he arranged in an Imperial Album. When I first made his acquaintance in 1896 he was occupied in transferring his stamps on to movable leaves, relying almost exclusively as his guides in this task upon the English books and catalogues.

The exquisite taste with which he was endowed was revealed in the simple and careful way in which he mounted this collection, which work was effected by the Prince entirely unaided. In a short time he had succeeded in acquiring a remarkable collection containing many specimens of great rarity. He was always pleased to show his albums to collectors, and more readily welcomed any suggestion either as to the modification of his arrangement or any little omission than any expressions of admiration for the beauty and rarity of his specimens. Among those who were privileged to see his collection I might mention the late Earl of Crawford, Messrs. E. D. Bacon, C. J. Phillips, A. W. Batchelder, and Baron A. de Rothschild, to cite only the names of foreigners. In emerging from this princely palace, which contained so many marvels of art, it was difficult to say whether the most profound impression had been created by the masterpieces it contained or by the charming courtesy of its owner.

In 1904 Prince Doria decided to part with his general collection, in which the greatest strength lay in the issues of the British Colonies, and electing that it should be sold in England, where he said "one knew how to fully appreciate them," they were purchased by Mr. W. H. Peckitt. The Prince, however, retained and continued his collection of the stamps of the several States of Italy.

Prince Doria, who had been a member of the Royal Philatelic Society, London, since 1897, had received important awards at the philatelic exhibitions of Turin, 1898; Manchester, 1899; Milan, 1906; and Berne, 1910.

On the 29th of June of this year a philatelic society (*Società Filatelica Italiana*) had been established at Rome, of which it was desired to elect Prince Doria President, but the state of his health with other considerations suggested rather his nomination as Honorary President, to which office he was elected.

My pen trembles in my hand in writing that on the evening of the 2nd of this month, after having alluded to his health, of which he was apprehensive, Prince Doria expressed to me his readiness to hold himself entirely at the disposition of the committee of the new society, that he had so kindly convoked at his palace for a special session, in which he had proposed to exhibit a portion of his stamps, thus continuing the fine traditions of Lord Crawford.

Two days later he was seized with a hæmorrhage of the brain, all possible ministrations failing to restore the Prince to consciousness, and on the 5th November at six o'clock he drew his last breath. I trust that his family, so painfully bereaved, may receive some consolation in the knowledge that all philatelists who had the honour to know such a true man and perfect gentleman will always bear him in the kindest remembrance.

The funeral took place on the 8th November, in great simplicity, according to the instructions left by the deceased, but many philatelists were in attendance. The Prince's remains now lie in the chapel which he himself had caused to be constructed in the villa on Mount Gianicolo—a veritable *chef d'œuvre* of art, worthy of a man who had made of art a second religion.

[No words of ours can add to the eloquent and feeling testimony of our esteemed correspondent, who knew Prince Doria Pamphilj so well; but on behalf of all the late Prince's fellow-members of the Royal Philatelic Society we tender the most profound sympathy to the Prince's relatives upon the loss of so great and so distinguished a gentleman.—ED.]

EGYPT BECOMES A BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

THE Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has given notice that, in view of the state of war arising out of the action of Turkey, Egypt is placed under the protection of His Majesty and will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate. The suzerainty of Turkey over Egypt is thus terminated, and His Majesty's Government will adopt all measures necessary for the defence of Egypt and the protection of its inhabitants and interests. The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur Henry McMahon to be His Majesty's High Commissioner for Egypt, December 18th, 1914.

The foregoing note in the daily papers foreshadows an event that has long been discussed and anticipated in philatelic circles, i.e. the transference of the stamps of Egypt from Part II to Part I of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons' Catalogue.

THE HERTS PHILATELIC SOCIETY.

AMONG the many changes incidental to the uncertainties of the times has been the possibility of the disappearance for a period of the long-established and popular Herts Society. It is pleasant to learn that fears as to its discontinuance, notwithstanding rumours to the contrary promulgated in the philatelic press, have proved groundless, and that there is to be a resumption of its pleasant meetings in January.

During the autumn only one meeting has been missed—that of October—in accordance with the decision of the Committee. The November and December meetings held in the Armada Room of the Imperial Hotel, Russell Square (the Society's new meeting-place), were well attended, though both were concerned with affairs of business only. At the former, among other matters, the special auditor's report on the financial position was presented and accepted, and at the latter the report of the New Rules Committee was received and the new rules discussed and resolved upon.

Though the Society's finances have proved to be in a less satisfactory condition than previously published accounts set forth, we understand that there is no occasion whatever to take other than a hopeful view of its future progress. For the present, however, it is to be regretted that the issue of the *Monthly Report* will cease. The official year will be from January to December under the new rules, and the first ordinary meeting of the newly organized Society is to be held in January. We congratulate Mr. Reichenheim, the President, and all concerned upon this re-start under conditions promising a long career of renewed success.

New Issues.

NOTES OF NEW AND VARIATIONS OF CURRENT ISSUES.

(Varieties of Obsolete Stamps, and Discoveries, will be found under "Philatelic Notes.")

We do not profess to chronicle everything, but, with the kind help of correspondents, are desirous that all the important novelties may be included. Speculative stamps—i.e. those not really required for postal purposes—will be considered on their merits.

Members of the Royal Philatelic Society, and other readers generally, are invited to co-operate with us in making the columns as interesting as possible. Our foreign readers can especially help us in this direction, by sending copies of any official documents relative to changes in the current issues, or early intimation of any new issue, accompanied, when possible, by a specimen; such information will be duly credited to the correspondent, and, if desired, the specimen promptly returned. Address: MR. A. CHURCHILL EMERSON, 4 SOUTHAMPTON ROW, HOLBORN, W.C.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.—The *Australian Philatelist* states that the Commonwealth Postage Dues are now issued on thinner paper, and perforated 14 by the new comb-machine. Our contemporary also informs us that the 6d. Kookaburra stamp has been printed on two qualities of paper, one a hard wove, the other a soft porous one. The colour on the first is of a much lighter shade than the second, which is something like a deep red-brown, and the ink has stained the surface of the unprinted part of the sheet. Another variety has been noticed, a double perforation along the outer vertical row on the right of the sheet.

BRITISH NEW GUINEA.—The *S.C.F.* informs us that it is reported that the entire stock of the German New Guinea stamps of the Hohenzollern type have been overprinted with the cypher "G.R.I."

INDIA.—*Nabha.*—Mr. W. T. Wilson writes: "Enclosed I send you the following novelties, Nabha, King George, Service, 4 as, and 1 rupee, these having the normal overprint 'Nabha State' at top, and 'Service' at foot. Just a year ago I sent you these two stamps *but* with the provisional type of overprint in which 'Service' is at top, and 'Nabha State' at foot."

Officials.

4 annas, olive, Georgian issue.
1 rupee, green andbro wn, Georgian issue.

PENRHYN ISLAND.—We read in the *Australian Stamp Journal* that the New Zealand 1s. King Edward stamp, has been overprinted for use here.

Adhesive.

1s., New Zealand King Edward stamp.

ST. LUCIA.—We have received from Messrs. Whitfield King and Co. and Mr. R. Roberts, the 4d. Georgian stamp printed on paper coloured all through, and understand that it is the first time this stamp has appeared on this paper, having been issued previously only on the surface-tinted paper.

Adhesive.

4d., red and black on yellow, coloured through.

SAMOA (BRITISH).—The *Australian Stamp Journal* chronicles the following provisional stamps:—

First Provisionals.

Samoan stamps (Ship type) overprinted "G R.I." in tall capitals and surcharged with values in English currency.

½d. on 3 pf., brown.
½d. ,, 5 pf., green.
1d. ,, 10 pf., carmine.
2½d. ,, 20 pf., ultramarine.
3d. ,, 25 pf., black and red on yellow.
4d. ,, 30 pf., black and orange on buff.
5d. ,, 40 pf., black and carmine.
6d. ,, 50 pf., black and purple on buff.
9d. ,, 80 pf., black and carmine on rose.
1s. ,, 1 m., carmine.
2s. ,, 2 m., blue.
3s. ,, 3 m., violet and black.
5s. ,, 5 m., carmine and black.

Second Provisionals.

New Zealand stamps (current issue) overprinted "Samoa," wmk. N Z and Star.

½d. King Edward, yellow-green and orange-red.
1d. Dominion, carmine and deep blue.
2d. King Edward, mauve and orange-red.
2½d. Pictorial, deep blue and orange-red.
6d. King Edward, carmine and deep blue.
1s. King Edward, vermilion and deep blue.

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.—Referring to our chronicle on page 239, we find there is a 5 c. stamp of the Red Cross set, small size, with portrait of King Albert, and Mr. R. Roberts has sent us a copy.

Adhesive.

5 c., green, Cross in red; portrait of the King; no wmk.; perf. 14.

RUSSIA.—Mr. R. Roberts has sent us a set of Russian War stamps, 1 kopeck, 3 kopeck, 7 kopeck, and 10 kopeck, and writes: "These are sold at 2 k., 4 k., 8 k., and 11 k, the original values being valid for postage purposes, the extra 1 kopeck per stamp being assigned to a fund for the benefit of widows and children. The stamps are of a large imposing type of different designs in the centre. They are printed on chalky paper, centre in second colour.

Adhesives.

1 kopeck, marone and green on buff.
3 ,, ,, ,, on rose.
7 ,, brown and green on buff.
10 ,, deep blue and brown on bluish.

SWITZERLAND.—We take the following excerpt from the *Philatelic Record*:—

"Baron A de Reuterskiöld very kindly sends us specimens of the current 10 c, pointing out that there are two types of this stamp. In Type 1, which is rare (it is said that only 6,000,000 were printed) the central bars of the 'H' and the 'E' of 'HELVETIA' are in the middle of the letters, the shading on the chest is heavy, and the 'O' of '10' is nearly round. In Type 11 the central bars of the 'H' and the 'E's' in 'HELVETIA' are above the centre of the letters, the chest is less heavily shaded, and the 'O' of '10' is more oval. All the stamps of Type 1 appear to be printed on a darker shade of paper than that used for the stamps of Type 11."

TURKEY.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamps News* chronicles a set of Turkish stamps overprinted with two lines of Arabic characters, translated, meaning "Abrogation of the capitulations."

Adhesives.

5 paras, lilac-brown, black overprint.
10 ,, green, red overprint.
20 ,, rose.
1 pi., blue.
2 ps., green and black.
5 ,, deep lilac, red overprint.
10 ,, red-brown ,, ,,

AMERICA.

COSTA RICA.—From *Smith's Monthly* we gather that the 1 colon stamp of 1901 has been surcharged in black with "Correos-Habilitado Un centimo."

Adhesive.

1 centimo on 1 colon, bistre and black.

MEXICO.—In the *P.J.G.B.* particulars are given of a new set of stamps for ordinary postage. These are stated to be lithographed and comprise eight values. The design strongly resembles some of the middle issues of Colombia, with the Mexican Eagle in the centre.

Adhesives.

1 centavo, pale blue.
2 centavos, pale green.
3 ,, orange.
5 ,, rose.
10 ,, ,,
15 ,, lilac.
50 ,, yellow.
1 peso, violet.

UNITED STATES.—The *Metropolitan Philatelist* informs us that all values of the current issue from 1 c. to 15 c., including the special delivery, are now to be had perforated 10.

VENEZUELA.—Another value, 50 c., has been added by *Smith's Monthly* to the latest set, of which we have already chronicled the 5 c., 10 c., and 25 c.

Adhesive.

50 c., violet.

OTHER COUNTRIES.

MOROCCO (SPANISH P.O.).—The 10 c. stamp mentioned last month is surcharged in red, and we now hear of the 5 c. value with the same surcharge ("MARRUECOS") in blue.

5 centimos, green.

The rest of the series (¼, 2, 15 c., etc., up to the 10 pesetas) is chronicled by a Spanish journal, which, however, does not give the colour of the surcharge.—*Smith's Monthly.*

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—*Smith's Monthly* reports the issue of the 2 c., as well as the 3 c., chronicled by us on page 256, perf. 10.

TOGO.—*Ewen's Weekly Stamp News* chronicles the following values of the set with the Anglo-French Occupation overprint, in addition to those listed on page 256: 10 pf., 40 pf., 50 pf., 80 pf., 1 and 2 marks.

Owing to an oversight, a number of the 3 pf. and 5 pf. found their way to the public without the addition of value in words. It is further stated that "*the other values were all issued for use as penny stamps.*"

Philatelic Societies' Meetings.

The Royal Philatelic Society, London.

Patron—His Majesty The King.
Council for the Year 1914-15.
President—M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.
Vice-President—E. D. Bacon.
Hon. Secretaries—L. L. R. Hausburg and H. R. Oldfield.
Hon. Treasurer—C. E. McNaughtan.
Hon. Librarian—L. W. Fulcher.

Wilmot Corfield.	Capt. G. F. Napier.
D. C. Gray.	F. J. Peplow.
T. W. Hall.	Franz Reichenheim.
J. R. Laing.	Baron P. de Worms.

R. B. Yardley.

Extraordinary General Meeting held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 19th November, 1914, at 5.30 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, F. J. Peplow, R. B. Yardley, Capt. R. N. W. Larking, Wilmot Corfield, Baron P. de Worms, E. D. Bacon, C. McNaughtan, T. W. Hall, I. J. Simons, Herbert R. Oldfield, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. R. Wickins.

The chair was taken by the President and the minutes of the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 29th October, 1914, were read and approved.

The President then moved the confirmation of the Resolution passed at the meeting on the 29th October, 1914, as specified below.

1. "That Article 26 of the Articles of Association of the Society be altered by inserting therein after the words 'and all offices shall be honorary' the following words: 'In lieu of a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary the Council may at any time, if they shall see fit, and subject to confirmation by the Society at any subsequent meeting, appoint Joint Secretaries.'"

2. "That Article 24 be amended by substituting the number '12' for the number '17' as contained in such Article."

The Motion was seconded by the Vice-President and carried unanimously.

The second meeting of the season 1914-15 was held at 4 Southampton Row, W.C., on Thursday, the 19th November, 1914, at 5.45 p.m.

Members present: M. P. Castle, R. B. Yardley, E. D. Bacon, Capt. R. N. W. Larking, Wilmot Corfield, I. J. Simons, Baron P. de Worms, L. W. Fulcher, T. W. Hall, C. McNaughtan, Herbert R. Oldfield, L. L. R. Hausburg, C. R. Wickins, J. L. Green, B. D. Knox, Col. J. Bonhote.

The chair was taken by the President and the minutes of the meeting held on the 29th October, 1914, were read and signed as correct.

A letter was read from Mr. Gerald Coles tendering his resignation as a Member of the Society, and such resignation was accepted with regret.

A letter was read from Herr Johannes Elster, the President of the Berliner Philatelisten-Klub, couched in the following terms:—

"*5th November*, 1914,

"Royal Philatelic Society,
"London, W.C.,
"4 Southampton Row.

"Hiermit erkläre ich meinen Austritt aus Ihrem Verein.

"Johannes Elster.

"Johannes Elster,
"Kgl. Preuss Commerzienrat,
"Berlin-Grunewald,
"Delbrückstr 4,
"T. Pfalzburg 702."

The Fellows present were also informed that the Berliner Philatelisten-Klub had without any cause (other than presumably the fact that the President of the Society together with other English recipients of the Lindenberg Medal had felt it their duty under existing circumstances to return such Medal to the Berlin Society) passed a resolution expelling the President of this Society, Mr. M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P., from the Berlin Society.

The Fellows present came to the conclusion that under the circumstances they would not follow the example set by the Berlin Society and decline to accept Mr. Elster's resignation and then expel him from this Society, but that notwithstanding the gratuitous insult offered to the Society by the action of the Berlin Club the most dignified and proper course for this Society to adopt was merely to accept Mr. Elster's resignation.

Consequently it was unanimously resolved that such resignation should be accepted, and that the fact of such acceptance, with the reason for the adoption of this course, should be conveyed by the Honorary Secretary to Mr. Elster.

The Honorary Secretary announced that Mr. J. H. Melland had accepted the position of Special Representative of this Society in Rhodesia.

A letter was read from the Honorary Secretary of the Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain in the following terms:—

"*18th November*, 1914.

"Dear Sir,

"At the meeting of the above Committee, held on Tuesday, November 17th, 1914, the following resolution, proposed by Mr. M. P. Castle, and seconded by Mr. Wilmot Corfield, was passed unanimously:—

"The Permanent Committee of the Philatelic Congresses of Great Britain, having received the communication from the North of England Philatelic Society to the effect that they desired the postponement of the Philatelic Congress until such time as peace is declared, is unanimously of opinion that no Philatelic Congress should be held in 1915, or thereafter until the termination of the war.

"Yours faithfully,
"FRANZ REICHENHEIM.
"*Hon. Secretary.*"

It was resolved that the next meeting of the Society should be held on Thursday, the 17th December, 1914, at 5.45 p.m., at which meeting the albums containing the Society's collection should be shown to the members by Messrs. Wilmot Corfield and L. W. Fulcher.

The Honorary Librarian reported that a considerable number of forgeries and reprints had been presented by Mr. C. J. Phillips for the purposes of the Society's collection, and that Mr. Simons, a Fellow of the Society, had presented to the collection a number of entires, including some rare specimens.

A ballot was then taken for the election of members, and the following gentlemen were subsequently declared duly elected Fellows and Members of the Society :—

The Rev. Edward Bruce Cornford, M.A., proposed by Mr. Leicester A. B. Paine, seconded by the President.

Mr. Gilbert James Allis, proposed by Mr. J. Chamberlain, seconded by the Honorary Secretary.

Mr. Charles Henry Graham Sprankling, proposed by Mr. J. E. Heginbottom, B.A., seconded by Dr. J. N. Keynes.

Mr. R. B. Yardley then gave a display of the stamps of Griqualand West, with notes.

The stamps shown were mostly unused specimens, a strong feature of the display being the number of 5s. stamps with red overprint, unused, including the rarest types and some blocks.

In his notes Mr. Yardley dealt with the discoveries made since the article in the Society's work on British Colonial Stamps of Africa, Part II, published in 1902, and also with the difference in some of the "G.W.'s," which he explained by means of enlarged diagrams.

The notes will in due course be published at length in the *London Philatelist*.

A very cordial vote of thanks to Mr. Yardley was moved by the Vice-President, Mr. E. D. Bacon, seconded by Mr. T. W. Hall, and unanimously carried, and the proceedings then terminated.

Herts Philatelic Society.

THE Adjourned Annual General Meeting of the Season 1913–14 was held in the Armada Rooms, Imperial Hotel, London, W.C., on Monday, November 23rd, 1914, at 6.30 p.m.

Present: Messrs. Franz Reichenheim, H. L. Hayman, J. C. Sidebotham, T. H. Harvey, Baron de Worms, Dr. T. Stewart Adair, Messrs. Wilmot Corfield, W. G. Cool, W. T. Standen, Percy Ashley, W. von Oppen, R. H. Newton, T. G. Wayman, J. J. Hoddinott, T. T. Stafford, H. Wills, Fred J. Melville, A. J. Sefi, S. R. Turner, L. H. Boothby, and H. A. Slade.

Mr. Hayman, who occupied the Chair, by reason of certain notices in the philatelic press on the action and position of the Society, explained the motives of the Committee in suspending the monthly meetings till the beginning of the New Year. Taking the financial position of the Society into consideration, and bearing in mind the outbreak of the War and its serious consequences to the community, it was thought proper to suspend the meetings for a time, when the wishes of members might be further consulted.

As certain letters had been sent to the press, it was determined that a meeting should be called forthwith to hear opinions from all sides.

An exhaustive discussion then took place, and after Mr. Corfield has placed his report on the financial position of the Society as disclosed by the last balance sheet on the table, it was proposed and carried unanimously :—

"That the action of the Committee be confirmed, and that the first meeting of the new session be held in January, 1915."

It was also proposed and carried :—

"That the revised Rules and Regulations be brought forward by the Special Committee at a Special Meeting to be held in the Armada Rooms, Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, W.C., on Monday, December 14th, at 6.30 p.m., and that no action be taken to send out Exchange Packets until the new Rules have been considered and passed."

It was further decided :—

"That a General Meeting be held on the third Tuesday in January, 1915, at 6.30 p.m., when a General Display of Stamps (not exceeding fifty in number) would be given by the Members."

On this occasion the Vice-President will give a medal for the best and most interesting display. The award to be given by vote or show of hands.

The Hon. Librarian reported several valuable donations for the Library from Messrs. Franz Reichenheim, Sydney R. Turner, A. B. Creeke, junr., and Messrs. Whitfield King and Co.

Various other matters were settled, and the meeting terminated at 9.10 p.m.

H. A. SLADE,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

"KILLAHA," ST. ALBANS,
December 16th, 1914.

Manchester Philatelic Society.

AT the 353rd Meeting on Friday, November 27th, Mr. G. B. Duerst in the chair, extended a very hearty welcome to Mr. A. S. Allender, of the Liverpool Society, who provided an excellent evening with his paper, "All About One Stamp."

He selected the 1d., red, imperforate, Great Britain of 1841–53, and certainly justified the title, as little or nothing concerning the stamp was left unsaid; and although this particular stamp has been the subject of careful study on more than one occasion by the Society, yet from the interesting collection shown by Mr. Allender, it may safely be said that even the most advanced specialist of Great Britain present was able to find some point which had hitherto escaped his notice.

The circular-letter from the Permanent Committee of Philatelic Congresses announcing the postponement of further Congresses until after the termination of the War was read and approved of.

J. STELFOX GEE,
Hon. Secretary.

96 MORLEY STREET, MANCHESTER.

The Market.

NOTE.—*Under this title will be inserted all the information that may refer in any way to the financial aspects of Philately*, e.g. *the sales or values of stamps, the state of the Market, Trade publications, etc.*

MESSRS. PUTTICK AND SIMPSON.

Sale of 17 and 18 November, 1914.

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Great Britain, 1882–3, 10s., grey on *bleuté*	2	2	0
Oldenburg, 1859, ⅓ gro., mint	7	15	0
Roman States, 50 baj. and 1 scudo	2	6	0
Switzerland, Neuchatel, 5 c.	2	4	0
Ceylon, 4d., rose, imperf., cut into at right	3	10	0
Ditto, 9d., purple-brown	3	12	6
Ditto, 1s. 9d., green*	3	0	0
Ditto, 2s., blue, thinned	4	12	6
Ditto, another, cut into at top	3	3	0
Ditto, 1861, perf., 8d., yellow-brown,* some perfs. clipped	3	3	0
Cape Woodblock, 1d., carmine,* repaired in one corner	4	15	0
Ditto, another copy, used and fine	4	0	0
Ditto, 4d., full blue, thinned	4	4	0
Egypt, 1866, imperf., 2 p. and 5 p. both*	6	0	0
Mauritius, large fillet, 2d., deep blue, repaired in top corner	7	5	0
British Columbia, 1865, imperf., 5 c., rose, small tear at left	4	0	0
Canada, 12d., black, slight defect in centre	40	0	0
New Brunswick, 1s., mauve	12	5	0
Newfoundland, 6½d., scarlet,* one thin spot	5	15	0
Ditto, 1s., scarlet	10	15	0
Ditto, 4d., orange	2	5	0
Ditto, 1s., orange, repaired at left	5	15	0
Nova Scotia, 1s., cold violet	18	10	0
Ditto, 1s., purple, penmarked, close and thinned	3	17	6
St. Kitt's, C A, 4d., blue, mint	2	2	0
Trinidad, litho., 1d., blue, early, cut into at top	2	10	0
* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Trinidad, litho., 1d., red, *used*	2	0	0
British Guiana, 1862, 1 c. (No. 10 on plate), no roulettes	3	0	0
Buenos Ayres, 5 pesos, orange, close at right and pinhole	14	10	0
Uruguay, 1856, 1 r, red,* with gum, close at left	2	7	6
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., lake, Plate 2, on bluish, no clouds	3	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., myrtle-green	3	7	6
Ditto, laureated, 8d., orange, close top and bottom	2	2	0
New Zealand, 1862, pelure, imperf, 1d., vermilion, close at left	2	4	0
Western Australia, 2d., brown on Indian red, small margins	2	2	0
Ditto, 6d., black-bronze, small tear at right	2	10	0
Ditto, 6d., black-bronze, lightly cancelled	3	7	6

Sale of 1 and 2 December, 1914.

Cape Triangular, 1853–8, 1d., brick-red on *bleuté*, block of 4, close in two places	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, another block, two creased	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, another block, close one side and slightly creased	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, another block, close one side	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 1d., rose, block of 4, little close one side and two small nicks	2	5	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, block of 4,* part gum, creased one side	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pairs, mint . £3 3s. &	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green, pair, cut into one side	2	10	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Cape Woodblock, 4d., blue, corner defective	2	2	0
Ditto, Triangular, 1863–4, 1d., carmine, block of 8, mint	6	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., blue, ditto, ditto	8	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, ditto	3	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., mauve, block of 8, ditto	10	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, block of 4, ditto	4	10	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto, pairs, ditto, each	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., emerald, pairs, mint, each	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., pale emerald, pair, mint	4	2	6
Gambia, 1880, CC, 4d., brown, block of 4, mint	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 6d., blue, ditto, ditto £2 15s. &	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., green, pair, ditto	4	10	0
Niger Coast, 1893, HALF PENNY, Type 3, in violet, on 2d., pairs, £2 15s. &	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, same surcharge and Half Penny, Type 4, in vermilion, latter sideways, *se tenant*, mint	3	0	0
Ditto, ditto, Half Penny, Type 4, in violet, on 2d.	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, HALF PENNY, Type 5, in violet, on 2d., mint	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, same surcharge, in *blue*, on 2d., pair	7	5	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, in *vermilion*, on 2½d., mint	2	7	6
Ditto, ditto, one shilling, in violet, on 2d., pair	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1894, ½ in blue, on half 1d., vermilion, vertical, on piece	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, One Half Penny on 2½d., blue, pair	2	15	0
Orange River Colony, 1896, Halve Penny on 3d., blue, double surcharge, one inverted, pair, mint	2	12	0
Ditto, 1900, 6d., carmine, block of 4, two with mixed stops, mint	3	7	6
Transvaal, 1870 (April 26th), imperf., 1d., carmine, block of 4, mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1876, pelure paper, 6d., deep blue, strip of 5	3	3	0
Ditto, 1877, "V.R. TRANSVAAL," in red, 6d., blue	3	5	0
Ditto, 1878–80, Queen's Head, 1d., in black, on 6d., types 15 and 16, *se tenant*, mint	2	6	0
Ditto, 1885, Halve Penny, in red, on 6d., black, block of 4, mint	2	6	0
Canada, laid paper, 6d., dull purple, pairs £4 15s. &	4	17	6

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Canada, thin paper, 3d., vermilion, pair, mint	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., dull purple, pair	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., purple (unusual shade), small nick	2	8	0
Ditto, thick paper, 6d., purple	3	0	0
Ditto, 7½d., green,* small margin at top	4	15	0
Ditto, another copy, fair margins, nearly full gum	3	12	6
Ditto, another, on entire	3	12	6
Ditto, 10d., blue,* no gum, cut into at right	2	4	0
Ditto, 10d., blue, STRIP OF 3 on piece	6	7	6
Ditto, perf. 12, ½d., rose, mint	4	0	0
Ditto, 10 c., *black-brown* on entire, heavily cancelled, and half a 5 c. ver., used with a 10 c., purple, as 12½ c., on piece	3	5	0
Ditto, 10 c., deep purple, block of 6, mint	3	12	6
Ditto, 10 c., dull purple, block of 4, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, 1899, 2 in violet, on two-thirds of 3 c., carmine, mint	6	15	0
Ditto, ditto, another on original	6	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 2 c. on 3 c., carmine, first type, with inverted surcharge, block of 4,* one thinned	8	15	0
New Brunswick, 3d., red, pair,* thinned	3	3	0
Ditto, ditto, two and a half, single copies, used as 7½d., on piece	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, two and a half copies, unsevered, on piece	4	7	6
Ditto, ditto, a half copy (one corner cut), used, with a 6d., yellow, on piece	5	5	0
Ditto, 6d., greenish-yellow, unusual shade	2	15	0
Newfoundland, 1857, 2d., scarlet, cut close	5	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., scarlet, close at bottom, used, with another on piece	7	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., scarlet, four tears	3	10	0
Ditto, ditto, 8d., scarlet, block of 4, mint	4	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 3d., green, block of 8, mint	2	0	0
Ditto, ditto, 4d., orange, mint	9	15	0
Ditto, ditto, 6d., orange	2	14	0
Ditto, ditto, another	2	2	0
Nova Scotia, 3d., blue, block of 4, mint	5	17	6
Ditto, 3d., blue, pairs, mint £2 2s. &	3	12	6
Ditto, 6d., blue-green on white,* no gum	4	4	0
Ditto, 6d., yellow-green, pair, close in two places, on piece	2	10	0
Ditto, 1s., purple, pen-cancelled	6	15	0
Nevis, 1861, 6d., grey-lilac, pair	2	6	0
Ditto, 1867, 4d., deep orange,* pair, one creased	2	15	0

* Unused.	£	s.	d.
Nevis, 1861, 1s., blue-green, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, 1s., yellow-green	3	5	0
Ditto, 1878, litho., 1d., bright red, sheet of 12	4	12	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1d., dull red, sheet of 12	3	15	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4d., orange, mint	2	4	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., deep green, pair, mint	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 1s., pale green, sheet of 12 (severed across centre), including variety cross on hill	13	10	0
Ditto, ditto, corner pair, mint	2	10	0
Ditto, ditto, perf. 11½, 1d., bright red, block of 4, mint	2	16	0
Ditto, 1883–90, 6d., green, pair, mint	6	10	0

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MESSRS. VENTOM, BULL, AND COOPER.

Sale of 26 and 27 November, 1914.

Great Britain, 1d., black, reconstructed sheet of 240	11	0	0
Gibraltar, 1904–7, multiple wmk., £1, deep purple and black on red, mint	3	5	0
Monaco, first issue, 5 fcs., mint	2	0	0
Ceylon, 1861, intermediate perf., 2s., blue, mint	2	4	0
Cape Triangular, 1855–8, 1s., deep green, vert. pair, mint	3	3	0
Ditto Woodblock, 4d., deep blue, defective corner	2	2	0
Ditto Triangular, 1863–4, 1s., emerald-green, vert. pair, mint	3	15	0
Zululand, first issue, 5s., rose, block of 4, mint	6	2	6
British Guiana, 1862, 2 c., crossed ovals	2	18	0
Jamaica, 1910, 4d., black on yellow, block of 16, mint	4	4	0
New South Wales, laureated, 1854, 2d., blue, reconstructed plate of 50, several strips and pairs	3	17	6

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MESSRS. PLUMRIDGE AND CO.

Sale of 12 and 13 November, 1914.

Mafeking, set of 19 complete	7	5	0
Ceylon, 1857, imperf., 4d., rose	4	0	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 9d., purple-brown	2	0	0
Ditto, 1861, rough or intermediate perfs., 8d., brown	2	0	0
German East Africa, 1893, 3 pesa, green, a mint block of 4, one being the variety 14¼ mm. instead of 15¼ and with 3 nearer to pesa	2	17	6
Ditto, a similar lot	1	18	0
Ditto, 1893, 3 pesa, green, a mint block of 4, showing the variety 16¼ mm. instead of 15¼ mm.	3	5	0
German East Africa, 1893, 5 pesa, the variety 14¼ mm. instead of 15¼ mm.	2	17	6
Ditto, ditto, 25 pesa, a mint block of 4, all the variety 17¼ mm. instead of 16¾ mm.	1	14	0
Ditto, Kiautschou, 1905, no wmk., $2½, mint	2	12	6
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., vermilion on bluish, early, heavy postmark	3	5	0
Ditto, another copy, late state	2	0	0
New South Wales, Sydney, 1d., lake on bluish, Plate 2	2	6	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 1, early	2	2	0
Ditto, ditto, 2d., blue, Plate 2, on piece	2	17	6
Ditto, 1855, imperf., 5d., green	4	10	0
Niger Coast, 1893, Half Penny in green on 2½d., S. G. 26, pair, on piece	2	8	0
Straits Settlements, 1885–7, 2 c. on 5 c., blue, double surcharge, mint	2	2	0

Sale of 26 and 27 November, 1914.

Argentine, 1910, Commemorative issue, set of 16, up to 20 pesos, mint	5	0	0
Brazil, Officials, 1914, set of 16, up to 1 million reis, mint	10	10	0
British East Africa, Nov., 1897, set of 8, 1 to 50 rupees, "Specimens"	2	2	0
Gambia, 1906, Half-penny on 2s. 6d., horizontal pair, left stamp the error "PFNNY," mint	2	12	6
Great Britain, 1867, Anchor, £1, brown-lilac	2	12	6
Ditto, £5, orange on white	2	10	0
India, 1854, 4 annas, head inverted "Reprint"	2	2	0
Mauritius, 1848, 1d., red-brown on bluish, late state	2	5	0
Montserrat, C A, 4d., blue*	2	0	0
Natal, 1902, £20, green and red, "Specimen," mint	2	15	0
Nevis, 1883, 6d., green*	2	12	6
New South Wales, 1885–6, £1, claret and lilac, apparently*	2	6	0
New Zealand, 1862, serrated perfs., 3d.	5	0	0
Nyasaland, 1895, £25, green, "Specimen," mint	2	4	0
Ditto, 1903–4, £10, blue, "Specimen," mint	2	10	0
Ditto, 1908, £10, lilac and blue, "Specimen," mint	2	0	0
St. Helena, 1903, single C A, 1d., red, "Specimen," rubbed	2	0	0
St. Vincent, 1881, 4d. on 1s.	3	0	0
Straits Settlements, 1904, $100, "Specimen," mint	2	2	0
Ditto, 1906–11, $500, "Specimen," mint	3	10	0
Ditto, 1912, $500, "Specimen," mint	3	0	0

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